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SEPTEMBER 30 1978

THE TIMES

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'Secret' guidance on the 5% pay round: Text, page 14

Labour warned of possible pay defeat at conference

re was a "very high" chance next week's Labour Party conce would reject the Governt's pay policy. Mr Norman inson, the party's treasurer, yesterday. As union leaders attacked the circulation of secret ministerial pay guidelines, the Government denied that the document implied that wage "drift" above last year's 10 per cent would be "clawed back" this year.

Party treasurer derides 5%

chances of the Labour conference rejecting the nment's pay policy next are "very high", Mr an Atkinson, the party's rer, said yesterday. The rnment was in grave r of losing the support of ional Labour voters. he on the independent tele- programme, News at One. Atkinson, a leading left- r and MP for Haringey, nham, said all the resolu- before the conference ed in the direction of ates rejecting the Govern- 's policy. "There will be atutory wages policy at all rsed by the Labour move- The Labour movement ot drift into a situation of tory wages control of any

e Prime Minister was iently professional to a collision course at the pool conference, Mr At- n said. But he predicted Mr James Callaghan would ise further discussions Labour MPs, unions and s "to come to some clear rstanding" over what happen in the present ound and over the question permanent wages policy. id application of the 5 ent policy was "a non- " if the Government was for full employment and t 5 per cent growth. Mr son said.

Political Editor writes: The rnment yesterday con- d trying to affect cool mination in the face of the over pay policy and the strike.

e Cabinet, meeting for and a quarter hours, was not to have been con- d with either matter. Most was taken up approving comments of the Queen's ch due to be made on mber 1 at the state open- f Parliament.

Callaghan, although said in touch with ministers toring pay policy, left last without further public ment for Blackpool, where ill be attending prepara- meetings for the party rence.

ere were many signs, how- that the Government was eased at yesterday's dis- re by The Times of minis- l guidance to officials rding enforcement of the r cent pay guideline. It conceded to have caused t embarrassment to the rnment as well as wide- ad confusion over the y.

o firm denials were issued he matter of interpretation. was that British Leyland e not, as one London even- newspaper headlined its rt, being told by Mr Callaghan to "ignore the pay code"

The exception granted to British Leyland concerned only the special and singular waiver of the 12-month rule between settlements granted to allow operation of the integrated BL pay bargaining agreed last year. For the rest, the 5 per cent held.

The other denial, even more insistent, was that any wages "drift" beyond last year's 10 per cent guideline would be deducted from this year's settlement. That is certainly what the guidance document seems to say, and many observers of the labour scene believe that paragraph 18 bears no other interpretation.

However, in Whitehall it was asserted that that meant only that "future drift" would be take ninto account of by negotiations and included in the 5 per cent, not that those who got, say, a 12 per cent rise this year might get only 3 per cent.

Later a Treasury spokesman, after consulting a division conversant with the guidance document, said: "This is not a question of clawing back last year's drift: it is trying to judge the drift that is likely to happen this year and that has to be included in the 5 per cent."

Our Labour Editor writes: The circulation of the Government's confidential pay guidance is to be taken up by the TUC. Union negotiators and employers are being advised by Britain's largest union to ignore the comprehensive government guidance (text, page 14).

Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU), yesterday sent by hand to Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, a copy of the 55-paragraph confidential note of guidance being circulated to ministries by the Depart of Employment.

Mr Evans predicted that it would cause "nothing but chaos" in industry and the public services if the Government followed through its hard line on wage restraint. He said that electorally it would be an albatross round Labour's neck.

Mr Murray yesterday declined to discuss the government document, but the TUC will have little option but to accept the request from its largest affiliate, the two million-strong TGWU, that the guidance should be considered and then taken up with Cabinet ministers.

Mr Evans said: "I am extremely disturbed at the apparent rigidity with which the Government, and by that I mean the Cabinet, intends to apply the guidelines contained in the White Paper, *Winning the Battle Against Inflation*, and I think it advisable that the TUC general secretary sees this document.

"It cannot be regarded as confidential, because it affects the terms and conditions of employment of millions of trade unionists affiliated to the TUC."

If the Government carried out the stringent curbs on collective bargaining in the document, Mr Evans said, "it would do nothing but create chaos particularly within companies that have anomalies intensified over the past few years because of statutory and voluntary pay policy.

"My reaction is that employers should ignore completely the guidelines and bargain fairly with their employees, reach a settlement and then if there is interference from a third party, they should jointly justify the settlement if they are required to do so."

Employers have also responded to news of the government document. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce wrote to Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, demanding to know why companies had not been made privy to the departmental advice.

Miss Lynn Howarth, the association's assistant director of external relations, said in the letter: "Even more disquieting is that the "new" guidelines appear to represent a significant step in the direction of rigidity which can only make for greater difficulty in securing the kind of settlements that best serve the national interest."

Mr Michael Grylls, Conservative MP for Surrey, North-west, wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night complaining about the "secret supplement" to the White Paper.

His letter said: "We were led to believe that the White Paper presented to Parliament constituted government policy, but we are now to understand that secret guidelines and appeals procedures exist.

"I believe it is quite extraordinary that Parliament has not been informed of these details, and I hope you will take the earliest possible opportunity to make a public statement and to place a copy of these guidance notes in the library of the House of Commons."

expressed by Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. He said: "If the Government feels it is necessary to do this because of the attitude of the trade union movement to wage restraint and believes in open government, why not do it openly so that everyone can know what is happening?"

Ford and other pay news, page 2

Economic summit set for Tokyo in May

From David Blake
Washington, Sept 28

Finance ministers from the five most important industrial countries are believed to have reached at least a tentative agreement to hold a new world economic summit in Tokyo in May.

No immediate confirmation was available of the suggestion that the ministers have decided on the approximate date of the next summit, which would in any case have to be confirmed in discussions with Canada and Italy, neither of whom are members of the Group of Five.

The decision on the summit date is thought to have been reached at an unannounced dinner of the Group of Five finance ministers on Saturday night, on the fringes of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund. The dinner was attended by Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the finance ministers of Germany, France, Japan and the United States.

Such dinners are a regular feature of the IMF annual meeting and have in the past tended to overshadow the rather less exclusive gathering known as the Group of Ten.

At the last economic summit meeting in Bonn, the leaders of the seven leading industrial nations promised to hold another session "at an appropriate time next year." At the summit meetings the seven individual countries involved are joined by the president of the European Commission, who is there to represent the EEC point of view.

It has been known for some time that Tokyo would be the venue of the next summit meeting. Previous sessions have been held in France in November 1975, the United States in June 1976, the United Kingdom in May 1977, and Bonn in July 1978. The Japanese Government has frequently made it clear that it would welcome the chance to play host to a summit meeting.

South Africa will not surrender to forces of Marxism, new Prime Minister says

From Nicholas Ashford
Cape Town, Sept 28.

Mr Pieter Willem Botha South Africa's hawkish defence minister, was today elected Prime Minister in succession to Mr John Vorster who has retired because of poor health.

Mr Botha, who is 62, became the eighth person to hold the post of Prime Minister since the Act of Union in 1910 and the fifth Nationalist in succession to hold the premiership since the party came to power 30 years ago.

Immediately before Mr Botha's election his predecessor was unanimously nominated as the National Party's candidate for tomorrow's election of a new State President. Mr Vorster is certain to win the appointment.

In a brief address from the steps of the Senate immediately after his election Mr Botha said South Africa wanted to live in peace with other nations but peace had to be protected. South Africa, he declared, would not bend its knees before the forces of Marxism and would continue to maintain civilized standards.

Later, after he had been called upon by Senator Marais Viljoen, the acting State President, to form a new Government, Mr Botha told a press conference that he had asked all members of the previous Administration to continue in their present portfolios. He said he did not intend to reshuffle his Cabinet in the near future and would continue to hold the Defence portfolio "for as long as I believe it to be practicable and suitable".

Mr Botha emerged victorious at the end of a fierce, week-long three-way contest which was characterized by an unprecedented degree of infighting. His two opponents were Dr C. P. Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations, and Mr R. F. Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Although Mr P. W. Botha was tipped as the likely winner the outcome remained in the balance until the end of today's meeting of the 172-member party caucus. His victory was assured only after the Foreign Minister threw his support behind him in the second ballot.

In the first round of voting Mr P. W. Botha won 78 votes, Dr Mulder 72 votes, and Mr R. F. Botha 22 votes. In the second round all but two of Mr R. F. Botha's supporters threw their weight behind the new Prime Minister giving him a total of 98 votes compared with Dr Mulder's 74.

Mr Botha's election means that the leadership of the party has swung away from the Transvaal and back to the Cape for the first time since Dr D. F. Malan was Prime Minister a quarter of a century ago. Mr Botha has been a Cape Member of Parliament for the past 30 years and leader of the party in the Cape for the past 12.

Like most Cape politicians he tends to have a more "liberal" approach towards matters concerning race relations than do Transvaalers.

Mr Botha takes over the premiership at one of the most critical periods of South Africa's history.

In Namibia (South-West Africa), it faces the prospect of international sanctions and a stepped up guerrilla war following the Government's unilateral decision to hold elections in the territory without United Nations supervision.

At the same time South Africa could find itself drawn into the Rhodesian conflict if the military situation confronting Mr Ian Smith's Government continues to deteriorate.

In his inaugural address Mr Botha said his goals were the maintenance of orderly government, improved race relations, friendship with neighbouring states, economic development and the maintenance of law and order.

It was South Africa's "God-given task" to protect the strategically important Cape sea route. The country's mineral wealth made South Africa indispensable for many countries of the non-communist world. The West and South Africa faced a "total onslaught" but South Africa would not bend to the forces of Marxism and revolution.

Moscow: Tass predicted that Mr Botha's election would have no effect on South Africa's foreign policy or on conditions for its black population.

Botha profile, page 8



Mr P. W. Botha, the new Prime Minister, being congratulated by his wife and daughter.

Commons will debate sanctions breaking

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The Government has decided to hold full-dress debates in the Commons and the Lords on the breaking of oil sanctions against Rhodesia in the expectation that Sir Harold Wilson, Mr Edward Heath and ministers of their administrations will tell what they know of the matter.

Mr James Callaghan, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer when sanctions were initiated and Foreign Secretary when violations recurred in the 1974 Wilson government, is expected to speak for the Government.

The sanctions debate in the Commons, lasting two days, is to follow the debate on the Queen's Speech, November 1 is authoritatively given as the date for the state opening of Parliament, which is expected to be announced today.

The Government's decision to hold debates was disclosed after yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

It was maintained by Whitehall sources that the Cabinet, including the Prime Minister, had not yet decided on the form of additional inquiry required after the disclosures of the report by Mr Thomas Bingham, QC.

Ministers wished to give the principals involved a chance to speak and to have the advice of MPs on the type of further inquiry needed.

The Bingham inquiry, although its terms of reference did not preclude this, did not call for any evidence from ministers, except from Lord Thomson of Monifieth.

He was Commonwealth Secretary in 1968, when British oil companies arranged a swop with a French South African subsidiary so that oil continuing to reach Rhodesia could not legally be described as British.

That arrangement ended during the Heath government with a reversion to a flow of British oil, although the Bingham report did not make clear whether the Government was aware of it.

Ministers believe that publication of the Bingham report, together with a referral of suspected criminal actions to the Director of Public Prosecutions, would have sufficed to

Continued on page 2, col 5

Sir Harold cuts short sanctions interview

By David Spanier

Sir Harold Wilson interrupted and cut short an interview on Canadian television when questioned about his own role in the failure of oil sanctions against Rhodesia.

"Look, I am very sorry. Will you stop that", Sir Harold told Adrienne Clarkson, the interviewer, sharply. "I am very sorry, but I really cannot be treated like this."

In a reply to a previous question he had said that he could not comment on anything in the Bingham report, which he had not read. He was then asked what he felt about the suggestion made in certain newspaper articles that he should resign all public posts. At that, Sir Harold abruptly brought the interview to an end.

Earlier in the interview, on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Toronto on Wednesday night, Sir Harold said he had charged General de Gaulle with the fact that French oil was going into Lourenço Marques and then a few miles south before being rerouted to Rhodesia, but that the president had replied that he did not know what happened to the oil after it entered South Africa.

Sir Harold made the point that, although it was considered at the time, Britain would have had to mobilize "an impossible number of frigates" to have closed Lourenço Marques as well as Beira. "Quite apart from a confrontation with South Africa, we just did not have the naval capability", he said.

Asked if, to be really effective, sanctions should not have cut off Rhodesia from oil completely, Sir Harold replied: "That and other things. We were partly frustrated by the United States Congress refusing to carry out the sanctions on Rhodesian chrome.

Sir Harold, who has been on a lecture tour of American and Canadian universities, was making his first comment on the sanctions controversy since publication of the Bingham report, which, while not mentioning him by name, made clear that oil had continued to reach Rhodesia throughout most of the period in which he was Prime Minister.

Alert over Spanish tour illness

Holidaymakers who recently stayed at a Spanish hotel where a woman is believed to have contracted "legionnaires" disease" have been advised to report to local health authorities.

The woman, Mrs Gloria Worsey, of Whitchurch, Cardiff, is very ill in University College Hospital, Cardiff, but responding to treatment. She returned on September 9 from a week's holiday in Benidorm and went to hospital six days later.

Dr John Stone, area medical officer for South Glamorgan, said yesterday that tour operators throughout Britain were approaching other people who stayed in the hotel.

The disease was identified in 1976 after 183 American legionnaires were taken ill at a convention in Philadelphia and 29 died.

There have been about thirty confirmed cases in Britain, with eight deaths. Two other outbreaks were linked with Benidorm.

hrysler to e part of eugeot by hristmas

Maurice Corina
ustrial Editor

hrysler UK, which employs 000 workers in its car and ck factories, will pass into nch ownership before ristmas. Mr Eric Varley, retary of State for Indus- yesterday announced that Government had cleared transfer of assets and State- pport to PSA Peugeot-roën.

ast night, however, there re signs of disappointment ong trade unionists and ious MPs who had been led to the Department of dustry, because their condi- ns for Whitehall approval d not been met.

Peugeot-Citroën has signed a claration of Intent which, e the paper produced over years ago by Chrysler Cor- ration of Detroit, will not be ally binding and only pro- les assurances on jobs and in- stment at the Ryton, Stoke, ton, Dunstable and Linwood tories "to the extent consis- nt with prevailing economic nditions".

However, the French group, hich is buying Chrysler's Euro- an interests for £115m cash ves a minority Chrysler stake the expanded French group, s signed heads of agreement hich will lead to the transfer present legal obligations, in- uding financial guarantees, ushrined in the British Gov- nment's original £162.5m heme of support for Chrysler K.

Mr Varley said yesterday the overnment was satisfied, on he basis of its study, that the rospects for the UK concern, hose recent losses have been let from government grants, ould be at least as good as nder present arrangements ith Chrysler Corporation.

Continued on page 19, col 4

Honours year is urged to retain degree standard

Universities in England and Wales should consider the possibility of introducing the Australian system of a three-year undergraduate pass degree, with a fourth honours year for those capable of and wishing to take it, the Headmasters' Conference was urged. That would counter the likelihood of lowered standards arising from the growth of comprehensive schools and the proposed new university entrance qualifying examinations, which are not so demanding as A levels Page 5

Blacklist check sought

The Ombudsman should be able to investigate complaints about the uniform and equitable application of the Government's blacklist of companies that contravene pay restraint guidelines, a select committee says, advocating an extension of the Ombudsman's powers 11 years after the establishment of the position. Whether a company should be on the list was a policy matter for MPs Page 4

No troops earmarked

Whitehall is playing down the implications of an offer made to the United Nations by Dr David Owen of supplying British troops as part of a peacekeeping force in Africa, with specific reference to Rhodesia. Officials said there was no intention to earmark a particular unit for United Nations serivce in a particular area Page 7

Chile secrecy ruling

The Chilean Supreme Court has ordered that the extradition proceedings against three former secret police (Dina) officers, alleged to have been involved in the assassination of Señor Orlando Letelier in Washington in 1976, should remain secret. Thus scant publicity will be given to the American evidence Page 8

Spanish death threats

A clandestine right-wing "Patriotic Justice Committee" threatened, in a statement issued in Madrid, to kill Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister, and six other prominent Spaniards. Page 6



Hopes for Salt accord: Mr Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, greeting Mr Cyrus Vance, America's Secretary of State, at the start of four-hour talks to limit strategic arms in New York yesterday. Although there are still some differences, the Americans are hopeful that agreeemnt may be reached before long. President Carter will join the talks tomorrow

Tunisia trial protest

A walkout by defence counsel over the conduct of the trial of 30 Tunisian union leaders prompted the court to reduce the defence team to 17 lawyers from 76. One lawyer received a contempt warning for proposing relatives be admitted and objecting to stringent security Page 8

Lucas bid fails

Lucas has lost its drawn-out battle to win control of the French autoelectrical manufacturer Ducellier. Lucas already owns part of the company and its bid for the remaining 51 per cent would have made it the second largest manufacturer in the field, behind Bosch of West Germany Page 19

Village schools pledge: A future Conservative government will fight for the survival of village schools, an opposition education spokesman says 5

China: A 12-page Special Report on Peking's new global policies

State industry reform

Recommendations for making the nationalized industries more accountable to Parliament are made in a select committee report today. The all-party committee of MPs says that instructions from ministers to state industries should be subject to parliamentary scrutiny and the select committee should be able to vet ministerial appointments of chairmen Page 19

Turin terrorist killing

Signor Piero Coggiola, aged 46, head of the Lancia factory's paint shop, was shot dead in Turin by four gunmen outside his home. Responsibility for the shooting was claimed by the Red Brigades, the terrorist group which kidnapped and killed Signor Aldo Moro, the former Italian Prime Minister, earlier this year Page 6

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Letters: On the rise in violent crime, from Mr Frank Barber; on afterthoughts on the Bingham report, from Mr Peter Rickard and Mr D. J. Boyd; and on motorways from Mr David Owen and others
Leading articles: Troops for Africa; Nationalized industries; Ombudsman
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Sport, pages 10 and 11
Football: Europe deprived of its favourites; ban lifted on imported players; Cricket: Alan Knott asks Kent to have him back; Motor-racing: Picture supporting Patrese's claim; Tennis: Top women's seed beaten at Nottingham
Features, pages 14, 16
Geoffrey Smith outlines the options for electing a Labour leader; Dudley Seers on Chile's economic experiments
Business features: Frank Vogl on the pressure for American action to strengthen the dollar
Business Diary: How to keep motorcycle-mad apprentices alive
Business News, pages 19-26
Stock markets: Increasing industrial unrest kept buyers away and the FT index fell 4.8 to 501.2, barely above the psychological 500 mark. Gilt-edged were lifeless as the market waited for the Government broker to make a move on funding

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Peace talks to be held in Ismailia

By Our Foreign Staff

Talks between Egypt and Israel on a peace treaty will begin in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia on Wednesday or Thursday of next week, a senior Foreign Ministry source said in Cairo yesterday.

The talks will deal mainly with military details concerning Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula, as set out in the Camp David agreements. These were approved by the Israeli Knesset early yesterday by a vote of 84 in favour with 19 against and 17 abstentions.

The overwhelming Knesset vote was hailed by the National Democratic Party of President Anwar Sadat, which said it showed Israel was willing to continue following the road to peace.

Mr Alfred Atherton, the American special envoy to the Middle East, has arrived in Jerusalem to help in arringing the direct peace talks between Israel and Egypt. He will confer today with Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister.

President Assad of Syria flew home yesterday after cutting short a tour of Gulf states. He had been told by Kuwait that it was ready to help in undermining the Camp David accords, but it felt the position of Arab hardliners was too extreme, authoritative sources said, and was unlikely to join the Rejectionist Front.

Meanwhile, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, for medical check-ups to decide whether he needs heart surgery.

The next steps, page 7

More police

Avon and Somerset Police Authority yesterday approved an increase of 685 in the force, bringing the full strength to 3,537. The Home Secretary has to give his approval.

I simply flew when he said Je Reviens



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Ford union leaders believe shutdown may last six weeks

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Union leaders of the 57,000 striking Ford workers, whose stoppage is now in its fifth day, are preparing for a long dispute. Those officials with experience of the marathon 1971 strike believe the current shutdown will last at least a month and perhaps six weeks.

The trade union side of the Ford national joint negotiating committee is to meet at Transport House today to assess the state of the strike, and shop stewards from all of the company's 23 United Kingdom plants are to have talks tomorrow.

Neither set of discussions is expected to lead to an early end to the dispute. Strike leaders will consider the mechanics of the stoppage, including security at the factories, so that production is ready for restarting when they do go back.

Leaders of Ford's 12,500 white collar workers decided in London yesterday to consider any request for assistance from the strikers. They rejected the company's request to postpone its reply to their pay claim in the light of the present situation, and are to ask for a date when the company might respond.

They are seeking a substantial increase and a 35-hour week and are due for a settlement on October 21, about the same time as the hourly paid workers.

Meanwhile at Southampton yesterday the Dutch cargo vessel, Mediterranean Express, due to load Ford Transit vans made at Swaythling, near Southampton, for Ireland, was diverted when Ford workers appealed to the 2,000 dockers to "black" all Ford vehicles and compo-

Ford workers are now picketing the docks to enforce the dockers' ban on the importation of Ford cars or parts.

Ford Motors remain willing to meet the unions on their original offer of 5 per cent, and negotiations on a self-financing productivity deal. But talks are unlikely to start whilte the men are in breach of their "no strike" agreement, which has nearly a month to run.

Another dispute that could have reaching effects on industry threatens at British Oxygen, where leaders of 4,000 workers say there will be spontaneous action if the company insists on adhering to the pay guidelines.

Mr John Miller, the Transport and General Workers' Union national chemicals officer, said yesterday that the firm was due to reply to a claim for substantial increases on November 9. "If the answer is the same as the Ford employers', there is no way we shall be able to restrain our members from taking the same action as Ford workers", he said.

Black list proposal, page 4
Bernard Levin, page 16
Vauxhall talks, page 19

Hotel union calls for sanctions on low pay

By Our Labour Editor

The largest union in the hotel industry is seeking government sanctions on employers who refuse to pay the ministerially approved minimum of £44.50 a week. Only a small part of the 694,000 men and women in the industry reach that level.

The General and Municipal Workers' Union, which organizes about 25,000 hotel staff, has asked Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, to intervene in the industry's wage bargaining by asking the appropriate wages council to think again on an 8 per cent pay award.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the GMWU, said that the award would mean a minimum wage of between £33 and £42.80.

He said that he understood that the Government is to use sanctions against employers who exceeded the pay guidelines

"I would like to see any possible sanctions also taken against employers who have in the past sheltered behind pay policy to continue paying exploitative wages."

Irish Americans told of alleged atrocities by Ulster security forces

'IRA propaganda' paper claims big growth

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

An indication of the type of anti-British propaganda being regularly circulated to thousands of Irish Americans is contained in three recent copies of the New York weekly newspaper, *The Irish People*, obtained by *The Times* in Belfast yesterday.

The editions, covering the last three weeks of August, contain reports of alleged atrocities committed by soldiers, policemen, and prison officers in Ulster, editorial attacks on the Government, and fund-raising advertisements for groups with strong Provisional IRA connexions.

Anti-British reports are also reprinted from Irish and American publications.

Official sources regard the newspaper, published from an address on Broadway, as one of the most effective vehicles of IRA propaganda available in America. It claims to be "the fastest growing Irish newspaper in the United States" and is sold on mail order for $10 a year in America

The copies of the professionally produced, 16-page newspaper contain frequent references to the conditions of the 300 republican prisoners in the H block at the Maze prison, Longkesh, who are refusing to wear clothes, wash or use lavatories.

Crude pencil drawings depict them as heroes shivering in blankets. A large, open-air concert was advertised allegedly to raise funds for their relatives in Northern Ireland.

An article about them in the August 12 issue says: "Incarcerated inside these tombs of torture are hundreds of republican soldiers consigned to a living death by a Masonic British regime fed by a racist hatred of the Irish people and a stubborn determination to hang on to a last colonial outpost."

Columns of editorial coverage are devoted to the recent condemnation of conditions in the block the men occupy by the Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, Archbishop Tomas Deandly maintains that as a O'Fiaich. The newspaper repeatedly maintains that as a result the British Government is using its influence at the Vatican to prevent him being elected a cardinal.

All three editions contain fund-raising advertisements for Irish Northern Aid, an organization with close Provisional IRA connexions. Aimed at securing individual contributions from five dollars to 50 dollars, the quarter page advertisements contain a drawing of a schoolgirl playing with her doll under the headline: "Help save the children of British-occupied Ireland."

The August 26 edition contains an account of a Northern Aid dinner dance in San Francisco where 300 people paid 15 dollars a head. "Posters and leaflets, prominent lydisplayed, depicted the horrors of H block Long Kesh, and reminded patrons that they were assembled not merely for an evening of fun and frolic, but also to help sustain the dependants of Irish political prisoners", the report says.

A page in one edition is reserved for a photographic reprint of the recent *Daily Mirror* editorial calling for the withdrawal of troops from Ulster. Commenting on the article, the *Irish People* says: "The fact is that the Irish freedom fighters have won the war."

Navy protest: Anti-British messages were evident on the advertising boards of buses and trolleybuses in San Francisco when the Aoyal Navy arrived for a visit yesterday (UPI reports).

The officials in charge of the city's public transport system allowed the Irish Republic Committee to put its message, "Ireland is England's Vietnam: British fleet go home", on the buses although they believed it was inhospitable. They said there was no way legally to reject the material.

Mr George Moscone, the mayor, was consulted and he agreed to let the public service vehicles carry the message.

Eleven British warships, with crews totalling 2,540, visited the port. The vessels had been on exercises off the Californian coast with the United States Navy.

Searcher killed: A civilian search warden aged 30 was killed by a sniper while checking shoppers near the centre of Londonderry yesterday.

The man, whose wife is pregnant, was partolling with military policemen when he was struck in the head.

Arabs will send an observer t Blackpool

By Edward Mortimer

Next week's Labour conference at Blackpool attended for the first t an official observer rep ing an Arab socialist from the Middle East.

He is Mr Dourgid Ya the Lebanese Progressive ist Party (PSP). The g to invite this party by the Labour Party Executive last July after a visit to Beirut Walid Jumblatt, the leader, who came as of the government PSP's acceptance was only this week.

The decision to grounds for the invitation as Mr Jumblatt is a of the Palestine Lib Organization and a hearted opponent of Isr.

Hitherto the only party Middle East to enjoy fr relations with the Labour Party has be Israel Labour Party, whi fellow member of the So International.

The first Arab party invited to a Labour Party conference was the Mo Socialist Union of Forces, which sent ob but which has no direct ment with the Arab-Isr flict. This year the g from (which is fighting Morocco for independe the Western Sahara) wi be officially represented.

As last year, the Com parties of Italy, Franc Spain and of several East pean countries have be vited. The Italian party represented by Signor Gia Pajetta a veteran leader reputation as a non-co formed Stalinist. The French party by one leading economists, M. Herzog.

Challenge possible: Mr A Wedgwood Benn may challenge from Mr John the Minister of Agric Fisheries and Food, f Labour left's choice of dare for the party leac (the Press Association re

Mr Silkin's robust a over the EEC has imp anti-marketeers on the wing. Some of them ne be would be a more d left-wing nomination th Benn. They are anxious split the left wing, they feel that Mr Sil war support from elements side the left of the party

Options for cabinet pa

Post Office makes lump sum cash productivity offer

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The Post Office has made an unusual productivity offer to its 417,000 employees which would provide a lump sum cash payment in addition to the usual annual increase.

Two schemes are on offer, one for management grades and the other for the rest. The Union of Post Office Workers is showing scant enthusiasm for the idea but the other unions in the Post Office are, to varying degrees, enthusiastic.

The offer would apparently mean up to £100 for Post Office Engineering Union members. The suggestion is that it should be paid next April, at the end of the financial year, based on productivity performance in the previous 12 months. The Post Office made £367.7m profit in 1977-78.

The Government has approved the scheme, which a union source last night said *had come "out of the blue" at* a meeting convened at short notice. The POEU is to meet the Post Office today to begin talks about the offer over the next fortnight.

The Society of Post Office Executives has been negotiating a separate productivity deal to give a lump sum payment to management grades.

The *UPW is unhappy* because the Post Office proposal would, it is expected, yield 0.7 per cent to its members, who are all postal grades, compared with 2.7 per cent to those in telecommunications.

Unions and management have long agreed that there is scope for more productivity payments, and the complicated scheme on offer is meant to cover several areas of productivity that have proved difficult to quantify. The more obvious areas of productivity improvements have been covered by a deal that has been in operation for many years

The unions in the Post Office are still deciding whether to negotiate on the scheme jointly under the aegis of the Council of Post Office Unions, but at this stage each union plans to see the management separately.

Journalists seek £20 increase to avert 'crisis'

The National Union of Journalists is claiming a £20 weekly rise for its 9,000 provincial members and is the longer term an independent inquiry into provincial journalists— pay and conditions.

The claim has been drawn up for the first time by a meeting of delegates from union chapels (office branches)

The union, which is opposed to the Government's guidelines, says that provincial journalists face a crisis. An official said yesterday: "Basic rates after training are between £60.92 and £66.82, which is a scandal." (The rates after five years' experience are £65.42 to £73.57.)

"Unless something is done immediately, the quality of local newspapers could suffer", he said. There had been a recent upsurge in profits among provincial newspapers, which were well able to afford the claim. The union also wants a 35-hour week, an extra week's holiday, London weighting and improved maternity pay.

Coroner clears Mormons after death of girl

Mr James Turnbull, the Bradford coroner, yesterday cleared the Mormons of blame over the death of Judith Oliver, aged 17, who thought it was against their teaching to take anti-depressant tablets.

Miss Oliver would not take the prescribed tablets, but after a dispute with her parents she took an overdose.

Mr Turnbull recorded a verdict of death by misadventure and described Miss Oliver as a poor, mixed-up girl."

Mr Bernard Oliver, her stepfather, said later: "My feeling is that she would still be alive but for these Mormon people".

Mr John Smart, president of the Leeds mission of the Church of Latter Day Saints, said he told Mr Tunbull their teaching was to follow a physician's advice and take medication.



A Photofit picture issued by the police yesterday of one of the men who raided Yew Tree Farm, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, where Carl Bridgewater, a newspaper delivery boy, was murdered.

Dr Summerskill answers criticism of air defences

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government sought yesterday to rebut criticism that Britain's defences against air attack were "an ill coordinated shambles."

*That censure was in a pamph*let, published last month by two Tory MPs, Mr Robin Hodgson (Walsall, North) and Mr Robert Banks (Harrogate).

Dr Shirley Summerskill, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, told them in a letter: "It is wrong to suppose that current policy is based on the assumption that there would be several months' warning of an approaching crisis on which home defence operations could be organized".

She said that any necessary action could be taken quite *quickly at any time. Govern*ment plans include organization of shelters and emergency headquarters.

Mr. Hodgson said yesterday that the letter confirmed his worst fears. Dr Summerskill had failed to provide facts to answer the pamphlets main criticism.

Time is ripe for change to PR, bishop says

The Bishop of Durham, Dr John Habgood, said yesterday that the Commons was "ripe" for a change to proportional representation.

In his October diocesan letter Dr Habgood said that the main reason politicians did not want the new system was because it would transfer power from the executive back to Parliament and ultimately back to the people.

The adversary procedure had worked reasonably well when Parliament was a place of genuine debate and decision. Now it was not.

Literacy drive has helped 125,000 adults

Some 125,000 adults have received tuition in basic literacy since the adult literacy campaign began three years ago, but that is still far short of the *estimated two million illiterate* adults, the Adult Literacy Resource Agency says in its final report.

Serious gaps still exist, particularly in provision for the 16 to 19 age group where at least one in six people are unable to read and write adequately, it says.

Adult Literacy in 1977-78: A Remarkable Educational Advance (Stationery Office, £1.75).

Salmonella affects

Twenty-six patients and at Rochford Hospital, Southend, are suffering salmonella food pois Thirty other staff have ordered to stay at home.

BL print firm stops investment

Nuffield Press, of Cowley, Oxford, which prints manuals, brochures and part lists for BL cars (formerly British Leyland) *is to stop further investment* until the blacking of new machinery by printers stops.

The press, a subsidiary of SP Industries (formerly Leyland Special Products), said yesterday that computerized typesetting equipment worth £250,000 installed by the company in July was costing it tousands of pounds a month in depreciation and interest charges.

More than 60 printing companies are afftcted by industrial action from members of the National Graphical Association

Tory pamphlet attacks union 'economic illiteracy'

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Britain's trade union leaders are criticized for "economic illiteracy" in a Conservative Political Centre discussion pamphlet by Professor Max Beloff, Principal of the independent University College at Buckingham, published today.

It is not an official party pronouncement, but it will be argued that Professor Beloff's statements will not be helpful to Mr James Prior, opposition *spokesman on employment, or* Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as they strive to get an better terms with union chiefs.

Professor Beloff says: "What is so worrying about the British scene today is not the extremism of the Arthur Scargills and the Mick McGaheys, one has only to look at eastern Europe to judge the validity of their pretensions, but the total economic illiteracy of the so-called moderates, the Len Murrays, the David Basnetts.

"The idea that unemployment can be dealt with by *work-sharing devices that would* add to the cost of the goods produced, and so further diminish Britain's competitiveness, is a measure of their folly.

"What is distressing is that because of the power they wield, which is undoubted, trade union leaders are accorded a respectful hearing by governments and given ample coverage in the media for ideas that would be laughed out of court if put forward by a first-year economics undergraduate at any serious university.

Professor Beloff argues the collectivist tide should first because the party has been deprived office and, second, because incoming Conservative administration has a body of doc enabling it to take effe measures to lessen the ro the state and enhance th the individual and voluntary group".

The Tide of Collectivism c be Turned (Conserv Political Centre, 32 Smith Sq London, SW1, 60p).

Scuffle after remands on explosion plot charge

Five men and a woman accused of conspiracy to cause explosions in the United Kingdom and with various offences of stealing or possessing firearms and ammunition were remanded at Lambeth Magistrates' Court, in London yesterday. At the end of the hearing there was a scuffle in the dock and one of the defendants was dragged out of court.

The defendants are: Ronan Bennett, aged 22, Vincent Stevenson, aged 24, Trevor Dawton, aged 20, Stewart Carr, aged 28, Dafydd Ladd, aged 28, and Iris Mills, aged 30. Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

Det Inspector John McClellan, objecting to applications for bail for Mr Stevenson and Mr Dawton, said that if bail was allowed the police feared that more offences were likely to be committed and witnesses might be interfered with.

The police were claiming that the defendants had been involved in armed robberies for cash and firearms and that they had false identities and false bank accounts. He said Mr Dawton was" a confirmed and accepted anarchist". The police were looking for four other people, two of whom were very dangerous.

Bail was rejected for Mr Stevenson, but Mr Dawton was granted bail until October 19 with two sureties of £10.000 each, one of the conditions being that he stays indoors between 10 pm and 6 am. The other five defendants were remanded in custody until next Thursday.

Commons and Lords to debate sanctions

Continued from page 1

settle the affair had not Sir Harold Wilson provoked a political dispute.

Further investigation into political responsibilities became inevitable, senior ministers believe, once Sir Harold let it be known that he had never received reports about the British side of the supply, believing it to be all the fault of the French.

The record shows, however, that other ministers had earlier than he professed their ignorance of what was happening. It was left to Lord Thomson to insist that they had been told of the swop arrangements, and the Bingham report's inclusion of a distribution list tended to bear that out.

After yesterday's Cabinet meeting it was said that the Prime Minister wanted it understood how important it was to take the matter by stages. It was suggested in Whitehall that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition and a former member of the Heath Cabinet, might want to speak in the debate. The same sources suggested that it would be surprising if the main figures did not take the opportunity to speak.

After both debates the Government would come back to Parliament with a firm proposal on the next stage of inquiry, which might then be put to a vote.

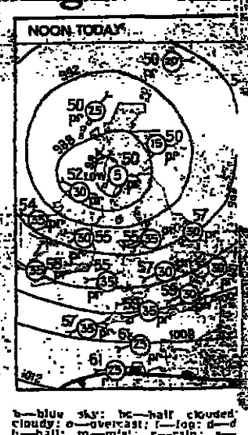
It was hoped that all the difficulties of prejudicing possible prosecutions in the matter would be well ventilated in the debate. It was not expected that the DPP would, by the time of the first debate, have decided on what action, if any, to take. The Cabinet, it was said, had no intention at present to publish the Cabinet papers involved.

It was also pointed out that the next stages could be deferred for many a month were the Government to lose a confidence motion on the Queen's Speech and be forced into an election.

Troops offer discussed, page 7
Letters, page 17

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half cloudy; c—overcast; f—fog; d—hail; m—mist; r—rain; tr—thunderstorm; p—showers; periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 6.57 am Sun sets: 6.44 pm
Moon rises: 3.45 am Moon sets: 3.35 pm
New Moon: October 2.
Lighting up: 7.15 pm to 6.29 am.
High water: London Bridge, 12:46 am, 6.3m (20.6ft); 1.5 pm, 6.4m (20.9ft). Avonmouth, 6.12 am, 11.3m (37.0ft); 6.26 pm, 11.7m (38.3ft). Dover, 10.19 am, 5.8m (19.2ft); 10.41 pm, 6.0m (19.6ft). Hull, 4.53 am, 6.3m (20.9ft); 5.30 pm, 6.5m (21.4ft). Liverpool, 10.28 am, 8.2m (26.8ft); 10.44 pm, 8.4m (27.6ft).

An area of low pressure will move E across Scotland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, Midlands, E, SE and central S England: Bright or sunny intervals and showers; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 15°C (59°F).

SW England, S Wales, Channel Islands: Frequent blustery showers, sunny intervals; wind W, veering NW, strong to gale; max temp 14° or 15°C (57° to 59°F).

NW and central N England, N Wales, N Ireland, Isle of Man: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain, bright or sunny intervals; wind W or NW, strong to gale; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Lake District, Glasgow, Argyll, SW Scotland: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind W, veering NW, fresh or strong; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Border, NE England, Edinburgh, Dundee: Rather cloudy, some bright intervals, outbreaks of rain; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind variable, moderate, becoming NW; max temp 11°C (52°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind E, fresh or strong, gales at first; max temp 10°C (50°F).

NW Scotland: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind variable, moderate, becoming N, fresh or strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: More showers, particularly in N and E, windy; drier on Sunday, with sunny intervals, more rain in W, and less cold later.

Sea passages:

North Sea: wind W, strong to gale; sea rough or very rough.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W, gale, perhaps severe gale at times; sea very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W to NW, gale, occasionally severe gale; sea very rough.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdn	s	26	79	Cardiff	c	15	59	Jersey	c	16	61	Naples	f	21	70
Alders	s	27	81	Cologne	c	11	52	L Palmas	c	16	61	Nice	s	24	75
Amsterdm	r	14	58	Copenhgn	c	11	52	Lisbon	s	24	75	Oslo	f	11	52
Athens	s	24	75	Dublin	d	14	57	Locarno	s	19	66	Paris	r	14	57
Barcelona	c	23	73	Edinburgh	c	12	54	London	r	16	61	Reykjavik	r	6	43
Beirut	c	27	81	Florence	f	21	70	Luxembrg	r	9	48	Rome	s	22	72
Belfast	r	14	57	Funchal	c	23	73	Madrid	s	25	77	Rondidevy	r	13	55
Berlin	c	10	50	Geneva	c	11	52	Majorca	f	25	77	Stockholm	c	9	48
Biarritz	f	20	68	Gibraltar	f	24	75	Malaga	s	25	77	Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Birmingham	c	15	59	Guernsey	c	16	61	Malta	f	25	77	Venice	c	18	64
Bristol	c	14	57	Helsinki	c	8	46	Manchestr	r	13	55	Vienna	c	15	59
Brussels	r	11	52	Innsbruck	r	9	48	Moscow	c	13	54	Warsaw	r	14	57
Budapest	c	15	59	Istanbul	s	23	73	Munich	r	7	49	Zurich	c	11	52

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 pm, 16°C (61°F); min, 7 am, 10°C (50°F). Rain, 7 pm, 75 per cent. Rain, 7 pm, 0.34in. Sun, 24hr, 0.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 1,009.9 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hr to 6 pm, September 28

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	—	.90	18	64	Rain
Bridlington	—	.83	17	63	Rain
Gorleston	0.3	.51	15	59	Rain
Clacton	—	.28	15	59	Rain
Margate	—	.28	14	57	Rain
Herne Bay	—	.22	14	57	Rain
S COAST					
Hastings	—	1.34	18	64	Rain
Eastbourne	0.3	.28	16	61	Rain
Brighton	—	.19	17	63	Rain
Southsea	0.1	.31	17	63	Rain
Sandown	0.5	.08	17	63	Rain
Bournemth	1.5	.08	17	63	Clou
Exmouth	2.9	—	19	66	Clou
W COAST					
Morecambe	—	1.06	13	57	Rain
Blackpool	0.4	1.29	14	57	Rain
Ilfracombe	1.0	.31	17	63	Clou
Newquay	2.3	.02	17	63	Clou

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Bfr Canaries, Pes 90; Denmark, Dkr Finland, Fmk 3.35; France, Frs Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongkong, $.00; Italy, Lire, 700; Luxemb Lf 22; Madeira, Esc 22.50; Malta, Norway, Kr 3.50; Portugal, Esc Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Skr Switzerland, SFr 2.50; USA, Ca $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

Published daily except Sundays, January 2, Dec 25 and 26, and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London, WC1X 8EZ. Second Class Postage paid at New York, NY. Subscription rates £000. By Air Freight or Sent by direct Air Mail, N 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017. Rese Telephone: 556-7200.
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هكذا من الأصل

Judge calls for inquiry into parole board

From Our Correspondent
St Albans

Mr Justice Melford Stevenson criticized a parole board at St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday for releasing a man from a three-year prison sentence after one year. Jon Peverall, aged 29, had been out of prison for only three days when he stole almost £200 from a family who befriended him, it was stated.

The judge jailed Mr Peverall for thee years, to start after his present sentence expires.

He said: "There ought to be a very careful inquiry into this particular Parole Board, and the parole system generaly, which permits someone of your kind and background to be released after one year of a three-year sentence that had been villainously earnt. I hope some authority will pursue that investigation."

هكذا من الأصل

If computers are so smart, why didn't they invent themselves?

These days, computers are credited with such prodigious intelligence one might justifiably wonder how they put up with man.

But the facts of the matter are rather less fanciful.

A computer is a tool. An instrument which deals in information.

The feats it is able to achieve are due, not to superhuman intelligence, but its ability to carry out a number of operations very quickly and very accurately.

No computer will ever be able to take decisions based on intuition.

No computer will ever be able to make the leap from information to idea.

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MPs seek power for Ombudsman to investigate some complaints about Government's pay blacklist

By Craig Seton

The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman) should be allowed to investigate complaints about how the Government operates its blacklist of companies breaking pay guidelines, a select committee of MPs says in a report published yesterday.

It makes clear that jurisdiction should be extended only to complaints that the blacklist policy was not being applied uniformly and equitably. The Ombudsman should not be allowed to question whether a company should have been placed on such a list, it says: that was for MPs to challenge.

The report of the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration recommends changes that would allow the Ombudsman to investigate complaints that a government department had been improperly influenced in deciding which companies were entitled to render for contracts, or had made a decision in an arbitrary manner.

He would also be able to investigate whether a department had acted improperly in connexion with the withdrawal of a name from a list of approved tenderers, or that a decision to award a contract had been taken improperly.

The committee's report, reviewing the work of the office of Ombudsman 11 years after it was established, recommends changes that extend and increase his powers and jurisdiction.

Among them is a suggestion that he should have access to Cabinet papers, except where the Attorney General certifies that it would be prejudicial to the safety of the state or contrary to the public interest.

While ministers retain absolute control over what the Ombudsman publishes, "no harm would be done" by allowing access to Cabinet or Cabinet committee papers in the rare cases where it was considered necessary, the committee says.

It rejects the idea of direct access to the Ombudsman as an alternative to the revised system of indirect access through MPs, who took up about 100,000 cases each year, many of them inappropriate for the Ombudsman. If that filter was removed and complaints went direct to the Parliamentary Commissioner, only 40,000 cases could be investigated each year.

The committee suggests that the Ombudsman be allowed to investigate complaints from British citizens about assistance requested from consular offices and overseas posts, including complaints by citizens resident abroad.

It also recommends closer contact between the Ombudsman and Parliament, and suggests that he should have an office in Westminster so that MPs can obtain immediate advice.

The MPs urge that Ombudsman reports should be debated in the Commons at least once a year and that the Commissioner should make more special reports on matters of particular concern, such as when he investigated complaints by officers that their pensions had wrongly been withheld by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Fourth Report from the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. (Stationery Office, £3.25.)

Criticism of doctor after patient's death 'justified'

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Complete confidence in the handling of National Health Service complaints by the Ombudsman was expressed in a report published yesterday by the Commons select committee that investigated a judgment by Sir Idwal Pugh, the Parliamentary Commissioner, after doctors complained about it and called for his resignation.

The Ombudsman's inquiry was into the discharge from a small hospital in Wales at 2 am on a November morning of a woman aged 103 who died during or shortly after the 12-mile journey to an old people's home in which she lived.

Sir Idwal said the hospital authority's initial response to the complaint was deplorable. It had given an inadequate reason for discharging a patient in the middle of the night and based its action on a premise that there was a shortage of beds, which was later found to be without foundation. Sir Idwal described the incident as a shocking case of maladministration.

Doctors complained that the Commissioner had said that he could not comment on clinical judgment by the junior doctor in charge yet he had concluded that the doctor's decision was "inhuman", although that decision was part of the doctor's clinical judgment.

The report slightly chides the commissioner for not getting in touch with the doctor, who had left the country to work in America.

Whether the commissioner was right to describe the decision to discharge the patient as "inhuman" was a matter for his judgment, but the committee fully supporttd the view that the decision merited strong criticism, and in the words of a consultant at the hospital, lacked common sense.

Fifth report from the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Commons paper 616, Stationery Office, 90p).

Leading article, page 17

Bill being drafted on radio and TV changes

By Kenneth Gosling

A Bill of about sixty clauses is being drafted by the Government to give effect to the proposals in the White Paper on broadcasting published in July, including the setting up of an Open Broadcasting Authority.

Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, announcing that in London yesterday, added: "We intend to legislate on the basis of the White Paper following discussions with various interests. I cannot deny that the amount of time available within the next session affects not just this but other legislation".

Speaking to the Broadcasting Press Guild, Mr Rees described the measure as "a Bill I would very much like to take through the House of Commons".

On television licence fees, in the light of the BBC's recent application for substantial increases, Mr Rees refused to be drawn on whether the Government would approve an increase to £30 for colour.

He said the argument for having a separate fourth channel was that new ideas and new concepts would have more chance of flourishing than if it remained inside an existing organization.

"To those who criticize it I would say we are not looking at the next five or six years but to something that goes to the end of the century. Profound technical changes are taking place and there has to be room for using those as well."

The Home Secretary also referred to the BBC's opposition to the White Paper's proposal that it should have service management boards on which would be Government appointees.

"Some of the Government's proposals in respect of the BBC have been attacked solely because they allegedly increase ministerial patronage. I must say I have never been conscious of the heady delights of exercising broadcasting patronage. On the other hand, I recognize the force of some of the feelings on the subject and I shall consider very carefully the points made."

Research worker describes careless and blunt way parents of abnormal children are sometimes treated

Insensitivity alleged over handicapped

By Annabel Ferriman

Many doctors, nurses, social workers and neighbours are insensitive and lack understanding about handicapped people and their relatives, a book published yesterday says.

Miss Maureen Oswin, a research worker at the Thomas Coram Research Unit, London University, describes in her book the blunt and careless way some parents have been told that their baby was handicapped and the lack of help they were given over the ensuing difficulties.

One mother was told: "Your baby is abnormal", as she stood in the corridor of a maternity hospital five days after her confinement. She was alone apart from passing hospital workers when the doctor stopped her and told her the news.

The book says that the parents' most persistent plea was to be together at such a time. "To know your child is disabled is the most shocking thing to learn."

Often the father of a handicapped baby is told first and asked not to worry his wife until she is home from hospital.

Doctors are also criticized for regarding additional handicaps, discovered later, as being of little consequence when to the parents they are often of great importance. The parents of a baby girl aged 10 months who was severely mentally retarded and had brain damage took her to the hospital for one of her regular check-ups.

The doctor casually informed them: "On top of all your other troubles, I think your baby's blind", the book says.

Neighbours and friends can often inflict considerable pain without realizing it, Miss Oswin says. Many parents whose handicapped children had died found that neighbours and friends expected them to be pleased and made them feel ashamed if they grieved.

Miss Oswin deplores the fact that the good practice adopted in some hospitals and by some area health authorities, such as counselling and referring parents to statutory and voluntary agencies, are not known in others.

The Honeylands scheme, in Exeter, for example, through which a former convalescent hospital was turned into a parent support centre providing day care for handicapped children, some short-terms residential care, therapy, education and medical advice, does not appear to have been copied elsewhere, she says.

She would like to see the Department of Health and Social Security spend less money on new research into the handicapped and more on putting into practice the results of research already done.

She recommends that more handicapped people should be enabled to live in the community.

Holes in the Welfare Net (Bedford Square Press; £5.50 hardback, £2.95 paperback).

Farm union dilutes policy on land nationalization

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

Leaders of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers have advised members to dilute their campaign to win the nationalization of farm land. They have decided after a long dispute at union headquarters to recommend that thousands of family farms should be exempt from any state takeover.

That marks an important retreat from the policy adopted by an overwhelming majority at the delegate conference of the union in May. That called on the Labour Government to nationalize farmland without qualification.

The dispute marks the start of a new stage in the long history of argument among officials and executive members. It is barely a month since a settlement was reached in a strike by the union's own regional organizers.

Mr J. R. (Jack) Boddy, general secretary, explained that the only farms left out of the takeover would be those owned by individuals and farmed by them and which were below a size still to be decided. It might be between 1,500 and 2,000 acres.

Farmers whose land was taken by the state would be compensated with annuities, which would cease when they died or when their children reached school-leaving age, whichever was earlier.

One reason for the change in union policy was that the aim of nationalizing all farmland had been misinterpreted. "We do not want your back garden", Mr Francis Beckett, editor of the union's journal, *Landworker*, said.

Planning or Privilege (NUAAW, 308 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1).

German is freed from Sealand in North Sea

Mr Gernot Putz, a German, who had been held on a Second World War gun platform 100 feet high, called Sealand, seven miles off Harwich, Essex, since last month by Mr Roy Bates, the "ruler" of Sealand, was released yesterday.

Mr Bates took over Sealand in 1966, and last year made it an independent state. He imprisoned Mr Putz last month when an island court found the German guilty of "treason" after three men attempted to take over Sealand.

Mr Putz landed at Harwich after his release and then sailed for Hamburg. Mr Bates, a former Army major, said he had appointed Mr Putz to be Sealand's new "foreign minister", and had asked him to strengthen the island's links on the Continent.

Mr Putz and two Dutchmen were alleged to have taken over Sealand on August 16.

Monitoring of pollution is criticized

By Alan Hamilton

A gathering of scientists who measure industrial pollution of the sea was told yesterday that much of their work was of poor scientific quality and its results were often useless.

Dr Roger Mitchell, of the Nature Conservancy Council, told a symposium organized by the Institute of Biology in London that too many monitoring projects intended to measure the effects of pollution from oil refineries, chemical plants, land reclamation, sewage treatmest and other potention sources were incompetent, evasive, or dishonest.

The poor standard of research arose partly because scientific institutions were starved of money, partly because of developers of seaside industrial plants were unwilling to spend enough on a proper environmental watch.

There had been many studies on the effects on marine and littoral life of oil slicks. The studies all said that the oil had produced changes to marine life, but few of them said why.

Dr Mitchell said that most large industrial developers, notably the big oil companies, took monitoring of pollution seriously. But several other industrial developers, whom he declined to name, made little more than a token effort.

Too many developers used the cheapest monitoring service available; and too many scientific organizations university departments or private companies, failed to declare the objectives of a project.

Industrial developers would on average have to spend 10 times more than at present to provide a proper monitoring service.

Dr Mitchell said he hoped that within 10 years at least three sections of coast as far out as the low-water mark would btcome national parks by being designated littoral conservation areas. The sections were likely to be in Argyll, Devon and Cornwall.

MP attack Welsh language 'fanatics'

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Proponents of an asse in Wales, already trouble an opinion poll survey indicates they are fighti losing battle, have acc that they must contend Labour Party rebels who r to accept official endorse of the measure.

Mr Leo Abse, Labour for Pontypool, said yeste he was becoming increas convinced that he and Welsh Labour backben were reflecting the will majority by opposing de tion.

Mr Abse has combinec hostility to devolution wit attack on "Welsh lan fanatics". The nationalist said, by insisting on V being spoken in the asse and by addressing in V the swollen Civil Se iutended to service assembly, would ensure creation of a Welsh-spe bureaucratic elite which w attempt to impose a homogeneity "upon marvellously varied Wale

"The way is being prep to ensure that only the W speakers will be able to to the top in the huge Service devolution w bring, and the necessity know Welsh to gain I would help still further t who wished to force pulsory Welsh into schools upon our teachers."

The Welsh language fatic, he said, believed language gave him a superi over his fellows and, spu by his arrogance, he r dangerous gains.

"We endure the invasio our television screens, absurd dubbing of En language films, the insul the Eisteddfod said to l national festival being ba from Gwent lest it be tai by English-speaking mouthshire, and even English place names, our h towns, are mocked as if were the cheating alias criminal."

Mr Abse said a determ and sustained attempt being made to subvert identity of the English-sp ing Welshman, and language question had sequently become irrevoc politicized and enmeshed in devolution issue.

"Those appeasers ready share platforms with F Cymru, having yielded to blackmailing of the national now in their embarrassn wish to take the langu question out of the referen and so advertise still furt their irresolution."

Bank raiders get £85,000

Three armed men wear boiler suits and Balaclava mets escaped with more t £5,000 at the Midland Ba High Street, Bognor Re Sussex, yesterday.

In another armed robb yesterday three masked rait escaped with £80,000 from Midland Bank security van High Street, Orpington, K

Urgent plea by cardinal for outspokenness

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, yesterday made an urgent plea for greater outspokenness by British spiritual leaders on matters affecting the welfare of society.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Council of Christians and Jews, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan and the Chief Rabbi Dr Immanuel Jakobovits, he said that regardless of their denomination or allegiance the world needed men and women who had the vision to point to things that were higher and beyond the ordinary concerns of everyday life.

He repeated a tribute he had received from Dr Jakobovits, who had said: "In our volatile world we all look to the Holy See as a haven of stability and a custodian of the supreme values which transcend the shifting vagaries of our fleeting time".

There was a lack of purpose and a loss of vision in our society. All too easily those who believed in God and shared fundamental attitudes towards life were reluctant to witness to their beliefs in public debate. "But surely a plural society must be precisely that, and must not become uniformly materialistic and humanistic. The voice of believers must be raised, but not stridently: they should together seek to persuade.

Marital difficulties: The need to settle marital differences between Anglicans and Roman Catholics is "very urgent", according to Dr Coggan (the Press Association reports).

Two years ago in Rome he told Pope Paul that such differences might result in children saying "a plaque on both your houses", and rejecting religion altogether, he said this week at a press conference at Lambeth Palace to mark the publication of the report of this year's Lambeth conference.

Resolving differences was important "because here we touch the flesh and blood side of life. Young people are touched intimately at this point".

'Star' case shows limit on newspapers' titles

By Ian Bradley

Anyone not familiar with the ways of Fleet Street might be forgiven for thinking that with the shrinking in the number of national newspapers in recent years there would be no shortage of titles, to choose from for anyone rash enough to start a new one.

In fact, the field is limited, as Express Newspapers will find today when a judge is due to hear an application that they should be prevented from using the title that they have chosen for their Manchester-based daily paper, which they hope to start publishing on November 2.

When Mr Victor Matthews, chief executive of Trafalgar House, which owns Express Newspapers, cast around for a name for the new paper, which he hopes will capture a sizable part of the popular market in the Midlands and the North, he naturally wanted something short and pithy.

Unfortunately for him, the name he eventually chose, the *Daily Star*, closely resembles the title of the Communist Party daily paper, the *Morning Star*.

After polite and fraternal overtures to Mr Matthews had failed to get him to change his mind, the cooperative which owns the *Morning Star* issued a High Court writ this week seeking an injunction banning Express Newspapers from passing off the new newspaper as the *Morning Star* by using the title the *Daily Star*.

It might be thought that any confusion in the minds of newspaper buyers about the two papers could only help the *Morning Star*, which devotes part of its front page every morning to an appeal for new readers. But Mr Christopher Myant, the assistant editor, said: "If we had thought it was going to help us, we would be rushing up to Manchester to help it along and certainly not seeking an injunction."

Even if Express Newspapers succeed in winning their legal battle with the *Morning Star*, their troubles will not be over. Associated Newspapers maintain that they own the rights to the title, *The Star*, having taken over the London evening paper of that name in 1960. Until 1968 their evening paper was called *The Evening News and Star*, although since then the secr part of the title has b dropped.

Mr David Peck, joint ex tive director of the *Even News*, said yesterday: "We tainly do not want to lose rights to the title. *The Star*, we are taking legal advice ab the new Express group pa We would certainly vigorou resist any attempt to use name *Star* in any form in London evening market."

The legal position o copyright in titles is com cated. There is in law no mo poly in the name of a ne paper. For the proprietors one newspaper to obtain an junction restraining the pu cation of another newspa with a similar name, they m show that the use of the na is calculated to lead to a be that the new newspaper is, fact, the old one.

If Express Newspapers prevented by law from us the name "Star" they mi have surprising difficulty finding an alternative popu title. Fleet Street has a ha of jealously protecting lo defunct titles, and even nam that have never been us before, in an effort to preve a competitor from taking the

Although it has nev appeared for sale, a pap called the *Evening Times* t been regularly printed by *T Times* since 1912 to maint Times Newspapers' right to t title.

It consists of a single pa made up of extracts from *T Times*. Copies are printed i batches every few months h are dated individually to in cate a consecutive run. A mem randum of 1959 indicates th the contents had not varied f four years. A copy of ea "issue" is sent to the Briti Museum.

The Times's experience in th field does not augur well f the *Morning Star* today. In th middle of the nineteenth ce tury Mr John Walter, pr prietor of *The Times*, sought a injunction to restrain the pub cation of a paper called th *Morning Mail* on the groun that it would be confused wit the *Evening Mail*, a paper pu lished by *The Times* from 17 until 1875, when it was merge with *The Times* weekly editio He failed to obtain the injun tion.

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Houston	1400	2100	PA001	747	Daily
Los Angeles	1155	1500	PA121	747	Daily
Mexico City	1400	2345	PA001/51	747	Daily
San Francisco	1430	1730	PA125	747	We/Fr/Su
San Francisco	1430	2005	PA125	747	Mo/Tu/Th/Sa
Seattle	1140	1320	PA123	747	We/Fr/Su
Seattle	1430	1610	PA125	747	Mo/Tu/Th/Sa
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ourth honours year for the able ught to offset feared loss standard in university degrees

Diana Geddes
ation Correspondent
er

e spread of the comprehen- school and the replacement levels by the proposed her (F) and Normal (N) inations are likely to lower emic standards of univer- applicants, Professor Robert ian, Vice-Chancellor of pool University, told the masters' Conference in r yesterday.

iversities would have care- to consider how to ensure their degrees maintained preeminent position in the emic world. Extension of undergraduate honours e from three to four years, three years for a pass ee, might be one way, he ested.

igland and Wales had such unusually sensitive relation- between the standard of -form work and the content e subsequent degree course disturbance of the former d markedly affect the latter, aid.

locationists and government sters are considering broad- g the sixth-form curriculum replacing the three A levels lly required for university v with two F and three N ls.

te reduced factual content he F level in comparison the A level could have a ificant impact on under- uate courses, Professor lan said. It was difficult to how standards could be maintained when it was proposed that N and F levels should demand respectively only about half and three quarters of the study time required for A level.

The phasing out of grammar schools and the establishment of comprehensive schools and of the broader-based "new sixthforms", which included many pupils who intended to take no A levels, were also likely to lower standards of 18-year-old school leavers, he said.

A natural solution might be to separate those with university aspirations into different classes or schools. That, however, seemed counter to the egalitarianism and anti-elitism in society and in the actions of government, he said.

A social engineer, while probably not accepting a fall in standards as inevitable, would claim that even if it was, it would be a small price for the benefits of a more homogeneous society.

The universities could insist on maintaining standards in their entry requirements, if necessary by instituting entrance examinations. That would inevitably reduce the number of those to whom university education was available, and would probably be as unacceptable to the universities as to the Government and to the public.

Or the universities could extend the undergraduate course to four years, to maintain graduation standards. But that was likely to be unacceptably costly.

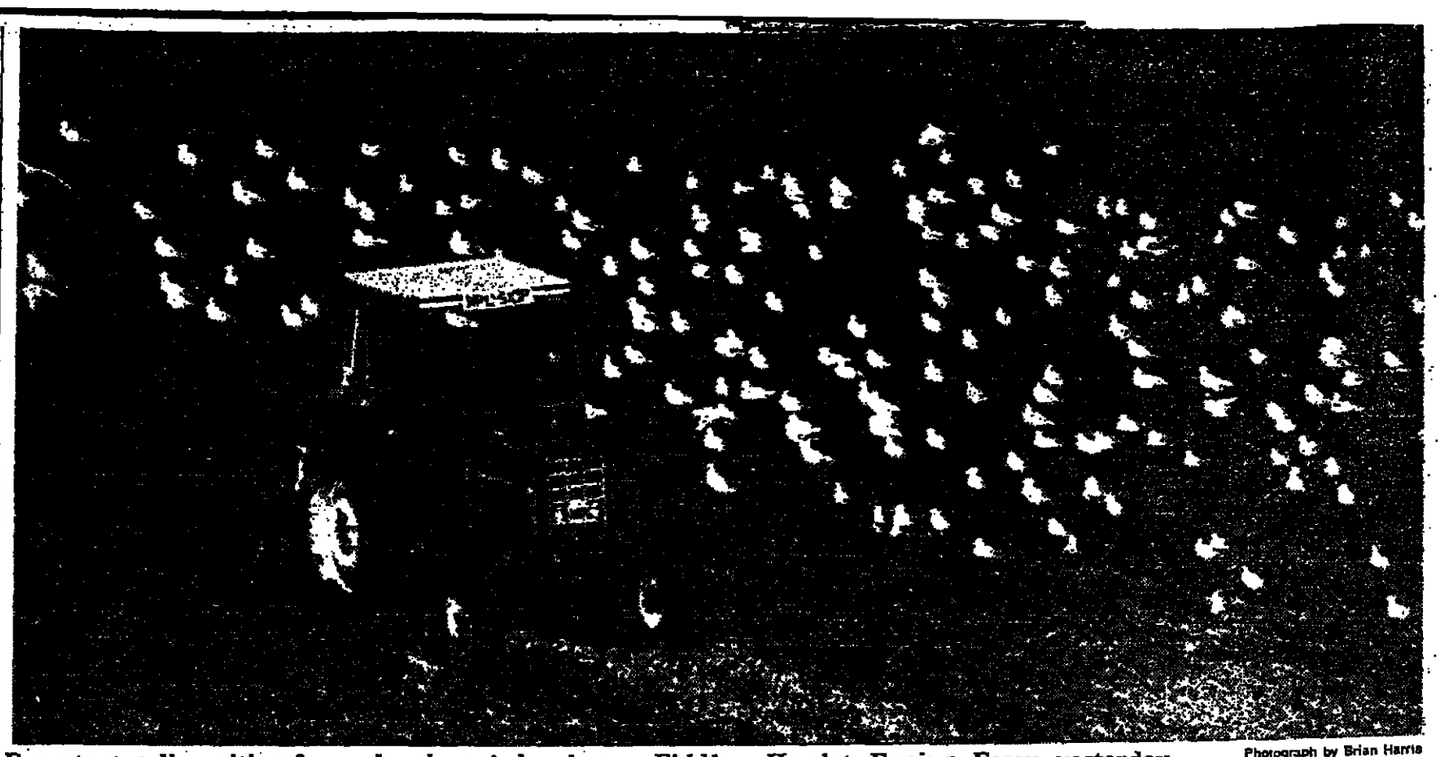
Mr Ralph Toomey, Under-Secretary at the Department of Education and Science, has estimated that it would cost a further £260m recurrent and £40m capital each year to give all undergraduates a four-year course.

A possible compromise was the Australian pattern, of a three-year undergraduate course leading to a pass degree, with a further honours year taken only by those deemed capable and who wanted to take it.

In Australia, where Professor Whelan taught for nearly 20 years, only about a fifth of undergraduates who completed the pass degree proceeded to the honours course. Such a scheme would cost only a fraction of the cost of a fourth year for all.

Mr David Williams, president of the Secondary Heads Association, said that not all arguments for the proposed N and F examinations came from the proponents of egalitarianism. Schools and universities had themselves pressed for a broadening of the sixth form curriculum. Had the universities now completely changed their minds?

Professor Whelan said that there were many different voices within the universities, and agreed that the universities were wanting it both ways. Everyone believed that the broader the curriculum the better; and also the greater the depth the better. The two were incompatible.



Expectant gulls waiting for a ploughman's lunch near Fiddlers Hamlet, Epping, Essex, yesterday. Photograph by Brian Harris

More freedom urged for charities to advertise

By Kenneth Gosling

Recognized charities should be allowed greater freedom to advertise on television, subject to strictly defined conditions, a working party of the Independent Broadcasting Authority recommends in a report published yesterday. It also proposes that the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act should be amended so that religious charities are not necessarily debarred from advertising their welfare activities. The working party says any changes introduced should be reviewed after a period of three to five years.

Those limit charity advertising on commercial television and and independent local radio to talls of events and do not allow publicity for a charity's needs or objects. The Annan committee suggested in its report 12 months ago that the time might have come for more charity advertising. The IBA will consider the report later this year in the light of comments following its publication.

The charities are divided on the issue as the response to 300 copies of a questionnaire showed. There were 141 replies, 62 charities approving greater freedom to advertise, 56 opposing, and 10 being "uncertain". The balance of the replies came from other organizations and individuals.

The largest group of charities in favour of the change had fund-raising expenditure in 1976 of £25,000 to £50,000; they were not the wealthiest.

Charities opposed to change feared that the richer charities would get a disproportionate amount of time and that there would be an increase in what charities spent on advertising, public disillusionment being the result.

The report concludes that on balance there were no compelling reasons to maintain the present restrictions, either in the interest of the charities or the public.

"Not all of us subscribe to these conclusions with equal warmth," it says.

"For some of us they appear insufficiently positive and fail to stress the benefits that could be expected as a result of having greater opportunities to buy advertising time on television or radio.

"Others of us would prefer to go less far and feel that there is the risk of controls being abandoned which are in the interest both of the public and the charities themselves."

The crucial issue, the report adds, is whether, in the case of charities, broadcasting should be regarded as significantly different from other media.

The reason for an assessment being made after several years was that roughly half the charities in Britain probably did not favour any change in the present restrictions and some were opposed to it with deep conviction.

Permanent changes should not be introduced which might be regarded with disfavour by a significant proportion of those who would be affected.

The present blanket prohibition on advertising by bodies with objects of a wholly or mainly religious nature should be removed, the report adds. At present, not only is no advertisement allowed that is directed towards a religious end, a prohibition that would remain, but it cannot even advertise its need for, say, domestic staff.

Six remanded on canabis smuggling charge

Six men appeared before magistrates at Scunthorpe, South Humberside, yesterday charged with smuggling cannabis at Blyborough, Lincolnshire, last Tuesday.

Before the court were Michael Glass, aged 31, unemployed, of Old Compton Street, Soho; Peter Stephen Goodsell, aged 37, a pop group manager, of Inverness Place, Bayswater; Charles Hanson Greville-Williams, aged 32, a catering manager, of Southwell Gardens, Kensington; Hugh Roland Hutton, aged 40, a pilot, of The Barbican; Michael Derek ..ames, aged 39, unemployed, of Freshwater Road, Tooting; and Kemal Husein Mithat, aged 32, a sales manager, of Mount Echo Avenue, Chingford, all London.

Mr James, Mr Hutton, Mr Goodsell and Mr Mithat were remanded in custody for seven days. Mr Greville-Williams was granted bail in the sum of £20,000, and Mr Glass was granted bail of £5,000 until Novemebr 23.

ory pledge to fight r village schools

Michael Horsnell

pledge that a future Conative government will fight the survival of village ols was given yesterday by Norman St John-Stevas, opposition spokesman on ation, science and the arts. eaking at Newquay, he said the survival of the English ge depended in many cases the continuation of its ary schools.

lks he had held with repretives of Conservative edun authorities in the past months had led to agreets that the schools should reserved wherever feasible, aid.

hen a campaign to save a ol failed, he urged that a nt-teacher cooperative be ed to keep the school open ugh a charitable trust, as the case at Madingley, Cambridgeshire, recently.

The removal of the school from being symptomatic of demise of a village, may in be its cause", he said. rst the village is devoid of dren for five days a week; the children move away. Parents with young children, ing no local school, will er to move to larger villages towns, and the school-less ge becomes a home for the red and the single, or a mitory for the affluent and mobile. If this is not to pen, widespread closure of e schools must stop."

ince 1967 more than 500 al primary schools had sed in England and Wales, one a week. Many more were threatened. The West Country, East Anglia and the North-west had been particularly badly affected, and in Wiltshire and Somerset almost two fifths of villages had no school.

The "voracious bureaucratic appetite for centralization", which had led to over-large comprehensive schools, excessive travelling for pupils, split sites and the closure of small secondary schools with long traditions of academic excellence, seemed to be producing the same mistakes in the primary sector.

He said: "The Shadow Cabinet has reached the considered view that village schools have both educational and social advantages which in most cases are too precious to lose".

Short-term financial savings from closing a school might be eaten away by the added cost of sending children by bus to the nearest town.

Extra space in the surviving village school could be used to expand nursery education at little additional cost or to improve recreational facilities for the community. Small schools could also form groups, he said, with travelling teachers to help slow learners or gifted children.

A Conservative government would urge local authorities to place educational and social factors above economic considerations. The burden of proof for closure would rest on those who were advocating it.

In brief

Stripped girl to sue the Navy

Miss Beverley Yates, aged 19, arrested while fishing with a friend at the naval base at Portland, Dorset, and stripped and searched, has instructed solicitors to take legal action against the Royal Navy.

Miss Yates, of Walpole Street, Weymouth, and her friend, Mr Ivan Wellington, of Pound Place, Portland, were caught in a mock warfare exercise and taken aboard the frigate Berwick and searched before it was found that they had nothing to do with the exercise. The Navy said yesterday that the incident was regretted.

Judge frees pop festival man

William Ubi Dwyer, of Dun Laoghaire, Republic of Ireland, who was jailed a month ago for flouting court orders banning him from organizing pop festivals in Windsor Great Park, was freed by Mr Justice Lloyd, sittingg in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Dwyer apologized to the judge for breaking the ban and in a sworn statement read to the judge he gave a pledge that he would never again organize the event illegally. The judge accepted his apology and ordered his immediate discharge.

Second marrow transfusion

Mark Ward, aged 12, who is suffering from a rare blood disease, underwent a second bone marrow transfusion operation in Hammersmith Hospital, London, yesterday.

The marrow came from his brother Darreyl, aged 15. Mark Ward, from Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, will be in hospital for about three months, much of the time in isolation.

Grave-digger stole rings

Magistrates at Bradford yesterday were told how a gravedigger stole wedding rings from skeletons. David Darling, aged 31, of Brierley House Avenue, Bradford, chargehand gravedigger at Bowling Cemetery, Bradford, pleaded guilty to stealing three gold wedding rings and asked for a further offenc eof stealing aluminium flowerpots to be taken into consideration.

He was jailed for three months, the sentence including a two-month term, which had been suspended for a previous offence.

Voltaire and Rousseau

Dr Robert Wokler in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today reflects on the differences between Voltaire and Rousseau, who died 200 years ago. John Dunn reviews *Injustice* by Barrington Moore, jnr, and Judith Judd assesses the impact of health and safety legislation on universities and colleges.

,000 teachers nemployed, nion says

Nearly 24,000 teachers are thout a teaching job although ny classes are still overwded, a study published lay by the National Union of achers says.

Figures produced by the partment of Employment are d not to take account of achers who have found jobs other industries or who have t registered as seeking a ching post.

The union also says that the partment's figures exclude rried women who want to turn to teaching but are discouraged by unemployment tures.

The NUT calculates its figure adding the Department of nployment figure of 11,436 achers qualifying in 1977 who d not found jobs in March is year to the 12,136 still pected to be unemployed, sed on last year's employent rate, out of the 32,000 o qualified this year.

That total of 23,572 is compared with the department's ure of 7,024 unemployed in ne.

The union's study comments at such unemployment exists ile more than 50 per cent of imary school children and arly 30 per cent of secondary hool pupils are in classes of ore than 30.

Education report 'would turn boys into fairies'

From Our Correspondent
Exeter

Education experts in Devon have been told to rewrite a report which aims to prevent sex discrimination in the county's primary schools.

The document has been criticized by Mr F. A. C. Pinney, chairman of the county's education committee, who said that experts were not needed to discover that boys preferred playing with trains and girls with dolls.

The report, which was drawn up by a working party led by Mr J. G. Owen, the Chief Education Officer, seeks to provide guidelines for teachers preparing curricula for primary schools.

Mr Pinney said yesterday that he had read it three times in one evening because he could not believe his eyes.

There was a suggestion that traditional roles in school drama should be reversed. "In other words", Mr Pinney said, "if you put on a Christmas pantomime like *Jack and the Beanstalk*, instead of Jack being a boy rescuing the heroine he would end up as the fairy, and the girl as the bold, bad hero. The parents with whom I have discussed this say they do not send their sons to our schools to be turned into fairies."

Labour proposal to cut mortgage relief

y Christopher Warman
ocal Government
orrespondent

Tax changes in the financing f housing that would avoid any ncrease in government subsiies and eventually lead to a eduction in the standard rate f income tax by up to 5p in ne pound are suggested in a amphlet just published.

The controversial proposals, ncluding the reduction of mortage relief, are the work of Mr ernard Kilroy, a housing dviser to the Labour Party. n the pamphlet, published by he Labour Economic Finance nd Taxation Association, he rgues that unless alternative olutions are provided, the ffect of the Government's proosals in its Green Paper last ear will be an increase in the Exchequer bill for subsidies, a continued rise in house prices, and a risk that public housing will deteriorate.

Changes to be implemented in phases until the end of the century would modify mortgage relief to reduce the advantages that owners have over first-time buyers. Relief would be phased out above the standard rate, mortgage ceilings eligible for relief would be lowered, and relief for owners of long standing would be lessened.

To prevent subsidies on public housing from rising, the practice of local authorities sharing subsidies through national or regional rent pooling would be extended. Costs would be eligible for mortgage relief subsidy on a collective basis and subject to safeguards.

The second phase of the changes woud be designed to achieve absolute reductions in the Exchequer's costs by making each tenure a self-financing system on a recycling principle.

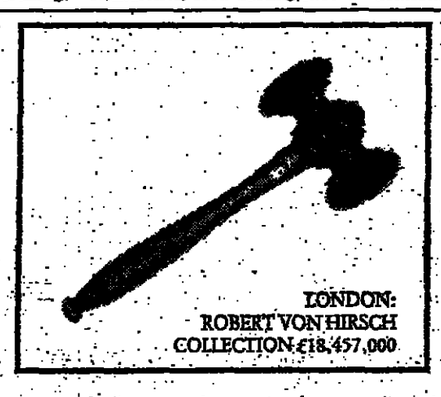
Mr Kilroy says his proposals would stabilize the price of private housing and keep rents in the public sector at the same proportion of personal incomes as now, without undue curtailing of building and improvement.

He also believes they would realize the potential of local authority housing as a fully-fledged alternative to owner occupation.

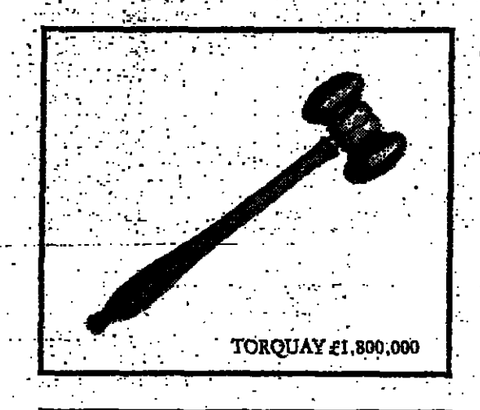
Housing Finance—Organic Reform? (Labour Economic Finance and Taxation Association, 72 Albert Street, London, NW1 7NR; £1).

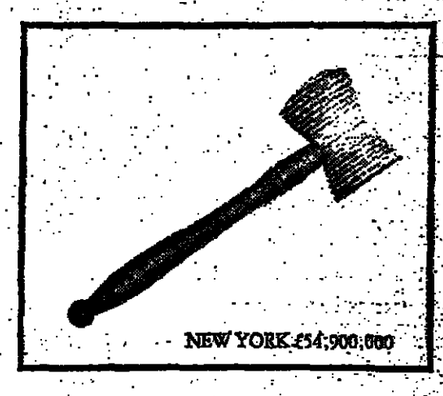
More Home News, page 14

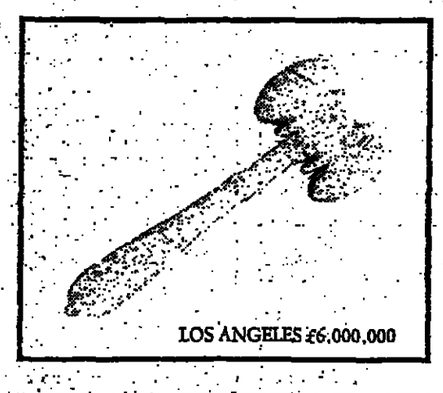






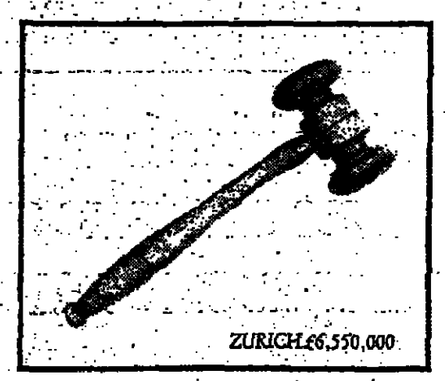


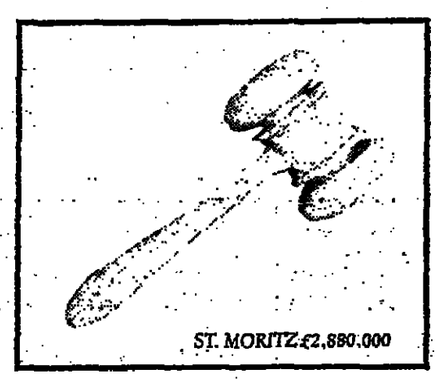
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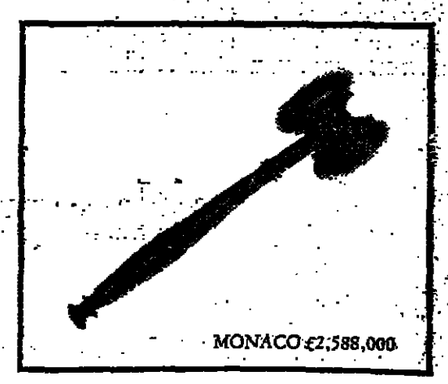






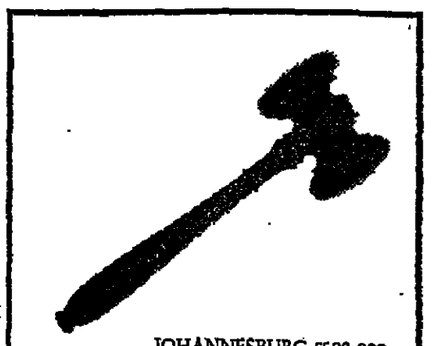












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Car firm's executive is shot dead by terrorists in Turin

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 28

Lethal terrorism returned to the Italian scene today with the killing in Turin of the head of the Lancia car factory's paint shop.

The victim, Signor Piero Coggiola, aged 46, who was married with two children, was shot outside his home by four gunmen while he was waiting for a factory bus to take him to work at Chivasso. His wife was with him and saw the shooting. She gave the alarm on dhe was taken to hospital where he died.

Responsibility for the shooting was claimed by the Red Brigades who telephoned the Turin newspaper *Stampa Sera*. The caller only announced the "crippling" of Signor Coggiola and it is not yet clear whether the terrorists actually intended to kill or only maim their victim.

The Lancia management pledged itself to continue normal work as "the only reply to terrorism."

Whatever the view of the two sides of industry, the crime will certainly have political repercussions. The country is in the midst of a renewed debate on the responsibility for and background to the killing in May of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic leader whose kidnapping and murder were ascribed to the Red Brigades *exterme left-wing terrorists*.

The controversy over Signor Moro's murder was renamed yesterday by Senator Amintore Fanfani, Presiding Officer of the Senate and a prominent Christian Democrat. He implied in a speech and was quoted in a newspaper interview (which he later denied having given) as saying that the Christian Democratic minority government had not done all that was possible to save Signor Moro's life.

The senator's move is interpreted as an attack both on Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Prime Minister, and the leadership of his own Christian Democratic Party. This morning the Communist newspaper L'Unita said that senator must must produce evidence if he wished to make such allegations.

President Pertini himself has been quietly following a constructive role. Last night he saw Signor Andreotti. His immediate object was to hear about the Government's measures to be discussed by the Cabinet tomorrow for meeting demands for better conditions for the judiciary an dthe civil service.

It is understood that be also heard from the Prime Minister an account of the Government's difficulties. These arise from more sources than Senator Fanfani's ambitions to return to the active political scene.

The Republicans are unhappy about economic policy. The Communists are criticizing the Government for alleged inertia and the Communists and Socialists are quarrelling over the relevance of Leninism.

The President's attitude is that the country has too many difficulties, including the failure so far to keep terrorism under control and the continuing economic and social crises, to take fresh political confusion.

Right-wing threat to kill Spanish Premier

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Sept 28

A clandestine right-wing "patriotic justice committee" threatened her today to "execute" Senor Adolfo Suarez and six other prominent Spaniards "in view of the disastrous results of anti-Spanish separatist masonry".

Also on the death list were Lieutenant-General Manuel Gutierrez Mellado Defence Minister, Senor Rodolfo Martin Villa, the Interior Minister, a Basque Senator Senor Juan Maria Bandres and three members of Parliament. Senor Felipe Gonzalez of the Socialist Workers' Party, Senor Santiagon Carrillo of the Communist Party and Senor Francisco Letamendia of the Basque Left Party.

The threat was included in a communique in which the three members of the Government on the list were classified as "traitors" and the others as "dangerous men." The cocument also predicted explosions at various "headquarters and refuges" of *separatists in the Basque country*.

It said: "We will not tolerate crimes against the forces of public order. Nor will we allow our regions to be declared independent, or nations or autonomous states, under the control of terrorist criminals.

"Nor will we allow a few ambitious politicians to destroy the results of 39 years of efforts to lift up Spain. We are enemies of Marxism, Leninism and separatism. We have taken the decision that terrprism must be fought with terrorism."

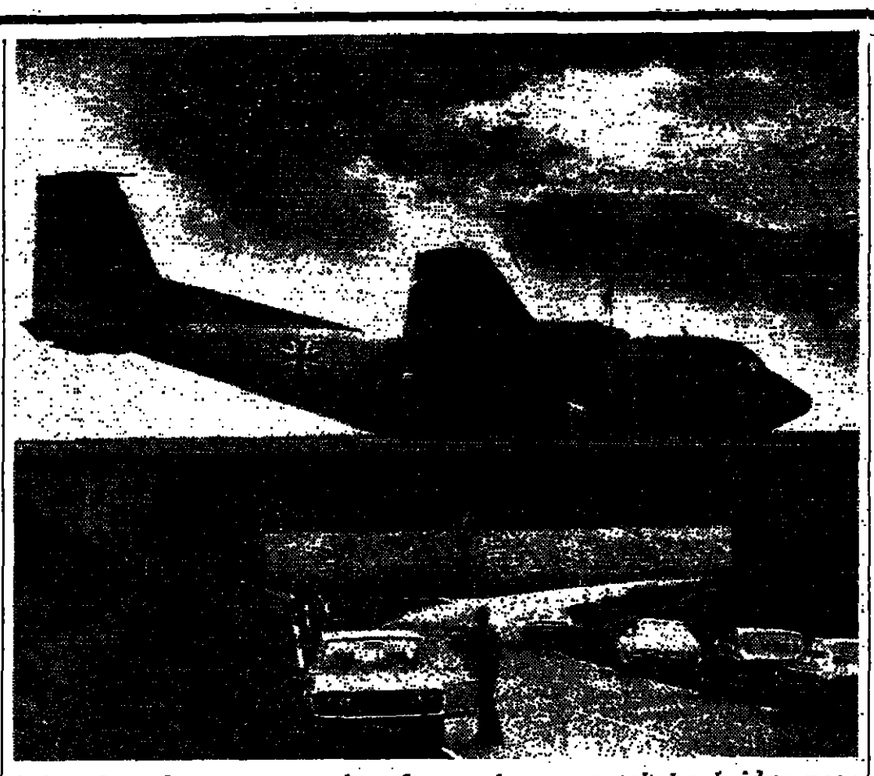
Separatist freed: Using a submachi e gun, pistols and red carnations, Basque terrorists snatched another Basque separatist from police cuxtody in broad daylight in a Bilbao hospital yesterday.

At the beginning of the visiting hour, a man wearing a white hospital smock and another young man in a blue suit carrying a bunch of red arnations approached the room where Senor Ruben Santamaria Perez was recovering from a broken heel.

The man in white pulled a *sub-machine gun from under* his smock and the man in blue parted the bunch of flowers to reveal a pistol in his hand. They forced the wo policemen standing at the open door to the room to lie on the floor. Then they took the policemen's pistols and sub-machine guns and handcuffed them together with their own handcuffs.

According to two other *patients sharing the room with* Senor Santamaria Perez and their visitors, the terrorits told Snor Santamaria Perez to get dressed and go to the small balcony outside the room. There, from a terrace just below, another armed man helped him to climb down and make his way to a waiting car. The gunman followed him out.

He had been arrested on *June 28 and was awaiting trial* for terrorist activities. Ht fractured his heel while aking part in sports activities at a prison in Bilbao on Sept 2.



A Bundeswehr transport aircraft crossing an autobahn bridge near Stuttgart after landing on the highway with 160 American troops taking part in Nato manoeuvres. The autobahn, still under construction, was blocked to all other traffic.

Greeks told hardest EEC talks to come

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Sept 28

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, warned Greek leaders on arrival in Athens today that the toughest part of the negotiations for Greece's entry into the EEC was yet to come.

Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, and several ministers, met Mr Jenkins at Athens airport. They are to talk today and tomorrow about the problems of integration but Mr Jenkins will also reassert the Commission's positive role in the whole process of making Greece the tenth member of the Community.

Mr Jenkins, reading a carefully-phrased arrival statement, said: "In the Commission we have kept the timetable we set ourselves for the negotiations. Perhaps the hardest problems will come before us this autumn, and these will require flexibility from both Greece and the member states." However, he still believed that it would be possible to "break the back of the negotiations" by the end of this year.

The Commission's resentment at being blamed by the Greeks for any difficulties or delays in the negotiations was certainly shown by Mr Jenkins. This vexation is strengthened by Greece's frequent to the "political will" member governments rule objections fro Commission.

A case in point is report today that Mr K his plans to visit E capitals to press for entry negotiations. Mr manlis told the tonight had no plans yet fo visits.

Mr Karamanlis tried to ally the Comm misgivings.

The Greek Prime Mi staking his political re on Greece's entry i European Community 1979.

Peking: Herr Wilhelm kamp, Commissioner fo nal Relations, said tod were great possibiliti EEC cooperation with Speaking at the end Peking leg of an EEC tion's visit to China Haferkamp said a European committee have its first meetir next year to explore of ing economic relations.

He added that Mr would also visit China ir

Last year trade betw EEC and China amou £1,100m. with China en slight surplus.—Reuter.

Terrorist suspect 'may lose leg'

Dortmund, Sept 28.—Frau Angelika Speitel, aged 26, one of the two suspected West German terrorists wounded in a shootout with police here on Sunday, may have to have her left leg amputated, the daily *Bild Zeitung* said here today.

A 9mm bullet shattered a leg bone under the groin and pieces of bone and bullet have caused a rapidly spreading infection. The leg is also paralysed and only surgery can save the patient, the newspaper said.

Frau Speitel's accomplice, Herr Michael Knoll, aged 27, was still reported to be unconscious.—Agence France Presse.

The Illustrated
LONDON NEWS
OCTOBER

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Paul Johnson and Des Wilson
THE PARTY LEADERS

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Portuguese remember Iron Duke

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, Sept 28

Portugal celebrated yesterday the 168th anniversary of the Anglo-Portuguese victory in the Peninsular War at the Bussaco.

A ceremony has been held at the battlefield on the forested Bussaco Heights ever since the local inhabitants celebrated Mass for the souls of the fallen after the battle, in which the Duke of Wellington led the allied forces.

During the 1960s the ceremony became an Anglo-Portuguese one. The band of the Middlesex Regiment, which fought under Wellington, was *flown in to join the display in* period costume by the Portuguese troops. The clouding of relations between Britain and Portugal over Rhodesian sanctions during the Salazar regime ended this collaboration.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Hinton, military attache at the British Embassy, attended this year's celebrations as a representative of Britain.

The traditional optn air Mass was held in the square, where an obelisk honours the British. They day began with a 21-gun salvo and the hoisting of the British and Portuguese flags beside the obelisk.

Portuguese troops in period uniform performed various old-style manoeuvres used in the battle, and hundreds of peasants from the surrounding countryside flocked to a fair held as part of the festivities.

Bombing wave continues in Corsica

Ajaccio, Sept 28.—A wave of bombings in Corsica continued today with two explosions. A bomb destroyed the car of the brother of an autonomist militant in Bastia and separatist terrorists attacked a building *site in Saint Florent*, destroying a bulldozer belonging to a French lawyer. Nobody was injured.

Bombs have exploded for the last 10 nights throughout Corsica, *mainly aimed at French* riot police, the Foreign Legion base in Solenzara and construction sites

There have been more than 200 bombings in Corsica since the beginning of the year. Most have been claimed by the separatist Corsican National Liberation Front.—Reuter.

Poll shows the people approve their 'elective republican monarchy'

France celebrates Fifth Republic's 20 years

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Sept 28

The constitution of the Fifth Republic is 20 years old today. The occasion, in a country which has known 17 constitutions in the best part of two centuries since the French Revolution, is worth celebrating; and President Giscard d'Estaing gave a banquet at the Elysee to mark it.

"The constitutional problem has completely disappeared from national polemics", the President emphasized in a speech at the banquet. "It is an extremely rare fact of our contemporary history that, 20 years after, Frenchmen ratify the choice of 1958. The Fifth Republic is today the kind of republic Frenchmen want".

Perils continued to threaten French institutions, he added. The first was partisan divisions, as the parties attempted to *revert to the games which were* theirs.

"My role as President of the Republic is to prevent any of those parties from making the least step towards the weakening of our institutions, and notably those of the executive. Parties are necessary to democratic life, but I would recall that they play no part in our institutions".

A second risk was the "technocratic temptation". Political power must not be subordinated to technocracy, and the remedy lay in decentralization and diffusion of responsibilities.

"The institution we have are a great chance for France", M Giscard d'Estaing added. "Not only does the constitution not leed to be modified to ensure evolution towards greater democracy, but it is this very constitution, adopted by Frenchmen in depth, which enables freedoms to be exercised".

Although two decades have been just about the lease of life of all the previous regimes France has known since 1789—with the exception of the Third Republic which lasted 65 years, but in a fundamentally modified form—there is no sign that the constitution of the Fifth Republic is likely to conform to that pattern. *The student and* workers' upheavals of 1968 are often regarded by romantic intellectuals as a revolution that failed. It was not even that—a fact which led M Jacques *Chirac to remark to me once* when he was Prime Minister that France was, historically speaking, one revolution overdue.

An opinion poll by the Sofres *organization, published* this week by the news magazine *L'Express* to mark the anniversary, demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt that the constitution of 1958 is responsible for one of those very rare cases in French history of an attunement between Frenchmen and their institutions.

This can be explained not because it was dovetailed to the requirements of General de Gaulle and the need for him to dispose of a suitable instrument to settle the Algerian war which threatened the very existence of the French state, but because it was in agreement with the permanent characteristics of the French political temperament.

Thus 85 per cent of those polled approved the direct election of the President by universal suffrage, instead of the indirect election by an electoral college originally written into the document. Even 77 per cent of Communist voters accept in principle this provision of the basic law, which has instituted *in France what is often* described as an elective "republican monarchy", with far-reaching prerogatives and powers, without any corresponding strengthening of the country's parliamentary institutions.

The poll also shows that in spite of its strong resemblance to Napoleonic plebiscites, the instrument of the referendum —one of the startling novelties of 1958—*is almost as enthusi*astically endorsed, even by young Frenchmen. Finally, the presidential right of dissolution, which though part of the constitution of 1875 fell into complete disuse after General Mac-Mahon's abortive coup d'état, divides left-wing voters almost equally between those in favour and those against, only a majority of communists being hostile to it.

The powers of the President under the constitution of 1958, as amended in 1962, respond to the permanent monarchical streak deep down in the French character and to an equally strong distrust of elected assemblies. The average Frenchman, unlike his British counterpart, is not a parliamentarian at heart. He does not look to the National Assembly or the Senate to increase his say in the running of the country. Only 29 per cent of the people polled consider that the deputies' powers should be increased, as the Left never tires of insisting. *But a very substantial majority* want more authority for local and regional institutions.

The institutions of the Fifth Republic are often described as a cross between a presidential regime, American style, and a parliamentary regime, after the British one. This is also in accord with the national temperament. A wholly presidential system would lead almost inevitably to an insurmountable deadlock between the executive and the legislature. A wholly parliamentary one unchecked by a separately elected executive would lead to the abuses of "government by assembly", and to the cascade of ministries which caused the downfall of the Fourth Republic.

With the Fifth Republic, France has reverted to the fundamental principle of the separation of powers. At the top of the pyramid is the head of state, invested with a sort of monarchical legitimacy based on a national consensus through his election by the people, to whom, alone in the final analysis, he is answerable.

The greatest unresolved weakness inherent in the constitution of 1958 is the deadlock that must ensue if the President were elected by one majority in the country and Parliament by another.

It has not happened yet. It was within an ace of happening in March, 1978, if the Left had won. But it is generally agreed that if it did, the legitimacy of the President is of a higher order than that of the elected Parliament; and if the government he appoints, in accordance with the policy upon which he was elected, is overthrown, he would dissolve Parliament or resign and submit to reelection. In either case the people have the last say, just as they have the first one, in electing him.

But to attempt to resolve the difficulty by laying down the exact procedure to be followed in black and white in the constitutional text, as so often in the past, would be to threaten the whole edifice. Only, as M Giscard d'Estaing has written himself, when the passions of political debate in France have *cooled down, and involve differences* rather than antagonisms, will it be possible to do so.

Bonn CDU leader condemned

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 28

Dr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic opposition leader, today received a cruel blow in the midst of two important election campaigns with the publication of sharp criticism by Dr Rainer Barzel, his predecessor.

In an interview published in the magazine *Stern* Dr Barzel said no chancellor had ever been allowed to govern in such peace and quiet as Herr Helmut Schmidt. The subject "opposition" rarely appeared on his morning list of problems to be discussed, he said.

"Chancellor Helmut Schmidt must be hounded. There is abundant opportunity to do so", Dr Barzel added.

Dr Kohl replied calmly that he would talk to Dr Barzel after the Hesse and Bavarian *Land elections next month.* "I have more important things to do. I want to win the elections", he told reporters.

But the criticism, and in particular the timing of its appearance, has greatly irritated and embittered the Christian Democratic leadership.

Dr Barzel, in fact, gave the *interview in June and its* publication today is seen as a deliberate attempt by *Stern*, whose sympathies lie more with the social Democrat-led Government, to damage Dr Kohl and the Christian Democrats in what may be crucial elections.

A comment which might have sounded less offensive last May can acquire a devastating effect in a couple of weeks before the polls.

Whether this highly experienced politician incautiously allowed himself to be used by *Stern*, or whether he was aware of their intentions, is now the subject of debate. Dr Barzel is in the United States from whence he has telephoned his amazement at what has happened.

The fact remains that Dr Barzel is expressing feelings shared by a growing number of Christian Democrats about Dr Kohl's less than dynamic leadership.

But what seems to have hurt most is the way his criticism was expressed. Since his fall as Opposition leader after failing an attempt to oust Herr Willy Brandt, the former Chancellor, Dr Barzel has remained just one of many deputies, but in view of his experience Dr Kohl has included him in his circle of personal advisers. Today's interview hit him like a stab in the back.

The interview has prompted speculation that Herr Barzel might be hoping to make a comeback. There is no obvious alternative to Dr Kohl among the present Christian Democratic leaders.

Finns in military exchange deal with Soviet Union

From Our Correspondent
Helsinki, Sept 28

General Lauri Sutela, chief of staff of the Finnish defence forces, returned today from the Soviet Union, where he signed a joint "programme of activities" aimed at increasing contacts between the Finnish and Soviet forces. General Sutela emphasized that he had not discussed joint manoeuvres during his visit.

France and the Soviet Union signed a similar plan in 1977.

Mr Dmitri Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, who *attended the signing ceremony*, caused a flurry on a visit to Helsinki in July, when, according to reliable sources, he suggested the holding of joint exercises.

It is understood, however, that the Finnish side rejected the idea as icompatible with Finnish neutrality.

Some Western embassies here see Mr Ustinov's suggestion as a Soviet move to counter China's increased anti-Soviet activities

Nato call: Nato nations called in Vienna today for substantial changes in Soviet block proposals for a Central European troop-reduction agreement.

The 12 Nato delegations at the resumed East-West conference on force reductions said continued differences over force levels represented a major obstable in the Vienna talks, which have been going on for five years.

Although the West has welcomed the latest Communist proposals, especially the acceptance of Nato demands for a 700,000-man ceiling on ground forces o neach side, there is disagreement on the Warsaw Pact's troop figures.—Reuter.

British bu brings the taxpayer a windfall

By Roger Berthoud

A site in a Bonn bought for £427,000 British Government in the construction of embassy, has been sol net "profit" of £87: House of Commons reveals today.

This windfall for t payer, attributable lar the appreciation of the mark, follows a deci leave the embassy present more central si

Details of the deal cluded in a report on th ings of the Bonn Embas a visit there in April by fence and external affa committee of the expe committee. The strongly recommends Treasury to sanction t chase of a strip o adjacent to the chancery at a preferenti of £145,000, which is li be increased at the end year.

Sir Oliver Wright Ambassador, told the c tee that the present bo fence ran only 10 yard the windows where he a minister, or number tw The acquisition was con desirable partly on s grounds, but partly bec would facilitate future sion. The price being by the West German G ment was favourable, b Treasury had not s accepted the case put Foreign Office and P Services Agency.

The MPs complimen Foreign Office on ac staff savings of some cent in Bonn since 197(though Britain's access the European Economic munity in 1973 consi increased the embassy's load. Their report emp the need for the full h of German corresponde *London on the British* matters of dispute betwe two countries.

The estimated annual running the embas £3,045,000, with the sala British-based and local ployed staff accountin more than two-thirds o

Fires 'started deputy mayo

Perpignan, Sept 28.—Acezat, aged 51, a farm deputy mayor of a Frer lage, has confessed to s four forest fires in sou France this month, polic

He would not expla action, which destroyed sands of acres of wo *seriously damaging* s tourism in the picturesqu He will be put under atric observation.—AP.

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either your cooking improves or I take out more life insurance.
That's when a funny look came into her eyes."

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مكتب من الأصل

ERSEAS

...raelis prepare for ...e next steps ... peace negotiations

... Michael Knipe
...lem, Sept 28

...ct Telex and telephone ... between Israel and Egypt ... being reestablished today, ... the Knesset's early morn... ...ore to endorse the Camp ... accords, and prepara... ...have begun for the next ...n peace negotiations.

... Ezer Weizman, the Mini... ...f Defence, is expected to ... for Cairo after Yom ... (the Day of Atone... ..., which is October 11, to ... his Egyptian counterpart, ...al Abdul Ghani Gamasi... ...wo men will prepare for ...gyptian-Israeli committee ...ngs which are to nego... ...within three months the ...s left open at Camp David.

... Alfred Atherton, the ...d States envoy to the ...le East, arrived in Israel ... Jordan today. He will ... Mr Menachem Begin, the ...e Minister, and Mr Moshe ...n, the Foreign Minister, to... ...ow to discuss the agenda ...location of the next round ...gotiations and the role the ...ed States Government will ... in them.

...eanwhile, the Jewish sett... ...in northern Sinai were ...ed today by Mr Gideon ... the Minister of Housing, ... evacuation from their ...es will not occur until the ... year after the signing of ...ace treaty between Israel ... Egypt.

...ddressing settlers at Yamit ...inai, Mr Patt said no new ...es would be constructed but ...housing units already in the ...ess of being built would be ...pleted. Mr Begin has prom... ... that the settlers will be ...ated with the minimum of ...venience and suitable com... ...ation.

...e Knesset's historic vote in ...ur of the Camp David ...ements, and the dismant... ... of Jewish settlements in ..., was larger than expected, ... 84 members in favour, 19 ...sed, and 17 abstaining. ...though the result was a triumph for Mr Begin, the dissension within the ruling coalition meant he had to rely on votes from the opposition Labour Party for victory. Disquiet felt over the need to abandon the Sinai settlements fractured the traditional party structure.

In the ruling coalition Mr Begin's impassioned appeal for support was heeded by 30 members, but seven voted against and eight abstained, and political commentators are now questioning the solidarity of the Prime Minister's power base.

Two Cabinet ministers and the Knesset Speaker abstained, and within Mr Begin's own Herut faction the intensity of the divisions gave rise to apprehensions of a permanent split developing.

However, Mr Moshe Arens, a senior member of Herut who opposed the agreements, argued today that a positive result of the dissensions was that it would demonstrate to Egypt that Israel had reached the limit of its concessions.

The second biggest of the ruling parties, the National Religious Party, was also sharply divided, with five of its representatives voting in favour, three against, and four abstaining, but the party leaders discount suggestions that this might lead to a permanent split.

Members of Gush Emunim, the right-wing pressure group which believes in the inalienable right of Jews to settle in the whole biblical land of Israel, are considering the advantages of establishing a new political party which, they hope, might attract support across the present party lines.

On the occupied West Bank, several mayors favouring the political leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization met yesterday in Ramallah for consultations in connexion with the discussions being held by Israeli military government officials in the area.

...r Sadat postpones ...peech to parliament

... Robert Fisk
..., Sept 28

...esident Sadat today un...ctedly posrponed his ...arance before the Egyp... People's Assembly at ...h he was to have wel...ed the results of this morn... ...vote in the Israeli Knes... According to the Cairo ...s, the Egyptian leader ...d up until the early hours ... went to bed before the ...li Parliament finally ...ded to remove Israeli sett... ...nts in occupied Sinai.

...e late voting, according to ... Cairo newspapers, caused ... postponement of Mr ...t's speech. Nevertheless, ...y marks the eighth anni... ...ary of President Nasser's ...th and this is the first time ... Mr Sadat has not ...oured the occasion with an ...ress to the Assembly.

...lthough his speech had not ...n officially scheduled for ... morning Egyptian televi... ...n had already set up its ...neras in readiness ...t is much more likely that ... forthcoming visit to Egypt ... Mr Alfred Atherton, the ...erican Middle East envoy, ...rsuaded Mr Sadat to delay ... statement. Mr Atherton, who willb e arriving in Cairo on Saturday, willb e giving the Egyptian leader details of the depressing journey which Mr Vance, the American Secretary of State, made to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria in the past week, a journey that gained not the slightest positive support for the Camp David agreement

As Mr Atherton arrives in Cairo, King Husain of Jordan will himself be setting out on a tour of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. In his aattempt to avoid the moral commitments of both Camp David and the rejectionist policies of the radical Arab states, the king is expected to advocate a furtehr call for total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territoreis. He is, however, unlikely to condemn, President Sadat.

It seems likely, therefore, that the United States is anxious to give Mr Sadat some advice befpre he embarks on another optimistic forecast of peace in the Middle East. American officials here art believed to be concerned at the way in which the Egyptian success at Camp David, if that is what it turns out to be, is being presented in Cairo.

...ote is another step to ...eace, Mr Carter says

...om Our Own Correspondent
...ashington, Sept 28

President Carter was address... ...g a Democratic fund-raising ...ner in Washington when ...ws of the Knesset vote ...ached him. After interrupting ...s speech to read out the exact ...gures, he said: "That's indeed ...od news."

It was sure proof of the "tre...endous courage" of Mr Mena...em Begin, the Israeli Prime ...linister, and members of the ...nesset who by their vote had ...formed a possible partnership ...r the rest of our lives", with ...e Egyptions.

The President later sent a personal letter to Mr Begin congratulating him on the outcome of the vote which, he said, was another step toward the goal we seek of a peaceful Middle East".

On an effusive note he added: "You know that I understand the difficult choices that face you and your colleagues if peace is to become a reality. Your firm leadership on these vital issues has provided a new and impressive demonstration of your statesmanship." The State Department issued a similar congratulatory message.

Only miracle can save Korchnoi

...rom Harry Golombek
...hess Correspondent
...aguio, Sept 28

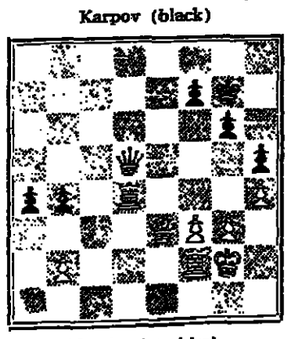
It looks as though, barring a ...w miracles, the impasse in ...e world chess championship ...atch here has been decisively ...roken and when the ...djourned twenty-seventh game ... finished tomorrow the world ...hampion willb A leading by ...2 and within one point of ...nal victory.

Kochnoi had the white ...ieces in this game and for ...ome time he looked to hold ...n advantage in the position. ...e played an English opening ...nd Karpov chose a defence ...hat invovled an early ...xchangE of both knights and ...eft Korchnoi with the greater ...ommand of space.

Curiously enough, the cham...pion wasted a number of ...noves with a bishop, or at any ...ate seemed to waste them, ...nd equally curiously the chall...enger found himself unable to ...make any real use of his advantage in development.

Perhaps part of the reason for this paradox was that Karpov evolved a very fine defensive plan on the queen's wing. At all events Korchnoi, who appeared to be exceptionally nervous tonight, spent far too much time on the clock thinking, for the most part, about obvious moves.

Karpov (black)



Korchnoi (white)

Position at adjournment after 41 moves.

Possible he overestimated his position, for instead of offering a draw on his twentieth move he took no less than 45 minutes to make his mind up to play the move.

After his twenty-fourth move, when he had only 12 minutes left for 16 moves, he found himself faced by a surprise bishop move. In the time rush that ensued he lost a pawn and came down to a lost ending.

It is possible in fact that he may not resume the adjourned game.

The score is Karpov 4, Korchnoi 2, with 20 draws and one adjourned game tast is quite won for the world champion.

Twenty-seventh game. White Korchnoi, black Karpov. English opening.

1	P-QB4	Kt-KB3
2	Kt-QB3	P-K4
3	Kt-B3	Kt-B3
4	P-KKt3	B-Kt5
5	Kt-Q5	KtxKt
6	PxKt	Kt-Q5
7	KtxKt	PxKt
8	Q-B2	Q-K2
9	B-Kt2	B-B4
10	0-0	0-0
11	P-K3	B-Kt3
12	P-QR4	PxP
13	QPxP	P-QR4
14	B-Q2	B-B4
15	B-QB3	P-Q3
16	Q-Q2	P-QKt3
17	KR-K1	B-Q2
18	P-K4	KR-K1
19	K-R1	P-QB3
20	P-K5	BPxP
21	BxQP	QR-Q1
22	Q-B4	Q-B1
23	Q-B3	PxP
24	BxKP	B-KKt5
25	QxQ	RxQ
26	B-B3	R(K1)-Q1
27	K-Kt2	B-Q5
28	QR-B1	P-Kt3
29	Q-K2	Q-Q3
30	BxB	RxB
31	Q-Kt5	R-QKt5
32	R-KB sit	K-Kt2
33	RxR	QxR
34	Q-K2	Q-Q4 ch
35	P-B3	RxRP
36	R-B2	R-Q5
37	Q-K3	P-QK4
38	P-KR4	P-R4
39	Q-K2	P-R5
40	Q-K3	P-Kt5
41	R-B2	adjourned

Adroit Professor Dreyfus forces Democrat Governor to fight for his office in liberal Wisconsin

'Red Republican' on election trail

From Patrick Brogan
Madison, Wisconsin, Sept 28

The Madison Capital Times is one of the brighter flames of American regional journalism. It fought the good fight in days past against Senator Joe McCarthy's political witchhunt and was the intellectual base of the long campaign that turned Wisconsin into one of the most solidly Democratic states in the nation.

The man who made it, Mr Hiles McMillin, has recently retired as publisher and editor but retains an influential voice in Wisconsin politics. He has now come out for the Republican candidare for the office of governor—a maverick speech professor called Lee Seymour Dreyfus.

It is more than a little surprising, and Mr McMillin's reasons are yet more remarkable. He believes that Wisconsin has become a one-party state, that the Democrats here are flabby, complacent and remote from the people they represent and that it is time for a change.

"Today, it is the Democrats who are fat and arrogant", he wrote. "Professor Dreyfus is in the Progressive tradition of this state. This is a splendid opportunity to restore a vigorous two-party system to Wisconsin."

By supporting Professor Dreyfus, Mr McMillin supports one of the tax-cutting candidates who are making all the running in the United States this year, and is thus doubly disloyal to the Democratic Party.

Professor Dreyfus is known as the "red menace" and during the Republican primary campaign he harangued crowds from the back of an open bus and from a train. He swept to victory over a solidly establishment, suburban Republican businessman. This was Mr Robert Kasten, a congressman, who failed to see what was happening to him and will therefore have to go into a new line of business next January.

A Democratic commentator (whose own candidate was defeated in the Democratic primary) wrote afterwards: "Surrounded by advisers who came out of the same well-off suburbs that he did, Mr Kasten operated in the closed, reassuring world of like-minded supporters. He had a businessman's face in the systematic approach in campaign, computerized fund-raising, layered precincts organization, sophisticated polling and high-buck television spots."

The quaity of Lee Dreyfus as a campaigner is shown by his first action after his primary victory. Wisconsin is to have a budget surplus of about $500m. (£250m) by the end of the year, so Professor Dreyfus cheerfully proposed that nobody should pay any state taxes in the last quarter.

Mr Martin Schreiber, the Governor, was immediately forced on to the defensive and has been trying ever since to show that he has better ideas and that his opponent is irresponsible and foolish.

Mr Schreiber accused Professor Breyfus yesterday of proposing a "quick fix" for the economy. This line sounded effective on the television news, until the next shot showed Professor Dreyfus's answer: "Quick fixes? What does he want, a slow fix? I want to give money back to the people."

Wisconsin was once solidly progressive and then swung into the Republican camp after the war. The Democrats recaptured the state in stages and although it may very well be that the pendulum will start swinging back with Professor Dreyfus, it has a very long way to go.

There are some of the markings of a tax revolt in Wisconsin. The budget is in surplus and property taxes have just been raised substantially. Professor Dreyfus is capitalizing on the general feeling that taxes are to high and that the only way to control government is to cut its revenues in a rather brutal manner.

He is eloquent, intelligent and adroit—qualities few people concede to Governor Schreiber—combining all the tricks of a demagogue with the apparent intellectual solidity of a professor. Some more substantial academics, however, maintain that he is an intellectual lightweight.

For 10 years he has been Chancellor of one of the University of Wisconsin's campuses, at Steven's point. Things were never so exciting there as on the Madison campus, where riots and bombing in the late sixties reached one of the worst levels in the country. But his job, equivalent to vice-chancellor in an English university, is no sinecure and Professor Dreyfus proved his competence in a hard school.

Mr Schreiber is a pleasant, conventional, young, machine politician who stepped into the Governor's shoes when Mr Patrick Lucey was made Ambassador to Mexico. Mr Lucey had been an early supporter of Jimmy Sarter and supported him in the Wisconsin presidential primary in 1976, which Mr Carter carried by the skin of his teeth against Mr Morris Udall.

Mr Lucey went to his reward and Mr Schreiber is fighting for his life.

He may even lose the city of Madison, despite its liberal tradition, and must rely on the traditionally solid Democratic vote of working class Milwaukee. He speaks with the accent and grammar of a Milwaukee German.

Professor Dreyfus, however, comes from Milwaukee and is working the state with ceaseless energy, giving interviews, addressing meetings, appearing on television as often as possible.

Meanwhile, Madison has found a new craze—toga parties. Taking after a new movie about university frolics in the 1950s, students wrap themselves in sheets and cavort around, drinking beer and singing old songs. Ten thousand of them are coming to an all-night toga party here on Saturday.

Things have changed since the radical sixties.

Rhodesian Front must heed world opinion

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Sept 28

Lieutenant-Colonel William Knox, the chairman of the Rhodesian Front, told his party's annual congress today that the sole responsibility for the well being of the white electorate, and thus the destiny of all races in Rhodesia, lay with them.

Colonel Knox said that thanks to the common sense in the internal settlement negotiations whites would have 28 seats out of 100 in the Lower House and 10 seats out of 30 in the Senate. New blood would probably have to brought in to contest those seats in the forthcoming general election as some of the present 50-man parliamentary caucus would not be seeking reelection.

Australian-born Colonel Knox, a former Rhodesian envoy in Lisbon, complained of apathy in the party due, he said, to the recent Salisbury by-election when the combined opposition votes outnumbered those of the Rhodesia Front candidate who nevertheless retained the seat. But he said there was a steady stream of new party members.

Colonel Knox, described Dr David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, as a "little man with a big grudge against the majority of Rhodesians black and white".

He said that if Dr Owen disappeared from the political scene because of any future British general election his loss would only be mourned by his friends in Moscow and among the murderers of the Patriotic Front.

He told delegates to take notice of world opinion however biased and ill-informed it might be.

But for the first time in many months overseas opinion particularly in America appeared to be taking a turn for the better with far-sighted and realistic men in prominent positions speaking out in favour of Rhodesia and the stand being taken against communism, he said.

'Troops for Rhodesia' offer played down

By Peter Stafford

Officials went to great pains in London yesterday to play down the notion that the British troops being made available to the United Nations would necessarily be sent to Rhodesia.

The British offer, made in a speech in New York on Wednesday by Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secrerary, was a "general purpose" offer, they said. The use of the troops in Rhodesia was not excluded, but they would be available for use anywhere in the world where the United Nations might need them.

There was no intention to earmark a particular unit for service with the United Nations, and to give any special training. The troops would be chosen from some part of the Army as and when the need for them arose.

A similar offer had been made to the United Nations in 1965, when Britain took on a standing commitment to provide the logistic support for six battalions, if they were needed. Since then, Britain's military resources had shrunk, and Dr Owen's offe rwas intendede to bring Britain's commitment up to date.

The final decision on whether the troops would actually be provided to the United Nations would be taken by the Government when a request was made for them. But the intention was that the provision of troops to the United Nations should be high on the list of priorities, and there would have to be strong reasons before a request would be refused.

British troops could be deployed in a number of different situations, because of the experience they had acquired in Cyprus, Northern Ireland and elsewhere. For instance, they regularly underwent training in Kenya.

The intention in offering an infantry battalion group or a Royal Marine Commando group was that they should be self-contained, with their own communications, Royal Engineers detachment, medical support, ordnance and so on. Although between 900 and 1,000 men would be involved.

This offer would be over and above the British troops now serving with the United Nations in Cyprus, some 600, and the logistic support provided to the United Nations force in Lebanon.

The offer underlined British support for the United Nations. Our political Editor writes: The Cabinet yesterday discussed ways of aiding Zambia following the Prime Minister's meeting in Nigeria last weekend with President Kaunda. It was officially emphasized that Britain's new officer of troops for a United Nations peacekeeping force was no special departure in policy.

Despite some criticism from official Conservative spokesmen, Whitehall insists that such troops could be used in Rhodesia only after a ceasefire, after an agreement for majority role, and under the supervision of the United Nations in the presence of a provisional executive managing the transition to full Zimabwe independence.

As much had been implicit in the original Anglo-American proposals, it was said.

Johannesburg, Sept 28.—Mr Ian Smith the Rhodesian Prime Minister, today dismissed as "farcical" Britain's suggestion that United Nations troops should move into Rhodesia.

Mr Smith, speaking here after a short visit to Durban also said that his government still hoped for majority rule in Rhodesia before the end of this year.

He accused Dr Owen of "arrogant posturing" and of "going the right way to aggravate the issue".

The Prime Minister conceded that the drafting of a constitution and the planned one man, one vote elections by December 31 were behind schedule.

On security, Mr Smith said there was a lots of control in certain areas at times. "We haven't enough men to cover the whole country all the time", he said.

Earlier today General Peter Walls, the Suoreme Commander of the Rhodesian forces, said that the "brain centre" of Mr Robert Mugabe's guerrilla force had been hit in the recent incursion into Mozambique. Agence France-Presse.

Leading article, page 17

Fierce fighting in Beirut

Beirut, Sept 28.—Shells lande in the grounds of the American Ambassador's residence and the presidential palace today as fierce fighting between Syrian troops and right-wing militias spread to most parts of Christian east Beirut, eyewitnesses reported.

They said the residence of Mr Richard Parker at Yarze, south-east of Beirut, had been the target of mortar and artillery fire.

Rightist officials described the violence as the worst since July, when more than 200 people were reported kiled by Syrian bombardments.

Witnesses said that artillery, mortars, rocket batteries, rocket-propelled grendaes and heavy machine-guns were used in the fighting. A Reuter correspondent said he saw rightist artillery repeatedly hit the Rizk Tower, a tall bilding occupied by Syrian troops equipped with multiple ricket launchers.

Refugees deride Cambodian call to return home

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Sept 28

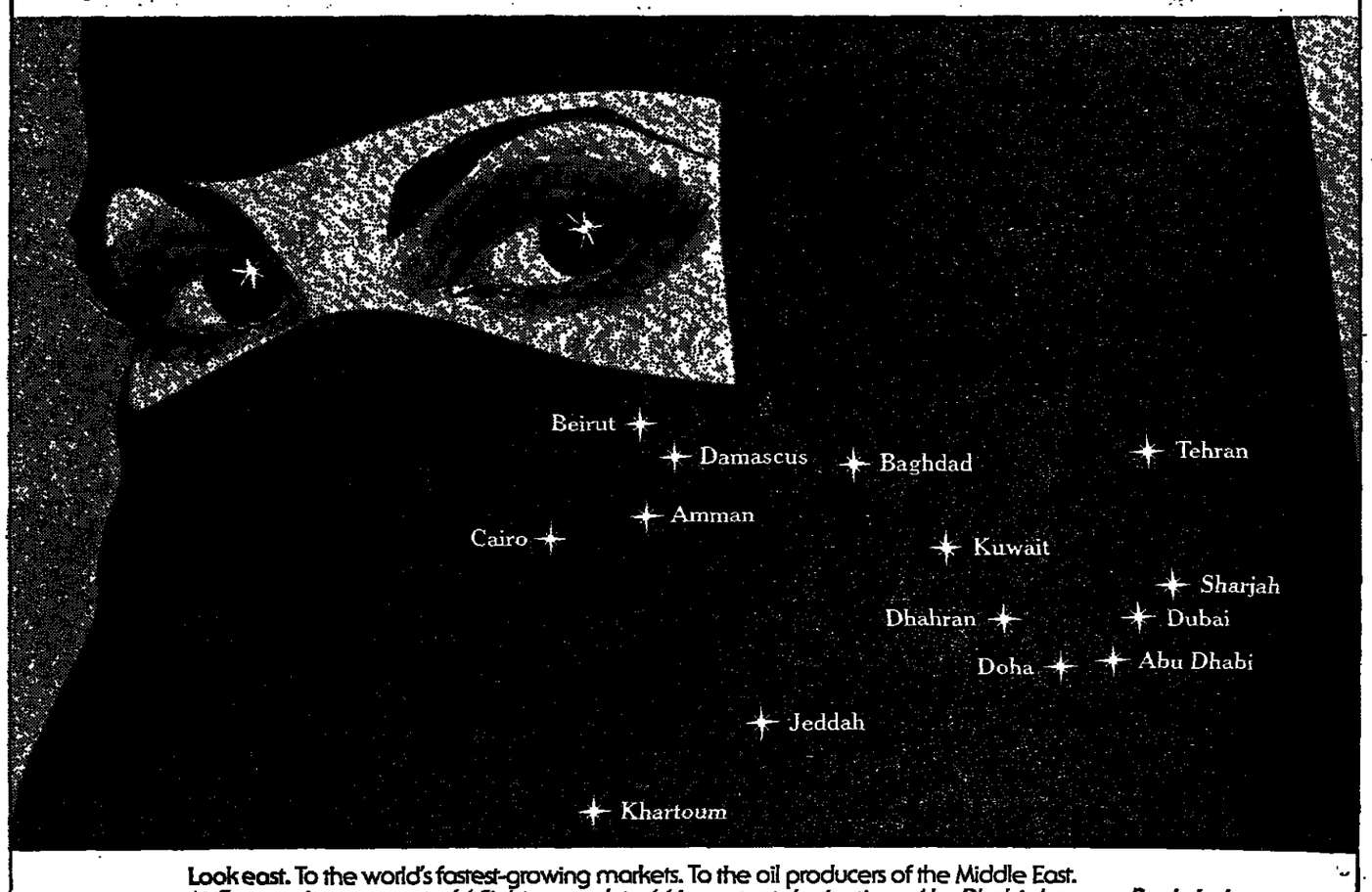
Cambodian refugees in Thailand have ridiculed the idea of "going home to a warm welcome"—as suggested by Mr Plo Pot, the Prime Minister—as a bad joke.

Most of those questioned at Aranyaprathet, where there are 8,000 Cambodian refugees, believed they would be going to certain death.

Several refugess said they would return if certain conditions—like stationing of United Nations forces—were met.

Refugees recalled the fate of two groups who did return to Cambodia two years ago. According to reliable reports, all were killed.

Regardez l'Est



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OVERSEAS

Choice of Mr P W Botha shows mood of whites

'James Cagney of politics' to step into Mr Vorster's shoes

From Nicholas Ashford
Cape Town, Sept 28

In electing Mr Pieter Willem Botha, the Defence Minister, to succeed Mr John Vorster as Prime Minister of South Africa, the National Party has in large measure reflected the mood of the white electorate.

Mr Botha has a tough image. He is the James Cagney of South African politics. No one is going to be allowed to push South Africa around under his leadership, be it the United Nations, the "vacillating" West or the international forces of Marxism about which he continually makes apocalyptic warnings.

South Africa, he has frequently stated, is facing a total onslaught and must be prepared to take on all comers. Sentiments such as this appeal to the *laager* (siege) mentality which white South Africans are developing in the face of growing international hostility.

It was in this vein that Mr Botha addressed the recent National Party congresses, and his message was well received. South Africa's struggle, he declared in Bloemfontein, was for civilized values. "We are on the side of decency and order against the powers of darkness." The shooting down by guerrillas of an Air Rhodesia airliner, he said at another congress, was a challenge to the civilized world to say "thus far and no further".

Everywhere Mr Botha went *he was given a standing ovation.*

On external matters Mr Botha has been one of the most hawkish members of Mr Vorster's Cabinet.

It was mainly on his advice that South Africa invaded Angola in 1975, despite warnings by the Foreign Ministry and the Bureau for State Security (Boss) of the consequences of such an adventure. For Mr Botha the invasion was a successful military exercise: for South Africa it was a diplomatic disaster.

More recently Mr Botha has led the campaign in the Cabinet against the Western settlement plan for Namibia (South-West Africa) as he foresaw—probably correctly—that it would result in the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) taking power in Windhoek.

"We will never hand South-West Africa to Swapo on a plate", he declared shortly before Mr Vorster announced South Africa's intention to go it alone in Namibia. The prospects of achieving a negotiated settlement now seem slim indeed.

However, Mr Botha's *Verkrampheid* (hard line) on South Africa's external relations contrasts with his relative liberalism on domestic policies, particularly *where the nation's* two million coloureds (people of mixed blood) are concerned.

In this area he is said to be the most *verligte* (enlightened) member of the Cabinet apart from Dr Piet Koornhof, the Education Minister. Although he was born in the Orange Free State (hardly a centre of liberalism), he has become imbued with the "Cape liberal tradition" having served as Member of Parliament for the Cape coastal town of George for 30 years and as Cape leader of the National Party for the past 12 years.

As long ago as 1958 Mr Botha was urging that the status of Coloureds, who had been disenfranchised after the Nationalist Party came to power, should be kept as close as possible to that of the whites.

In 1974 he told a party meeting that whites should not make the policy of apartheid appear ridiculous by taking it too far, and soon afterwards he told an audience in Pretoria that the *country would face revolution* if it followed a policy of white supremacy over "brown and black people". He said: "All people are the creation of God".

It was no accident that two years ago Mr Vorster appointed Mr Botha as chairman of the Cabinet committee to draw up a new constitutional plan to involve Coloureds and Asians in a tri-racial council of cabinets, thus *for* the first time giving non-whites some say in the running of the country. Mr Botha can be expected to bulldoze the new constitutional plan through Parliament.

But Mr Botha's "liberalism" should not be misunderstood. As far as the nation's black majority is concerned he does not deviate from the party line. The blacks belong to their "tribal homelands" and will never be part of the white political system.

Mr Botha has a reputation for impetuosity and outspokenness. He tends to shoot first and think later. He is highly emotional and his bursts of temper are legendary. The last time he spoke to the *Cape Times* it was to tell the editor to "go to hell".

When Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the former Prime Minister, was *murdered* in 1966, he stormed over to Mrs Helen Suzman, the opposition MP, and accused her "and her kind" of planting the seeds of the foul deed.

He also has a reputation for authoritarianism. He maintains an iron discipline and his political machine in the Cape is acknowledged to be the best in the country. As Prime Minister he will brook no dissent either in the Cabinet or in the party.

As an administrator he was probably the most able member of Mr Vorster's Cabinet. Even his most ardent critics pay tribute to the way he has run the Department of Defence since he took over the portfolio 12 years ago and the way he has enhanced the professionalism and efficiency of the defence forces.

He is popular with senior officers who appreciate that he has not tried to "Afrikanize" the armed forces but allowed for promotion on merit.

Universally known by his initials "Pee Vee", Mr Botha was born in the Orange Free State on January 12, 1916. He became an organizer for the National Party in the Cape at the age of 20 and entered Parliament when the nationalists won power in 1948.

Under Dr Verwoerd he became Deputy Minister of the Interior and then in quick succession Minister of Coloured Affairs, Minister of Public Works and finally, in April, 1966, Minister of Defence, the portfolio he has held ever since.

He is in good shape for a man *of his years. Despite* his fiery oratory and often peppery nature, he has great personal charm and is a devoted family man. He holds decorations presented by Portugal, Paraguay and the Central African Empire—a reflection of the limited extent of his travels overseas.



Back to college: Vladimir Bukovsky, the 35-year-old Soviet dissident released to the West two years ago, relaxing in Cambridge where he enters King's College today as a biology student. Fifteen years ago he was prevented by the KGB from entering his second year at Moscow University, charged with "not conforming to the ethics of a Soviet student". After nearly 12 years in jails, mental hospitals and labour camps, he was freed in exchange for Luis Corvalán, the Chilean Communist leader.

Defence team cut after lawyers' walkout

Tunis, Sept 28.—The Tunisian State Security Court today excluded 59 out of 76 lawyers defending 30 union leaders, charged with subversion, after a walkout by defence counsel in protest at the conduct of the trial.

The defence team staged the walkout this morning after a sharp exchange between Judge Boulaaba Fatimi, the court President, and Mr Huhammad Bellalouna, one of the lawyers for Habib Achour, former Secretary-General of the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT).

The union leaders are accused of instigating rioting, murder and looting during the general strike called by the UGTT last January. All 30 defendants face a possible death sentence.

Mr Bellalouna, a former Minister of Justice, asked the court to let relatives of the defendants attend the trial. He also protested against strict police security and against a court decision to question the defendants separately.

Judge Fatimi told the lawyer that his words amounted to contempt of court. The barrister then resigned as defence counsel and walked out. The other lawyers followed him out

The trial had been suspended since September 14, its opening day, to give lawyers time to study the huge file against their clients. A request today for more time was rejected.—Agence France-Presse.

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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Guerilla leader says Nicaragua fight goes on

Havanna, Sept 28.—Señor Tomas Borges, a leader of the rebellion in Nicaragua against President Anastasio Somoza, said here that his insurgent group will fight on until the President is ousted.

He added that the leftist guerrillas would accept conservatives if necessary in a future government of national unity.

Señor Borges, a founder of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and a member of its executive committee, has come to Cuba to discuss the situation in Nicaragua, where government forces are reported to have crushed the guerrilla-led rebellion.

On Tuesday Mr Borges met President Fidel Castro but he said last night that there was no hope of getting arms from Havanna.—Reuter.

Managua, Sept 28: President Somoza announced today that several political prisoners would be released soon

Sources close to the Conservative Party, the only legal opposition, said President Somoza had been persuaded to step down within six months in five hours of talks today with Mr William Jorden, President Carter's roving envoy, who has set up planned peace talks.—Agence France-Presse.

Kennedy death inquiry sweeps up fantasies

From David Cross
Washington, Sept 28

With the assistance of modern technology and the few surviving witnesses, a Congressional committee has been painstakingly building up evidence to back the findings of the Warren Commission which investigated the shooting of President Kennedy in 1963.

The Warren Commission's inquiry took place during the emotional period just after the assassination and was under considerable pressure to publish its findings quickly, so it left many loopholes which conspiracy enthusiasts later enlarged with all kinds of fanciful theories.

So confused had the circumstances surrounding the assassination become that an opinion poll published last year disclosed that more than 80 per cent of the American public distrusted the official version of events.

The assassinations committee of the House of Representatives was set up some two years ago to try to lay all the various conspiracy theories to rest at a cost to the taxpayer so far of more than $4m (£2m).

The results of its inquiries were made public during the hearings which are now coming to a close. The committee will publish its own version of the Warren Report on the basis of its investigations at the end of the year.

After the testimony of the past 17 days, however, it is difficult to see how it can come to any other conclusion than that the President was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald out of an "overriding hostility to his environment", as the final report of the Warren Commission put it.

During the hearings, the committee has managed to produce an impressive list of witnesses to the original assassination. They included Mr John Connally, the former Governor of Texas, and his wife, who were travelling in the car with Mr Kennedy at the fatal moment in Dallas on November 22, 1963; Mr Gerald Ford, the former President, who served on the Warren Commission; Mrs Marina Oswald Porter, Oswald's widow; and Mr Richard Helms, the controversial former head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Often excusing themselves for their faulty memories after 15 years, these witnesses generally reiterated details of the assassination which they had given in private to the Warren Commission in 1963 and 1964. Other lesser-known figures, ranging from Dallas police officers to members of the Mafia and Cuban Government officials, provided less dramatic testimony along similar lines.

But the most telling evidence in confirming the Commission's conclusions came from various technical and scientific experts who scrutinized all aspects of the shooting with the aid of films, tape recordings and many of the articles found after the shooting, like remains of the bullets and the gun allegedly used to shoot the President.

Nearly all their evidence proved almost conclusively that three bullets were fired at the President from a point behind his car where the rifle and spent cartridge cases were later found.

The only evidence to suggest that an additional bullet may have been fired, as many conspiracy theorists have claimed, came from a tape-recording of the shooting made inadvertently by a police officer at the time. But under persistent questioning, a tape-recording expert conceded that there was only a 50-50 chance of such a possibility.

Although the hearings could not be faulted for their thoroughness, many loose ends inevitably remain untied and these will doubtless continue to convince conspiracy enthusiasts that their theories are justified. As several commentators have pointed out, historians are still arguing about the details of the assassination of President Lincoln in April, 1865.

Nevertheless, the committee's evidence should now convince the bulk of the American public that the killing of President Kennedy was not a sinister plot perpetrated by such parties as the Cuban or Soviet Governments, the CIA or the dreaded Mafia.

Chile secrecy on assassination

From Juan De Onis
Santiago, Sept 28

The Chilean Supreme Court has blocked public disclosure of the evidence accumulated by the United States against three former officers of the Chilean secret police (Dina) wanted in Washington, for trial in a political murder.

A ruling by Señor Israel Borquez, the Chief Justice, that extradition proceedings must remain secret in this case has no legal precedent here, and has the effect of preventing American lawyers being at the interrogation of the three officers.

The military Government of President Augusto Pinochet, now more than five years in power, wants as little publicity as possible given *to the evidence submitted by the United* States.

The action by the Chief Justice, backed by a majority of the 13 members of the high court, is clearly in line with Government desires to reduce the political risks in the case arising from the bomb death in September, 1976, of Orlando Letelier, a leading Chilean exile, and his secretary Ronnie Moffitt, an American woman, in Washington.

President Pinochet has sworn publicly "as a Christian and man of good will" that no one in his Government had any connexion with the assassination of Señor Letelier, a former Chilean Ambassador to the United States.

But American investigators have accumulated enough evidence to obtain indictments from a federal grand jury against five Cuban exiles and the three Chilean army officers, including General Manuel Contreras Sepulveda who was head of Dina from 1974 until September, 1977.

A key witness has been Michael Vernon Townley, an American employed by Dina from 1974, who told United States investigators that the killing was carried out on orders from General Contreras and organized by his chief of operations, Colonel Pedro Espinoza.

But the United States Justice Department prosecutors cannot make the evidence public without violating federal rules against pre-trial disclosure of evidence. The trial date has been set for January 8 in Washington.

The secrecy imposed on the extradition proceedings blocks disclosure of the evidence here until the final ruling, which is unlikely before February.

Meanwhile, General Contreras, Colonel Espinoza and Captain Fernandez are lodged at the military hospital here. They have free access to each other, to visitors and to their lawyer.

According to one of General Contreras's many recent visitors, the former chief of the secret security police, who was ordered into retirement last September, is in a truculent mood.

The source said that General Contreras told him he has files on 200 Chilean military chiefs and security officers who have responsibility for repressive action carried out against left-wing opponents of the regime. *There are more than 600 cases* of missing persons, many well known former officials of the Allende regime, whose whereabouts are unknown after being arrested.

The general has reportedly said he refuses to be made a scapegoat for security policies that were adopted at the highest level of the government.—New York Times News Service.

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GARRICK THEATRE CC 01-836 4601. Eves. 8. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. TIMOTHY WEST, GEMMA JONES, MICHAEL KITCHEN in HAROLD PINTER'S THE HOMECOMING. "NOT TO BE MISSED."—Times. LAST 4 WEEKS. SEASON MUST END OCTOBER 21st

GLOBE THEATRE 01-437 1592. Evgs. 8.15. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 6 & 8.40. PAUL EDDINGTON, JULIA McKENZIE, BENJAMIN WHITROW in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S New Comedy TEN TIMES TABLE. "THIS MUST BE THE HAPPIEST LAUGHTER MAKER IN LONDON."—D. Tel. "AN IRRESISTIBLY ENJOYABLE EVENING."—Sunday Times.

HAMPSTEAD 722 9301. Evenings at 8. Sats. 5 & 8. GLOO JOO. "THE MOST HILARIOUS PLAY FOR YEARS" B. A. Young. Fin. Tms.

HAYMARKET 930 9832. Evenings 8.0. Sats. 4.30 & 8.0. PAUL SCOFIELD, HARRY ANDREWS, ELEANOR BRON, TREVOR PEACOCK, IRENE HANDL. A FAMILY. A New Play by RONALD HARWOOD. Directed by CASPER WREDE. "An admirable play—richly satisfying—Paul Scofield at his best." B. Levin. S. Times. Last week. Ends Sat.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Press. from Wed. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 4.30 & 8.30. Opens Oct. 9 at 7.0. GERALDINE McEWAN, CLIVE FRANCIS, NIGEL STOCK, PETER BOWLES, PAUL HARDWICK and FENELLA FIELDING in LOOK AFTER LULU by NOEL COWARD with GARY RAYMOND

HER MAJESTY'S. c.c. 01-930 6606. Evgs. 8.0. Matinees Thur & Sat. 3.0. "INSTANT ENCHANTMENT"—Obs. THE MATCHMAKER. A Comedy by Thornton Wilder. "It goes down with a deserved roar of delight."—D. Tel. For a Limited Season until October 14. "HELLO DOLLY SO NICE TO HAVE YOU BACK"—D. Mail. "A MASTERPIECE"—Times. "The man who wanted a glass of bubbly and a topple show must have had just this in mind" Daily Telegraph.

THEATRES

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916. Dnr. 7. Show 8. LIBBY MORRIS in SHAY by Ann Commire.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE 352 7488. Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30. THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW. DON'T DREAM IT. SEE IT!

LYRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. JOAN PLOWRIGHT, FRANK FINLAY. FILUMENA by Eduardo de Filippo. Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI. "TOTAL TRIUMPH," E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE," D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S.T.

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Wed. Mat. 3. WELSH NATIONAL THEATRE CO. DYLAN THOMAS'S UNDER MILK WOOD. "The Company is splendid and their entertainment is touching, funny, stirring and altogether endearing" What's On.

MERMAID 248 7656. Restaurant 248 2835. Evenings 7.30 & 9.15. EVERY GOOD BOY DESERVES FAVOUR. play for actors and orchestra by TOM STOPPARD & ANDRE PREVIN. Seats £4, £3 or £2. "NO ONE WHO LOVES THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THE HIGHEST COMIC ART CAN POSSIBLY MISS THIS PLAY." Sunday Times. Last week.

NATIONAL THEATRE 928 2252. OLIVIER (open stage): Ton't. 7.30. Tomor 2.45 & 7.30 MACBETH. LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Ton't. 7.45 Tomor 3 & 7.45 PLUNDER by Ben Travers. COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Prom Season Until Tomor. Evs. 8. LARK RISE by Keith Dewhurst from Flora Thompson's book. Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bookings 928 3052. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.25. Inf. 633 0880.

OLD VIC 928 7616. PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC. Returning Oct. 2nd from triumphant UK Tour—TWELFTH NIGHT, THE LADY'S NOT FOR BURNING, IVANOV.

PALACE. 01-437 6834. Eves. 8.0, Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40. JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Tonight at 8.0. Tomorrow 6.15 & 8.45. LENA MARTELL. MICHAEL BENTINE, WAYNE KING

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 Book Now. October 2nd for One Week only. IN ONE GREAT SHOW. LENA ZAVARONI & Her Singers & Brian Rogers Dancers. RONNIE DUKES & RICKI LEE & Family

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Opening Dec. 20 for a Season. DANNY LA RUE as "MERRY" WIDOW TWANKEY in ALADDIN. ALFRED MARKS as Abanazar. Dilys WATLING, Brian MARSHALL and WAYNE SLEEP. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

PHOENIX. 01-836 2294. Evgs. 8.15. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40. "TIM BROOKE-TAYLOR, GRAEME GARDEN make us laugh."—D. Mail. THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH. The Hit Comedy by Royce Ryton. "LAUGH, WHY I THOUGHT I WOULD HAVE DIED."—S. Times. "SHEER DELIGHT."—E.S. "GLORIOUS CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER."—Times.

PICCADILLY from 8.30 am 437 4506. Credit cards 836 1071. Mon-Thur 8. Fri. & Sat. 5 & 8.15. "Dominating with unfettered gusto and humour the BROADWAY STAR" D. Exp. SYLVIA MILES. "Towering performance"—D. Mail. VIEUX CARRE. "Works like magic"—Fin Times. by TENNESSEE WILLIAMS. "There has hardly been a more satisfying evening in the West End ... the BEST COMIC WRITING IN LONDON" Obs. "Sex running like an electric current." F.T. "AUDACITY OF HIS HUMOUR—HYPNOTIC EFFECT." Mail.

PRINCE EDWARD cc (formerly Casino.) 01-437 6877. Evgs at 8.0. Matinees Thurs. and Sats. at 3.0. EVITA by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber. Directed by Harold Prince

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681. Last 2 Weeks. Must end Oct. 7. Evgs. 8.0. Saturdays 5.30 & 8.45. THE HILARIOUS BROADWAY COMEDY MUSICAL. I LOVE MY WIFE starring ROBIN ASKWITH. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 930 0846

QUEENS cc 01-734 1166. Evgs. 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0, 8.30. GEORGE CHAKIRIS, ROY DOTRICE, JAMES VILLIERS, RICHARD VERNON. THE PASSION OF DRACULA. "DAZZLING." E. Stan. "HIDEOUSLY ENJOYABLE AND GENUINE TERROR." S. Times. "GOOD CLEAN GORY FUN." S. Mir. "MOST SCENICALLY SPECTACULAR SHOW IN TOWN." Punch.

REGENT (Oxford Circus) 637 9862/3. Evgs. 8.30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 6.00. TAKE THE FAMILY TO THE GREAT AMERICAN BACKSTAGE MUSICAL. "A little jewel" F. Times. "Smart swell show" D. Express. "So enjoyable" S. Times. "Lyrics have more elegance than those for EVITA. Music more bite than that for ANNIE" S. Telegraph. Credit card bkgs.—seats from £2

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS (01-748 3354). 7.30 pm (not Mons.) Sat. matinees 2.30 pm. THE CHANGELING. Director Peter Gill

ROUNDHOUSE 01-267 2564. Mon.-Fri. 8.00. Sat. 5.00 & 8.30. Opens Tues. 3rd Oct. at 7.00. FUTURE SHOCK. Musical inspired by Alvin Toffler's Best Seller

ROUND HOUSE DOWNSTAIRS. 267 2564. Last perfs. Ton't., Tomor. 8. Avon Touring Theatre Co. present MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

ROUND HOUSE DOWNSTAIRS 267 2564. Opens Mon. at 7. Subs. Eves. (incl. Sundays) at 8 Sat. mats. 5. THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING IRISH

ROYALTY 405 8004. Monday-Thursday. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8. London Critics Vote BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR. Best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards. Restaurant Reservation 405 2418. Limited number of seats available for special press night on October 5th introducing exciting new members to the cast.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Air cond. Evenings at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30. NICOL WILLIAMSON. "A virtuoso performance", D Tel. in JOHN OSBORNE'S INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE. "This is one of the few great plays of the century". D. Mail.

ST. MARTIN'S 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Mat. Tue. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP. WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN. 26TH YEAR

SAVOY THEATRE. 01-836 8888. Cr. Cds. 734 4772. TOM CONTI in WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY? with JANE ASHER. "A MOMENTOUS PLAY. I URGE YOU TO SEE IT."—Gdn. Eves. at 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.45 & 8.45.

SHAFTESBURY. Credit cards 01-836 6596/7, 01-836 4255. Evgs. 8.15. Thur. 3. Sats. 5 & 8.30. TERENCE STAMP IN DRACULA with DEREK GODFREY. "The most entertaining show I have ever seen." N.B.C.

SHAW. 01-388 1394. National Youth Theatre in JULIUS CAESAR by William Shakespeare. Evgs. 7.00. Last 3 Days.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thur 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH. LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH. OVER 3,000 PERFORMANCES

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Lst. Prfs. Ton't., Tomor. 7.30 Pirate Jenny in EMIGRANTS by Peter Sheridan.

THEATRES

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD EAS[T] 0310 SNAPSHOTS by Rony R[...] Thurs.-Sat. 8.00. Wed. 2.30. "[...] ant, fleet-footed and altogeth[er ...] able." D. Tel.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Las[t] Ton't at 8. Tomor. 5 and 8. Dinah Sheridan, Dulcie G[ray] AGATHA CHRISTIE'[S] NEWEST Whodun[it] A MURDER IS ANNOUN[CED]

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988 Prev[s] Tue. 8. Opns. Wed. nxt. 7. [...] AN EVENING WITH DAVE ALLEN. LIMITED SEASON Oct. 2 to Dec 2

VICTORIA PALACE. 828 [...] 01-834 1317. STRATFORD JOHNS, SHEILA HANCOCK. ANNIE. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sa[t ...] "BLOCK-BUSTING, SMASH MUSICAL" DAILY MAIL.

WAREHOUSE, Donmar Theatre, [Covent] Garden. 836 6808. Royal [Shake]speare Company. Ton't. 8.0 [...] ATKIN'S A & R. "Pete[r's] piano playing is as enjoyable [as the] dialogue" Times. All seats [...] Adv. bkgs. Aldwych. Studen[ts ...] by £1.

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. Cre[dit card] bookings from 8.30 am to 8[...] 836 1071/3. Mon.-Thurs. [...] Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30. "ENORMOUSLY RICH, V[ERY] FUNNY."—E. News. Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit C[omedy] ONCE A CATHOLIC. "sure fire comedy on se[x and] religion."—Daily Telegra[ph] "MAKES YOU SHAKE W[ITH] LAUGHTER."—Guardian

YOUNG VIC. 928 6363. Fina[l ...] Ton't., Tomor. 7.45. BROOK'S famous Paris pr[oduction] of Alfred Jarry's farce U[...] French). All seats £1.50.

YOUNG VIC. 928 6363. Fro[m ...] ACTION MAN, a Shakespe[are tri]logy. RICHARD III, HAMLE[T] TEMPEST.

YOUNG VIC. The Cut, Waterl[oo] 928 6363 "NEVER SO GO[OD]" Kevin Laffan, Sept 25-Oct [...]

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 50[51 Air] Conditioned. From 8 Dinin[g] 9.30 SUPER REVUE RAZZLE DAZZLE at 11 PETER GORDENO

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Av[e ...] 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL [...] BKBLE. 1: THE BIG SLEEP (AA) Sun: 2.00, 5.15, 8.15. La[te show] Tonight & Sat. 11.15. 2: 2001: A SPACE ODYSSE[Y] 70mm film Wk. & Sun: 1.3[0 ...] 7.55.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. [...] THAT OBSCURE OBJEC[T OF] DESIRE (X), 3.10, 4.50, 6.3[0 ...]

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Resnais's PROVIDENCE (X) 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. [...] THE LACE-MAKER (AA). P[...] 8.40. Sat./Sun. 3.50, 6.15, [...]

CAMDEN PLAZA (opp Camden Tube). 485 2443. THE BOB [DYLAN] FILM "Renaldo & Clara" with BOB DYLAN & JOAN [BAEZ] in 4-TRACK STEREO. Prog[s ...] and 7.30 daily.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave [...] 5414). Dedicated to Bru[...] THE SILENT FLUTE (AA) Progs. Dly. 1.00 (Not Sun.) [...] 5.30, 8.15.

CURZON, Curzon St., W1. 4[...] YVES MONTAND, CAT[HERINE] DENEUVE in LE SAUVA[GE] (English Subtitles). Progs. [...] (not Sun.) 4.05, 6.15 and [...]

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (58[0 ...] STAR WARS (U) in 70mm progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, [...] Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.3[5 ...] Wks. & all progs. Sat. & S[un.]

EMPIRE, Leicester Square 43[7 ...] Seats bookable for last ev[ening] Mon-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. [...] (not late night shows) at [box] office. (11 am-7 pm Mon.-[Sat.]) by post. No telephone b[ookings.] GREASE (A). Sep. Progs [...] 1.00 (Matinee), 3.15 (2nd M[atinee]) 6.00 (1st evening), 8.30 (La[st eve]ning—SOLD OUT), 11.15 [Late] Show Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

RITZ, Leicester Square SAT[URDAY] NIGHT FEVER (X). Sep. [...] Daily 1.15 (not Suns.) 3.3[5 ...] 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. [...] GREASE (A) Sep. prog. Dail[y] (Morning). 1.00 (Matinee) [...] (2nd Matinee), 6.00 (1st e[vening]) 8.30 (Last evening—SOLD [OUT]) 11.15 (Late Show). Now [at] Leicester Square SATURDAY [NIGHT] FEVER (X) Sep. progs. Dai[ly] (Not Suns.) 3.35, 6.00, 8.3[5 ...] show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 [...] 727 5750. Agnes Varda's [ONE] SINGS, THE OTHER D[OESN'T] (AA) Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.0[0 ...] 9.00. THE PASSENGER [...] BREWSTER McCLOUD (A) [...] pm.

GATE TWO CINEMA, 837 117[7 ...] Russ. Sq. Tube. "GIRL FRI[DAY"] (AA) Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 [...] 9.00. THE MAN WHO FE[LL TO] EARTH (X) and THX 113[8 ...] 11.15 pm. COME EARLY—[...] A DRINK AT OUR NEW [BAR]

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE [...] 5252) THE FURY (X) Sep. [...] Wk. 1.00, 4.30, 8.10. Sun. [...] 7.45. Late Night Show Fri. [& Sat.] 11.45 pm. Seats bkble by [...] Perf. Mon.-Fri. & all Perfs. [...] Sun. except Late Night Show.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 [...] 2771) MIDNIGHT EXPRES[S ...] Sep. progs. Dly. at 2.30, 5.3[0 ...] pm. Late show Thurs., Fris. [...] and Suns., doors open 11.1[5 ...] prog at 11.45 pm. All seats [...]

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE [...] 6111). THE CHEAP DETE[CTIVE] (A). Sep Progs. Dly. Door[s ...] 2.00, 4.45, 7.45. Late show [...] Sat. doors open 11.15 p.m.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W.2. [...] 2011/2). CLOSE ENCOUNTE[RS OF] THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep. [...] doors open Mon.-Fri. 2.00, [...] Sat. 1.05, 4.15, 7.45. Sun. [...] 7.50. Late show Fri. & Sat. [...] open 11.15 p.m. All seats [...]

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE [...] OF DISNEY MOVIES—CA[T FROM OUTER SPACE?] SHOE (U) For info 240 007[...] Office 836 0691. Sep progs D[...] 5.45, 8.30. Special show Sat. [...] a.m.

PARIS PULLMAN, South Ken [...] 5898. Banned in Iran for 5 [...] Mehrjui's THE CYCLE (AA). [...] 3.50 (Sat. & Sun.), 6.05, 8.2[0 ...]

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 [...] BANNED IN IRAN FOR 5 [...] Mehrjui's THE CYCLE (AA). [...] 3.50, 6.05, 8.20.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadil[ly] cus. 437 1234. Advance [booking] Facilities same as Empire L[eicester] Square. No telephone booki[ngs.] 1. HEAVEN CAN WAIT (A) Progs. Daily 1.15 (not Suns.) [...] 6.00, 8.45. Late Show Fri [...] Saturday 11.30. 2. HOUSE CALLS (A) Sep. [...] Daily 1.30 (not Suns.) 3.35 [...] 8.40. Late Show Saturday 1[1 ...] 3. THE ONE & ONLY (A) Progs. Daily 1.30 (not Suns. [...] 6.10, 8.40. Late Show S[at ...] 11.30. 4. THE BIG SLEEP (AA) Sep. [...] Daily 1.25 (not Suns.) 3.45 [...] 8.40. Late Show Saturday 1[1 ...]

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. [...] 8181. Walerian Borowczyk [...] THE BEAST London X [...] Sep Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) [...] 3.10, 5.55, 8.35. Late Show [...] 11.15. Seats Bkble. Lic'd B[ar]

STUDIO 4, Oxford Circus. 43[7 ...] Jill Clayburgh, Alan Bates [in] Mazursky's AN UNMA[RRIED] WOMAN (X). Progs. 1.05, [...] 6.00, 8.35. Lte. Show Sat. 1[...]

ART GALLERIES

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering [St ...] STANLEY SPENCER. Wkdys 10-6. Sats 10-1. 01-629 [...]

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Mu[seum]) Andrew Marvell until 1 Oct. [...] 1.18. Mon.-Fri.). Officials [...] until 22 Oct. Wkdys. 10-5. [...] 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BRITISH MUSEUM. FROM MAN[ET TO] TOULOUSE-LAUTREC. Until [...] Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. [Adm.] free.

CRANE KALMAN GALLE[RY] 178 Brompton Rd., SW3. 01-584 [...] OUTSTANDING BRITISH WORK[S OF] ART: Barbara Hepworth, L. S. L[owry], Henry Moore, Ben Nicholson, Ma[tthew] Smith, Graham Sutherland, W[illiam] Scott, etc. Also works by Eu[ropean] and American artists. Mon. to [...] 10-6. Sats. 10-4.

[AD]RIAN GALLERIES, 7 Por[chester] Place, W.2. Maxwell Fry—Pa[intings] and Drawings till 2 October. [...] Sat. 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY. 148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 [...] CHARLES RENNIE MACKINTO[SH] Also Scottish Painting 19th-20th Century

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King [St.] James's, S.W.1. 01-839 [...] JAMES REEVE—Recent Pa[intings] and D. H. SMITH—Recent [water]colours. Until 13 October. M[...] 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South [Bank,] S.E.1. (Arts Council.) 1978 [HAY]WARD ANNUAL. Works b[y ...] artists selected by Rita Donagh, [Tess] Jaray, Liliane Lijn, Kim Lim an[d Gil]lian Wise. Until 8 October. [...] 50p. Hrs. Mon.-Thurs. 10-8. [...] Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Evnts [...] for details ring 01-928 3144.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: Summer E[xhibi]tion. Weekdays 10-5 at 30 B[ruton] St., London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 [...]

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burli[ngton] Gardens, W.1. THE ART OF [THE] BRAZILIAN INDIANS. Unti[l ...] October. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2[.30-6.] Adm. free.

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY, 42 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-499 [...] CHRISTOPHER HALL. Recent landscape paintings

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcom[b St.] SW1. 235 8144. THE MOVE[MENT] OF FLIGHT, Claude Flight an[d his] Followers and Pupils.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF AR[TS] Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1. 1. Portuguese Art Since 1910 [...] Diploma Galleries until 1st Octo[ber] 2. Rodrigo Moynihan. A retrosp[ective] exhibition until 15th October. 3. Alvar Aalto—The Finnish mast[er of] architecture and design, until Oc[t ...] 15th. Exhibitions open daily 10 am-6 [pm.] Admission to each one 60p (or [...] three £1). Half price Sunday morn[ings,] students, groups and pensioner[s.]

هكذا من الإصل

E ARTS

al Hunt
seum

Griffiths

mbat of Inca and Span- gold and steel, Sun and returned to the Coliseum ednesday when the Eng- National Opera revived production of Iain Hamil- *The Royal Hunt of the* for all the pathos of an nt culture wrecked by ean greed, the most sad- g conflict remains that en the highly successful and the operatic strait- t into which Hamilton pts to confine it.

is possible that Peter r's drama could have converted for the operatic but the adaptation would needed to be more ruth- than Hamilton was evid- willing to countenance. As his work was first pro- in February of last year, s left hamessing the loss rds rather than rejoicing any musical contribution. large part of the text, ably, is cut, and the nder, equally inevitably, metimes lost in the singing, te the depressing loyalty which Hamilton's vocal hug the rhythms of h. One feels either that is too little music in the for the singers are very given anything melodic- nteresting, or else there is uch.

casionally, however, the does begin to suggest the musical treatment of subject might be, and it that most particularly in cenes of spectacle: the con- tion of Pizarro's expedi- in the cathedral of Panama, first appearance of Atahuallpa and his priests, the assembling of the massive ransom in gold.

It is at such points that Colin Graham's production does less than full justice to the opera, for those scenes and others cry out to be choreographed as ritual. What cannot work is Mr Graham's hybrid of mind and naturalism, which reduces the great battle at the end of the first act to a silly shambles.

Many of the leading roles are taken again by the singers who created them. Geoffrey Chard and Tom McDonnell return as the rival chiefs Pizarro and Atahuallpa, blending two nicely contrasted baritone voices to the duel between human pragmatism and divine destiny. Mr Chard, unlike others among his fellow Spaniards, projects his words clearly and lives his part with gruff determination.

Mr McDonnell offers a strong kind of speech-song which works well, and he looks good when he is spread-eagled against the gleaming sun of David Collis's set, though his lack of animal grace is a disappointment when he starts to move.

Among newcomers to the cast, Bryan Drake and Robert Ferguson make an effective pair of rabid Catholic priests, even, or perhaps especially, when they bray. There is also a good performance from John Winfield, who stands on his dignity with proper nastiness as the royal overseer.

Once more the opera is conducted by David Lloyd-Jones, for whom the orchestra supply a wealth of attractive textures. But broad washes of colour, even exotic passages, calling on a large array of percussion, do not by themselves make an opera.

ic Space
llegiate

n Percival

our dance works given by Space at the Collegiate re are new to the group. e of them have been ally made by different ographers, an innovation a repertory previously nated by the group's direc- Shelley Lee. The fourth is ival of a piece created in for Netherlands Dance re, well worth importing. is last, *Status quo*, was the successful item in the pro- me. A duet danced by Miss with its choreographer, Don r, it owes something to van Manen's earlier works th content and style, and ne the worse for that. The tedness shows in the way motional relationship be- n the two persons is sug- d by the formal pattern heir movements and also e sharp, aggressive nature at relationship.

e dance is carefully struc- , the balance of attack withdrawal, concilation rejection changing from dancer to the other in its se. Asker's forte as a dan- appears to be a mixture of g and athletics, but he a pleasing variety of ement that is expressively ined by both performers. programme credit is n for the soundtrack, but here and in *The Visit*, a work with music by Gary enter, Asker seems to sound as a separate rhythmic accompaniment rather than a specific foundation for his dances.

The Visit shows the dreams of a man who is involved, or perhaps only wants to be, with three women and is not getting far with any of them. For a company of only four dancers that makes an ingenious framework, the disadvantage being that there is not much scope for dramatic development. But he sustains the interest tolerably well, giving each dancer in turn the focus of interest, with more inventive movement for the women than for himself.

Both the other works are for the women only. Ian Spink's choreography for *Trio* risks monotony in its concentration on slow arm movements, but breaks away at times into solos with a greater variation in impetus and pattern. It uses three Beethoven Bagatelles with some sensibility but much of it takes place in silence.

Shelley Lee's *Vienna Dream* makes a welcome but not wholly successful attempt at a lighter comic mood to pieces by Johann Strauss. She, Marina Gygax and Belinda Neave dance it wittily. The programme continues all this week.

The occult, the satanic and the weird

David Robinson

The Fury (x)
Leicester Square Theatre
The Legacy (x)
Warner 2
The Beast (x)
Prince Charles Theatre
Girl Friends (aa)
Gate 2
The Big Sleep (aa)
ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

This week provides a convenient conspectus of the different approaches of America, England and France to the craving of audiences to be thrilled by the occult, the satanic and the weird.

Looking back, the Americans—at least until the *Exorcist* cycle—have generally preferred last-reel rational explanations of their horror, in terms of human psychology or scientific data, however wacky. Brian de Palma is of this scientific bent, but with a particular attraction to psychokinesis—the ability to affect the physical behaviour of objects or persons by mental effort alone. The heroine of *Carrie* was possessed of psychokinetic powers. In *The Fury* they are vouchsafed to two young persons, a boy and a girl, who are also able to establish telepathic communication with each other.

The story is plotted in terms of current American paranoias: sinister government agencies who abduct and imprison the children to conduct secret experiments on them; urban chases and killings. The central theme too is recurrent in contemporary American cinema of horror: the innocent subjugated and exploited but finally taking revenge in a terrible outburst of violent power. Clearly this implies at once a notion of youthful emancipation through violence, with obvious attractions for the great movie audience, and also a comforting and more universal metaphor of the exploitation of the artist.

Brian de Palma has a loyal cult following; but for the moment he remains the poorer man's Hitchcock. He can pull off his grand guignol setpieces pretty well: there is a fine moment when the villainous John Cassavetes explodes in a great shower of limbs and other bits and pieces like the grand finale of *The Miller and His Men*. Generally though his films suffer from excessive complexity of plotting, and a too self-conscious effort after style—strange inexplicable high angle shots or passages of slow motion like that which reduces a climatic shootout to tedious anti-climax in this film. On the credit side he gets good value out of his actors: Kirk Douglas seems truly possessed by his obsession to regain his abducted son; and Amy Irving and Andrew Stevens are beautifully haunted as the terrible innocents.

The English way with horror is the triumph of plot over anything like style and an uninhibited suspension of disbelief in face of that old black magic. There is certainly more plot than enough in *The Legacy*, but the script so laboriously explains what you have already understood that you are in no danger of missing any of it. It adds a *Ten Little Niggers* house party to a tale of satanic power handed on by its 300-year-old possessor to a chosen heir. To ensure the transatlantic market, this heir is an American interior designer, played by Katharine Ross.

Such style as contemporary English cinema possesses seems almost wholly derived from television commercials. Richard Marquand relies on the content of his images—picturesque countryside eerily deserted, and the stately home clutter and millionaire extravagance of Disley Jones's set designs—but has no notion how to use his camera to generate an atmosphere. For that matter, even if he did it would pretty soon be dashed by the awful Pathe Pictorial-style musical score.

Walerian Borowczyk, a Pole working in France, beings sophistication and acid humour to the *genre*. *The Beast*—which began as a dream episode in *Immoral Tales* and was subsequently extracted and augmented—comes with a scandalous reputation which is perhaps exaggerated. Apart from recurrent imaged of equine copulation, designed to se the zoophiliac mood, the offending sequences—a dream of tape by a satanic wooly beast—are as stylised and patently artificial as an aicne ancient phallic drama. In any even the British Bord of Film Censors have cut four minutes of the grosser moments. Whatever this does for the propriety of the piece, it wreaks havoc with Scarlatti, whose music provides the score and takes unkindly to such arbitrary cuts.

Absurdist comedy has ascendancy over the erotic. The dream sequence itself, with the young lady discarding her clothing piecemeal as she scampers through the wood with Woolly in pursuit, is played for the sort of high camp comedy that hardly goes with heavy breathing.

It is all comedy indeed. The survivors of a decayed lineage (which includes that monument of French cinema, Marcel Dalio,as an old lunati cin a wehel chair', are desperate to prospective bride and her marry off the only heir, for the same of a legacy. The problem is to conceal from the prospective bride and her people that this singularly graceless groom has a tail—rudimentary, maybe, but definite proof that he's The Beast which manifests itself in the family once in a while.

The irony of this feminist fable is that n the end the Beast always dies at the hand of Beauty. The prospect of marrige actually kills the intended, as the act of rape kileld off his forbear, Woolly of the dream.

Borowczyk is a capricious talent. He can be as elegant and stylish and enchanting as *Blanche* or*Story of Sin, or he* may be carried away by sheer erotomania into vulgarities like *Immoral Tales*. In *The Beast* verve, visual style and very European line of sardonic, absurdist comedy effectively parody his own concern with the erotic.

Girl Friends directed by Claudia Weill, is a small and pleasant film—a kind of low-key version of *An Unmarried Woman*. Susan Weinblatt is a Jewish girl recently out of college. She is plump and plain, with glasses, tangled teeth and uncooperative hair. She has some talent for photography, and none for comfortable relationships with people. When her room-mate Anne, a dull girl with ill-advised ambitions to write—marries, Susan's sense of betrayal leads to recurrent squabbling resentment between them. A relationship with a sympathetic married rabbi is a non-starter; a boy-friend at least proves dogged despite Susan's own hesitation—the sort of hesitation that interferes with even her most casual contacts with other people.

It is attractive because Vicki Polon's screenplay is witty and economical, composed in brief scenes of deceptively casual connexion; and because of the central performance of Melanie Mayron, a broad-grinned, anxious girl whose only notable appearance before this was as the hitchhiker who befriends the human hero of *Harry and Tonto*.

For a film which is essentially a single-character study though, there is the central weakness that it seems to be holding something back, not telling you everything about Susan. You sense faults in her (Anne accuses her of being self-centred) that are not admitted. The people in the film react to Susan rather as they might react to someone difficult, disagreeable, cantankerous, although the character barely hints such qualities. If only the character were more revealed, perhaps we would understand better the now somewhat inexplicable strength of her resentment of Anne's marriage.

This apparent—or at least suspected—reticence may be the defensiveness of a feminist viewpoint (the production unit is predominantly female); or it may simply be that the character is rooted in the autobiography of someone—director writer, or just someone around—who is herself bewildered that people around don't think her as sweet as she believes herself to be.

To remake a film as satisfactory as Howard Hawks' *The Big Sleep* (which after 32 years only looks better, the classic forties *film noir*), demands a good deal of audacity. No-one, after all, would have the nerve to rewrite *Pride and Prejudice*. Perhaps Michael Winner felt that he was doing some sort of service to Raymond Chandler in making a version which would be more literally faithful to the text; but if that were the case, it is hard to see why the location should be shifted from the Chandler's dark, lowering, rainy Los Angeles landscape to an inappropriate sunny tourist England.

Hawks, as a great story-teller, clearly recognized that Chandler cared not a fig about plot: the mounting muddle of character and incident and murder and motives was held together by an overriding sense of the absurdity of all these killings committed simply to ease the death of an old, rich, man already no better than a corpse; by the laconic view of the private-eye anti-hero, Marlowe; by the literary continuo of Chandler's verbal wit.

Plodding so conscientiously in Chandler's steps, staging one scene after the next precisely according to the directions, casting stars (James Stewart, Sarah Miles, John Mills, Edward Fox) as the Chandler cameos and Robert Mitchum as Marlowe, Michael Winner must be more surprised than anybody that it all went rather wrong. Uneasy out of its proper context, wearisome in the telling, it seems, above all, a superfluous enterprise while Hawks's *The Big Sleep* exists.



Kirk Douglas drives to the rescue of Amy Irving in 'The Fury'.

Jumpers
Nottingham Playhouse

Ned Chaillet

Jumpers ought to dazzle. Just as Tom Stoppard has supplied a team of philosophical gymnasts who rumble across the stage in yellow suits searching for logical positivism, his ideas tumble rapidly over each other to make way for some splendid jokes. George Moore may spend the entire play trying to formulate a speech which will turn philosophy backwards by 40 years, but it is just as important that his beautiful wife spends half the play trying to get rid of the body of a murdered athletic philosopher and the other half entertaining the amorous attentions of a CID man and the university's vice-chancellor.

Mr Stoppard's bosh-bashing occasionally reaches sublimely ridiculous heights and he has a merry way of satirizing the more absurd philosophical speculation by describing them with a straight face. Much of the comedy depends on George's awkward way with words and chaotic expression of moderately complex ideas and John Wells captures much of the confusion in his performance. He unfortunately tends to signal that he knows he is being funny and he much more suggests a bewildered imp than a failed thinker.

That would be less noticeable if Geoffrey Reeves had made the rest of the play a lively circus, encouraging the corpse to fall with better timing when the inspector arrives to interrogate Dorothy and choreographing the body's removal by the tumblers with a greater sense of rhythm. Instead, everything seems dutifully done as the stage directions suggest, resulting, when Mr Stoppard asks for fast dialogue, in the better part of many of the jokes being drowned out by the guffaws that are still greeting the first part.

Sandra Dickinson takes the role of the wife. She has one of those small bedroom voices that makes a classical weapon of farce when it is used to lure men or to express overly literate thoughts. With a fine awareness of its limitations she turns many of her coquettish lines into comedy, but she has a hard time managing the physical clowning, given little obvious help by Mr Reeves's clueless direction.

Outside the penthouse where the acrobatics and murders take place, Mr Stoppard has arranged an election victory for the Radical Liberals, a political party that represents the practical application of modern philosophy. The main premise, according to Moore, is that all problems can be solved if a large enough plastic bag can be found and that certainly seems to be the solution to the unwanted corpse. Mr Reeves's production makes no attempt to suggest that there is context to the play's absurd action.

In addition, the cumbersome set that slides back and forth across the proscenium, mainly to hide the bedroom, makes all of the physical action clumsy. Though much laughter survives, Mr Reeves finally presents only witty conversation in an intellectual limbo.

London Mozart Players
Festival Hall

Barry Millington

Each of the two composers celebrated by the Haydn-Mozart Society was allowed a concerto in this concert at the Festival Hall. Both, as it happened, were examples not of the extrovert, virtuoso concerto but of the more intimate type, despite the fact that they were both written with specific performers in mind.

The Mozart work was the Clarinet Concerto, given in a none too serious, almost playful manner on this occasion by Gervase de Peyer.

Mr de Peyer's whole approach was surprisingly casual. As a result, there were more notes out of place than might have been expected, but there were also, in compensation, many unpredictable touches. Mr de Peyer is such a master of his instrument that he is able to taper phrases, and even make them disappear, at will: more importantly what he does is always illuminating.

The Haydn concerto was that for violin in C major. Jaime Laredo was the man with the task of persuading us that this charming work is a worthy one to set alongside the Mozart. He came closest to doing that in the adagio.

The London Mozart Players, conducted as ever in inimitable fashion by Harry Blech, are in their thirtieth season. Rather often with this ensemble one feels robbed in music of great passion or moment, while even high spirited movements can be undermined by a certain slackness of rhythm



Photograph by Donald Cooper

Robert Stephens and Sara Kestelman

Restoration Iago with an anxious face

The Double Dealer
Olivier

Irving Wardle

Congreve's comedy is the only Restoration play I know containing a character listed among the dramatis personae as a villain; and when the piece appeared at the Royal Court nine years ago there was no mistaking its central figure. There was the usual line-up of coxcombs and coquettes like brightly-coloured insects buzzing around a web woven for them by the poisonous Maskwell, a creature from a different world.

Tanya Moiseiwitsch's set for the Olivier production is a magnificent timbered revolve, sprouting heraldic beasts, and honeycombed with exits, sliding panels, and handy casements for a quick getaway. It certainly preserves the idea of a labyrinth, and could stay put if the National Theatre chose to follow *The Double Dealer* with a revival of *Thark*.

This time, however, there is no clear distinction between the worlds of folly and villainy; Peter Wood's production does not set out to present Congreve as Jonson's heir, and if Maskwell remains the play's mainspring, he is no longer the main character.

Instead we get the kind of production that this director does best: a superbly animated context, overflowing with apt scenic invention, and brilliantly unexpected line readings, leaving you to infer what Congreve's vaunted "moral" may have been from the spectacle of those three prolifically filled hours in Lord Touchwood's residence.

Simultaneity is one of Mr Wood's tactics. The show opens with Maskwell heroically fulfilling the night's assignment in Lady Touchwood's bedroom; then the stage revolves and the guests arrive, led by flunkeys with burning tapers, and by the time we reach Mellefont and Careless's opening scene, their dialogue is punctuated with rowdy boozing from the next room.

Introductions are effected with swift and decisive detail: Nicky Henson's Brisk pays his respects by slithering downstairs, and Nicholas Selby plays the laugh-resistant Froth's arrival with his cheeks puffed out with suppressed giggles. With the exception of Sara Kestelman's murderously jealous Lady Touchwood, everyone seems set for a jolly party before the Mellefont-Cynthia wedding: and in this atmosphere, Robert Stephens's Maskwell, pallid and low-spirited, seems rather an outsider.

Mr Stephens in recent years has specialized in reclaiming villains. It would be false to say that he makes your heart melt for Maskwell, but he does give this impenetrable Restoration Iago a human face.

Its ruling emotion is sheer anxiety; and whenever we reach an aside (which is quite often in this piece) we find Mr Stephens wiping his brow at the latest narrow escape, or doggedly resigning himself to another exhausting hour or pretending passion with his demon mistress. The inflexions he uses compel a kind of sympathy. Much of the text is delivered in the disciplined high comedy style, from which Mr Stephens periodically breaks free to great effect. "She's a fine woman," he said, "but I don't know . . ." and the voice slides into the slovenly whine of today.

If this Maskwell is a villain, it costs him a considerable effort, and this is its main contrast with the other characters who get on with their own intrigues with no qualms of conscience or flagging energy. The production has not found a way of strengthening Congreve's romantic lead, and John Harding limits himself to exposing Mellefont as a guileless dupe.

His Cynthia is another matter, and Judi Bowker plays her with intimidating decision. Nothing breaks her smiling composure, whether she is unmasking an intrigue, or coldly sitting through a song and then tearing the music in half.

The other intrigues vary in tone from sheer fun to outright pathos. The first variety gets near vaudeville treatment from Mr Henson and Brenda Blethyn, whose Lady Froth, discovered in mid-embrace, leads the startled Brisk into an energetic dance lesson culminating in a surprised "Oh" when the couple come to rest in front of the doting husband.

Pathos resides with the two aptly named Plyants: the wife pliant to any passing male except her husband, who in turn puts up with all her demands including having his hands trussed up in bed. Dorothy Tutin gives as brilliant a display as I have seen of the female tactic of saying No and acting Yes; delivering high-pressure tirades on honour, with every second word a double meaning, and clapping Careless's hands around her salient parts in the act of unhanding herself.

The fun here is poignantly underscored by Michael Bryant's superb performance of her ill-used husband: an inexhaustibly apologetic creature, quietly and amiably confiding his domestic happiness, and profound admiration for his wife, if only it were not for one little thing. One listens to him in increasing amazement: can this gentle domestic victim be the creature of a Restoration playwright? It sounds more like Chekhov.

Mr Bryant does not take over the centre of the show: but his performance adds an unexpected kindness and directness of feeling which spreads into the surrounding atmosphere, revealing yet another side of the author.

Debuts

The Japanese violinist Kiyoshi Okayama offered a sober programme, following sonatas by Beethoven and Brahms with Schubert's C major Fantasia, but the choice was aptly made. For Mr Okayama is an intelligent and sensitive musician, a lyrical artist rather than a lion of the violin. His sound is intimate and pure, his tone not greatly varied in colour, but he compensates for that by his very controlled phrasing, projecting his musical ideas largely by rhythmic means. Sweeping freedom is not in his style; instead he accentuates particular notes by extending them a little or introducing the briefest of pauses, always with perfect taste.

This technique demands quick-thinking sympathy from the accompanist, and Mr Okayama was fortunate to have Katsumi Ueda to play with him. They moved as one, and they produced a group of attractive, quietly revealing performances, showing themselves to special advantage in the delicate interplay of Beethoven's early D major sonata, opus 12 No. 1. Only in the Brahms G major sonata did I feel that a more forceful manner might have been appropriate at times, though much of the work benefited from a springtime view.

John Anderson, co-principal oboist of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, gave a much more varied recital, as any oboe player must. Choosing from a limited repertory, he came up with a strong and interesting programme, ranging from a sonata by C. P. E. Bach to a recent piece by Attila Bozay, and he proved himself well able to adapt his style to each item. In the C. P. E. Bach sonata, for instance, his tone was firm, almost trumpet-like, whereas in such works as Schumann's Adagio and Alegro he convinced one of the oboe's capacity for elegant romancing.

Throughout his programme he succeeded in curbing the instrument's proneness to penetrating reediness and so made this, for once, an oboe recital which was not aurally exhausting. It might have been even more enjoyable if he had put a little more thought into his playing: his performances tended to be effective but plain. Even so, he showed a wide range of accomplishment, and he was ably partnered by Trevor Hughes at the piano.

Bagher Moazzen's guitar recital was a mixture of the poor and the rather fine. Several items, notably some pieces of his own evoking the Iran of his birth, went well and displayed a dexterous finger technique. In music by Leo Brouwer, too, he played with a delicate feeling for colour and weight, trapping light, feathery lines in a framework of rhythmic exactness. Elsewhere he was too often tentative or technically insecure, though he showed no fault that greater confidence will not cure.

Paul Griffiths

Some of the reviews on this page appeared in later editions of yesterday's newspaper.

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Football

The night Liverpool lost their way in a forest

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

The European Cup has rarely lost so many of its favourites so early. The holders, Liverpool, the runners-up, Bruges, and likely finalists, Juventus, are all gone, and the only former winners left are Real Madrid, the first holders in 1956. They look forward to today's second round draw, knowing that the competition is ripe for comparatively easy picking.

Frankly, and not without respect for Nottingham Forest and the Scottish champions, Rangers, the survivors form a largely grey band. Magical names like Bayern Munich and Ajax are missing, and so the senior tournament lacks pedigree. Possibly, Real Madrid, Eindhoven, Cologne, Rangers, Forest or some outsider will confound us all and bring fresh new thought after Liverpool's solid domination over the past two seasons, but for the moment, there is no evidence of an outstanding team emerging to replace them.

After Forest had so determinedly defended their 2—0 lead at Anfield on Wednesday night, Bob Paisley, Liverpool's manager, remarked that his side had never played better and been so badly rewarded than in the first half. Many people would strongly disagree. The fundamental cause of the team's failure was that they resorted to the mindless toil that, for several seasons, made them a formidable but unenterprising side. Having acquired Souness and Dalglish, they are now capable of better, more imaginative football than they showed against Forest but not having beaten the Nottingham team in five previous meetings, including the League Cup final last season, they seem to feel that power was their only hope. Forest were magnificently resolute but



Paisley: a step backwards.

Liverpool played into their hands at a furious pace.

Although Brian Clough, the Forest manager, said they were "babes in Europe", he certainly planned Liverpool's defeat to perfection, even employing some of the champions' own tactics. Many times over the past 15 years Liverpool had held a lead in a defensive clamp. Now it was their turn to be gripped by defenders, who reduced the amount of available space, and midfield men who retreated in support. Not a single Forest player could be faulted on that score, although the nominal forwards were not often called upon. McGovern, the captain, was an inspiration, winning possession not by forceful tackling, of which there was plenty, but in intercepting Liverpool's passes. Gemmill enthusiastically reinforced the defence which was solidly built upon the rugged Burns and ever constructive Anderson.

Emotion that verged on hysterics also gripped Liverpool's play. Instead of remembering past games in which they cast a cold eye at packed defences and outwitted them, here they tried to crush Forest into submission. But Forest had done their home work in both senses. Their performance at home was the foundation and they then considered what they had achieved and built on it. In repeating their tactics, stifling Dalglish, stopping Kennedy from moving forwards on the left, keeping Souness in no man's land, and withdrawing Robertson and Gemmill, they cut Liverpool's roots. If they can assess future opponents in the same way, they must surely become another English team to be respected throughout Europe.

Liverpool had not lost a European tie for four years, but Forest's defence had always controlled them in earlier matches. The main doubt was that Anfield on a European night would be a much more demanding test than Forest had experienced before. In the event, though, they coped with the atmosphere and the physical pressure so well that some doubts about their ability to go further in the European Cup were alleviated.

Possibly their most dangerous rivals are likely to come from the eastern European countries. Teams inexperienced in Continental competitions sometimes find that while the football of these sides like Wisla Krakow, who beat Bruges, is not particularly daunting, there is something clinical about them. Forest can still look forward to a successful season now that they have cleared the European Cup of one of its most feared competitors.

Emlyn Hughes, the Liverpool captain, said after the match that with three of the favourites beaten Forest had a fine chance to succeed his team. He said they did "a remarkable job again" and really only had Real Madrid and Cologne to worry about, but his compliments were tinged with much regret. "A hat-trick of wins would have made us one of the really great sides", he said.

After many years in which it was difficult to stop him talking Mr Clough's self-imposed comparative silence was not broken after his achievement at Anfield. Unfortunately, his decision to slip away with his delighted team without a formal press conference was ill-considered. Even though the game had the outward appearance of a meeting between two league clubs it was of wide interest to Europe and visiting journalists from the Continent, who expected a conference were understandably offended.

British teams generally did well this week. In joining Forest in the second round of the European Cup, Rangers also provoked a sigh of relief from most of the potential winners. The two teams everyone wanted to avoid were Liverpool and Juventus. The Italians, packed with World Cup players, found that Rangers were more solid than their league record suggested. Patience and methodical work brought the Scots two goals and helped them hold their lead when Juventus pressed them back in the second half. After several European failures in recent years Rangers' success was well received.

John Greig, the Rangers manager, whose name is one of more than a dozen being mentioned as a possible successor to Alistair MacLeod, as the national teams manager, felt that his team had helped clear the name of Scottish football after the affairs in Argentina last summer. By the end of the game, Juventus had nine international players on the field, and Mr Greig commented later: "We felt we were playing the Italian national side. They were the second favourites to win the World Cup."

Mr Greig said it was Rangers's greatest victory and was all the more pleasurable because they had started their league season so indifferently—they have yet to win a game. Juventus officials thought that their defeat was partly attributable to keeping Benetti out of the game until 15 minutes to go.

Another British club whose league form had not raised much optimism, Ipswich Town, also had to overcome a team well fortified with international players in AZ '67 Alkmaar, of the Netherlands. The Cup Winners' Cup this season contains Barcelona and Internazionale, of Milan, but if Ipswich can retain the "bite and urgency" that so pleased their manager, Bobby Robson, they can reach the final. No British club has won this trophy since Rangers did in 1972, which seems surprising in view of the emphasis given to domestic cup competitions compared with many Continental countries.

After seeing his side lose 2—0, Hans Kraay, the AZ manager, said Ipswich were a good, strong team, but "not an intelligent one". Certainly Ipswich do tend to make their legs do most of the work but not many sides in Europe will stay the pace that they set when running into form. Internazionale, 8—1 aggregate winners over Floriana, of Malta, seem to be the dangers to Ipswich and Aberdeen, even though they are now without Facchetti.

Wrexham displayed some brave football in the Cup Winners' Cup against Nogometni Rijeka and won 2—0 on the night, but it was not enough as they had lost 3—0 in Yugoslavia. In the Uefa Cup, however, five British clubs went forward. Everton's 10—0 aggregate victory over Finn Harps, of the Republic of Ireland, was completed on Tuesday; Manchester City, West Bromwich Albion, Arsenal and Hibernian joined them on Wednesday.

Manchester City had made three previous attempts to get past the first round of this tournament and finally succeeded against Twente Enschede, of the Netherlands, although the final aggregate score of 4—3 again disclosed their uneasy feelings towards these European occasions. Twente conceded an own goal early in the game, but recovered to equalize shortly after half time. Kidd, returning after injury, scored his fourth goal in four appearances this season with a fine long shot. Bell replace Viljoen and scored a popular goal, but still Twente fought back with another by the admirably-named Gritter. City, is seems, cannot resist living dangerously.

There was virtually no danger at all for Arsenal, who outclassed Lokomouv, of Leipzig, by winning 4—1 (7—1 aggregate) after setting off with a penalty by Brady. West Bromwich Albion were equally untroubled by a Turkish team, Galatasary, whom they beat 3—1 (6—2 aggregate), and Hibernian stoutly clung to a 3—2 first-leg lead by drawing 0—0 at Norrkoping in Sweden. Dundee United had much more experienced opponents in Standard Liège and could not recover from the 1—0 first match defeat despite having most of the possession on their ground.

Success in this season's European cup football is especially important in view of the decision of the European union (UEFA) to alter the means of qualification for the Uefa Cup. As from 1980-81 the number of clubs each nation will be entitled to enter will be based on previous achievements in the three competitions over five years. At the present time the Football League may enter four clubs, but if the new qualifying regulations were currently in force they would have only three. This figure would be based on a table of European performances since the 1974-75 season.



. . . Clough, one forwards.

European results in three cup events

European Cup

Bohemians 1, Omonia 0 (Agg: 3—2). Bohemians won on away goals): Liverpool 0, Nottingham Forest 1 (Agg: 0—2); Rangers 2, Juventus 1 (Agg: 2—2); Lillestrom 1, Lingfield 0 (Agg: 1—0).

Akranes 1, Cologne 1 (Agg: 2—5); Austria 2, Vllaznia Shkoder 1 (Agg: 4—1); Dynamo, Kiev 3, Valkeakoswen Haka 1 (Agg: 4—1); Dynamo, Dresden 2, Partizan Belgrade 0 (Agg: 2—2. Dynamo won 3—4 on penalties); Lokomotiv, Sofia 2, Odense 1 (Agg: 4—3); Monaco 0, Malmo 1 (Agg: 0—1); Porto 4, AEK Athens 1 (Agg: 5—1); Progres Niederkorn 0, Real Madrid 7 (Agg: 0—12); PSV Eindhoven 6, Fenerbahce 1 (Agg: 7—3); Ujpest Dozsa 0, Zbrojovka Brno 2 (Agg: 2—4); Valetta 3, Grasshoppers 5 (Agg: 3—13); Wisla Cracow 3, Bruges 1 (Agg: 4—3).

Cup Winners' Cup

Aberdeen 3, Marek Stanke Dimitrov 0 (Agg: 5—3); Apoel 0, Shamrock 1 (Agg: 0—3); Ballymena 0, Boyaera 3 (Agg: 0—6); Ipswich 2, AZ 67 Alkmaar 0 (Agg: 3—0); Wrexham 2, Nogometni Rijeka 0 (Agg: 2—0); Banik Ostrava 1, Sporting Portugal 0 (Agg: 2—0); Internazionale 5, Floriana 0 (Agg: 8—1); Fortuna 1, Uni Craiova 1 (Agg: 5—4); Kalmar 2, Fernewarre 2 (Agg: 3—4); Magdeburg 4, Valur Reykjavik 0 (Agg: 5—1); Nancy Lorraine 4, Fram 1 (Agg: 4—2); Sarpsbo 4, Pack, Salonika 2 (Agg: 4—2); Shakhter 1, Barcelona 1 (Agg: 1—2); Wacker 1, Zeglebie Sosnowiec 1 (Agg: 4—3).

Uefa Cup

Dundee United 0, Standard Liège 0 (Agg: 0—1); Everton 5, Finn Harps 0 (Agg: 10—0); Lokomotiv, Leipzig 1, Arsenal 4 (Agg: 1—7); Manchester City 3, Twente Enschede 2 (Agg: 4—2); Norrkoping 0, Hibernian 0 (Agg: 2—3); West Bromwich Albion 3, Galatasaray 1 (Agg: 6—2).

Adanaspor 2, Honved 2 (Agg: 2—8); Ajax 3, Athletic, Bilbao 0 (Agg: 3—2); B 1905, Denmark 4, Kuopian Palloseura 4 (Agg: 5—6); Benfica 0, Wazes 0 (Agg: 2—0); Esbjerg 1, Start, Kristiansand 0 (Agg: 1—0); Lanerossi Vicenza 1, Dukla 1 (Agg: 1—2); Lausanne 2, Jeunesse d'Esch 0 (Agg: 2—0); Lokomotiv, Bozhan 3, Dynamo 5 (Agg: 3—10); Lierse 2, Carl Zeiss Jena 2 (Agg: 2—3); Lokomotiv 1, Milan 0 (Agg: 1—3. Milan won on penalties); Molde 2, Moscow Torpedo 0 (Agg: 2—7); MTK, Budapest 2, Politechnica Timisoara 1 (Agg: 2—3); Naples 1, Dynamo Tbilisi 1 (Agg: 1—3); Panathinaikos 1, Argeo 2 (Agg: 1—5); Racing Strasbourg 4, Elsborg 1 (Agg: 4—3); Rapid 2, Hajduk Split 1 (Agg: 2—3); Red Star, Belgrade 4, Dynamo, Berlin 1 (Agg: 6—5. Red Star won on away goals); Slask, Wrocław 5, Pezoporikos 1 (Agg: 7—3); Sturm, Graz 1, Borussia 2 (Agg: 2—7); Stuttgart 4, Basle 1 (Agg: 7—3); Trabia, Plovdiv 1, Hertha 2 (Agg: 1—2); Turin 1, Real, Gijon 0 (Agg: 1—3); Valencia 4, Cska, Sofia 1 (Agg: 5—3).

Government lift ban on foreign players

The Government lifted their ban on the import of foreign footballers yesterday, but at the same time applied restrictions to prevent a small trickle turning into a flood. An announcement from the Department of Employment said that work permits would only be issued to "overseas players of established international reputation who have a distinctive contribution to make to the national game".

To help the department decide whether an individual player meets the requirement it is proposed that a committee be set up with representatives of the home Football Associations, the Football League and the Professional Footballers' Association.

The Government ban was imposed in July after Tottenham Hotspur broke new ground in signing two Argentines, Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa. Since then various transfers have been held on ice, notably the registration as a contract player by Southampton of Ivan Golac, of Yugoslavia, and Birmingham City's Argentine, Alberto Tarantini.

John Grant, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, said that clubs applying to register a foreign player would have to prove that they had made attempts to find a suitable player in the United Kingdom and the Common Market.

On the ban itself he commented: "It is right and necessary to end the present period of uncertainty over this issue. I fully appreciate the PFA's concern that there should be no major influx of overseas players which might have a serious and detrimental effect on the livelihood of its members.

"I think that the careful application of the arrangements outlined will fairly provide the required safeguards without the need to resort to an inflexible ban." He added that the situation would be reviewed if the solution failed to work.

Clubs will be warned that the committee will take about six weeks to process any work permit applications and that transfer agreements should not be completed until permits have been issued.

James Smith, the Birmingham manager is hopeful that Tarantini's permit will be issued fairly quickly because the transfer was held up by the ban.

He said: "The player does not know at the moment that the all clear has been given, but he, like myself, will undoubtedly feel very happy about this legislation."

Today's fixtures

THIRD DIVISION: Lincoln v Walsall (7.30); Southend v Shrewsbury (7.45).
FOURTH DIVISION: Bournemouth v Portsmouth (7.30); Stockport v Huddersfield (7.30).
RUGBY LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION: Salford v Bradford Northern (7.30).

Cricket

Knott wishes to retur to old county side

By John Hennessy

Alan Knott, England's automatic choice as wicketkeeper until he joined the Packer organization, has signified his willingness to return to the Kent county side next year. Knott was one of four Packer players who were originally informed by the county that their contracts would not be renewed at the end of last season. Subsequently Kent relented and Underwood, Woolmer and Asif Iqbal, who played through last summer, are to play for Kent next year.

Knott was in a slightly different position since his inclusion would have meant the exclusion of Paul Downton, who had been chosen for the England touring team to India and New Zealand last winter. Knott spent the summer working in his sports shop in Herne Bay, but Kent retained his registration.

Now Knott is to meet county officials shortly to complete details of his return to the county side next year. Any agreement will have to be ratified by the Kent general committee when it meets next month. The county's difficulty is that Downton will not be available from Exeter University, where he is now studying, until the middle of next summer.

Knott said yesterday: "If my meeting with the county results in my playing again for Kent next summer I will be very happy, but I would expect to play for only the first half of the season while Paul Downton is unavailable. I would not want to stand in the way of the development of such a talented young player."

The change of heart on th of Kent, in reengaging players, created a good d controversy, both within county and outside it. Som it as a return to sanity, as giving comfort to the ... ie, those who have turned backs on their countries. Ir ing, it should be noted although Asif is in the P team to play India this win stated during the Packer t the High Court last spring t had retired from Test cri

Our Cricket Correspo qualified tribute to Kent o ning the county champi brought a heavy correspo from various quarters c county and elsewhere. I mostly, for want of a ben pression, pro-Packer. In ans the argument that it was im for county players to recei the Test and County (Board) a proportion of salary from Test cricket, which they had opted out, readers suggested that Ke supplied enough players fo land in the past to be forg

Other counties have sim lowed Kent's example. bu Warwickshire, has stood ou informed Dennis Amiss, thei prolific batsman, that he not be engaged next year. A ber of members then called special meeting to reconsid matter but this has since abandoned on Amiss's own mendation. It opens up an esting prospect. Would not mer and Amiss form a form opening partnership for Ken year?

Pakistan Banks cash in o Mudassar's early escape

Karachi, Sept 28.—The Indian cricketers' opening match on their tour of Pakistan seemed headed for a draw as 285 runs were scored for the fall of only four wickers on the second day of the three-day game here today.

The opening batsman, Sunil Gavaskar, scored 165 not out in the Indians' total of 309 for one declared, continued from the overnight 257 for one. Their opponents, the Pakistan Banks XI, declared at 212 for three and at the close the Indians were 21 for one in their second innings, 118 runs on.

Gavaskar, who scored 137 of his runs yesterday, was associated with Surinder Amarnath, 53 not out, in an unfinished second wicket partnership of 125. They declared about 70 minutes before lunch and quickly claimed a Banks XI wicket when Ghavri took a return catch to dismiss Sadiq Mohammad for three.

But Viswanath grounded an easy chance from the other opening batsman, Mudassar who profited from the esc going on to score 54 and with Javed Miandad, who m not out, in a third wicket of 89.

Mushtaq Mohammad, 35 not out, assisted Jav a free-scoring partnership had added 75 for the wicket when the innin declared closed. Haroon fell for 28 attempting a b off Prasanna and losin middle stump. Mudassar caught by Chauhan at fo short leg off Venkataragha

Chauhan, who made 73 Indian's first innings, wa missed for 12 when they again. He was caught b wicketkeeper, Taslim Arif Sikandar Bakht, when he hit an intended square cut.

KARACHI: Tour match: India (Gavaskar 137 not out, G. Chavi S. Amarnath 53 not out) and 21 Pakistan Banks XI, 212 for (Javed Miandad 87 not out, M Nazar 54).

Rugby League

Cinderellas come in from cold

Blackpool, for so long one of the Cinderella clubs, take on a new distinction when they play the Australians tomorrow. It will be their first match against international opponents for 13 years and the first time Blackpool have faced an Australian side. They need a 4,000 gate to cover their guarantee to the tourists.

It illustrates the growing stature of Blackpool who, with a remodelled side under their general manager, Albert Fearnley, and coach, Bak Diabira, are looking forward to their best season. Having made strenuous efforts in the Fylde area to get the game off the ground at schoolboy level, Blackpool look upon this season as the springboard to making the club successful.

The Blackpool number eight, Hamilton, also plays the Australians on Sunday, for Cumbria at Barrow. Already thought to be one of the best number eights in the game, Hamilton is joined in the Blackpool side by the former Salford player, Redford, and the former Workington Town prop, Watts.

Johnston, the Bramley forward who was sent off in successive matches, against Whitehaven and Keighley, was suspended for eight games by the Rugby League disciplinary committee, in Leeds yesterday. Breheny, the Wigan forward who was sent off against Wakefield Trinity after an incident in which Ashurst, Wakefield's international forward, suffered a fractured cheekbone, was banned for six matches.

OTHER SUSPENSIONS: J. Corcoran (Blackpool Borough) four matches; A. Prescott (Leigh) one match; F. Walker (Huyton) two matches; K. Loxton (Halifax) two matches; K. Farrell (Keighley) two matches; F. Jarvis (Featherstone) one match; R. Jackson (Whitehaven) on match; G. Fletcher (Huyton) one match; L. Bolton (Swinton) one match; S. Bond (Bramley) one match.

Touring side promise to play hard, fast and open

By Keith Macklin

Whatever other qualities may be absent from an Australian rugby league touring team, rarely missing is a brash confidence bordering on truculence. When the wraps were taken off the 1978 party at a rain-lashed and cold Headingley ground, Leeds yesterday, the captain Robert Fulton, repeated an assertion he had made before the side left Australia: that the intention was to win every game on the tour.

Fulton, a tough and seasoned half back who has 32 international caps, was born in Warrington and a few years ago was a guest in the Warrington team. As the Australian players shivered yesterday he said: "We have a side which is a mixture of youth and experience, and we aim to do something no previous touring team has ever done, by winning every match. We think we are strong enough and good enough to do it".

The Australian manager, Peter Moore, said with even greater bluntness: "We are Australians. We never go out to lose anything". Mr Moore added that the 18-match tour over two months would keep his side constantly in action, which was the ideal way of keeping fit and competitive.

Toughness and pugnacity are, however, not the only qualities normally found in Australian sides. Their play, particularly at international level, can be exhilaratingly open, and Mr Moore promised that his players would follow the Australian tradition, hard, fast and open. The party of 28 includes several players normally given the appellation "crowd puller", particularly on the wings. Corowa, the Aboriginal wing threequarter from Balmain, is nicknamed "the Black Flash". He scored 24 tries in 22 games during the Australian season.

Schubert, of Eastern Suburbs, is remembered as the outstanding back of the 1975 World Championship. He scored three tries against Wales and two against England. Boustead was the discovery of the recent series against New Zealand, scoring a try in each international. Yet another winger of pace and penetration is Anderson, who played for Widnes after being flown from Australia for the 1975 Challenge Cup final at Wembley. At full back is the man acknowledged to be the best in the world, Eadie.

The Australians have been given little time in which to acclimatize themselves before starting their busy programme, which includes three internationals. They play Blackpool Borough tomorrow, Cumbria on Sunday and on Wednesday next week comes the first major challenge against Great Britain under 24 at Craven Park, Hull.

The full internationals, sponsored by Forward Chemicals, start at Wigan on October 21, with the second match at Bradford on November 5 and the third at Leeds on November 18.

Skerrett proves a point

There are two new caps in Wales's Rugby League team to meet Australia at Swansea on October 15. One of them is Skerrett, Wakefield Trinity's second row forward, who gained selection after proving to the selectors that he has a Welsh grandmother. The other new cap is Johns (Swinton), who will be the substitute back.

WALES: D. Watkins (Salford, captain); C. Sullivan (Hull Kingston Rovers), D. Willicombe (Wigan), B. Cunningham (St Helens), J. Bevan (Warrington), R. Francis (St Helens), J. Woods (Widnes), J. Mills (Widnes), A. Fisher (Bradford Northern), M. James (St Helens), P. Shaw (Widnes), T. Skerrett (Wakefield Trinity), R. Mathias (St Helens). Substitute: G. Johns (Swinton).

Rugby Union

Argentines boycott call by group

A political pressure group yesterday called for a series of protest demonstrations, to accompany the current British rugby tour by the Pumas, of Argentina. The British Argentina Campaign claims that: "It is not possible to have normal sporting relations with a repressive dictatorship, which engages in mass murder, torture and denies all political and trade union rights."

The Campaign has demanded a boycott of all official receptions for the Argentines, picketing of the grounds where they are due to appear and letters of protest, calling on the Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, to denounce the violation of human and political rights in Argentina. The demonstrations, if carried through, are likely to resemble the scenes witnessed when the South Africans toured Britain in 1969-70.

The Argentines, who ran up 39 points while winning the opening match of their tour at Oxford, pick 13 of the same players for the match with London Division at Twickenham tomorrow. The changes are both in the pack, Cubelli replacing Seaton as hooker and Paz coming in at loose forward for Serrano.

Golden boot: Gareth Edwards ended his career on a golden note yesterday when he won a new rugby award. The former Cardiff and Wales star, who has just retired, was presented with a golden boot as one of the five top players from the countries in the international championship.

Gallion, Edwards's French rival last season, was France's player of the year and similar awards were made to Beaumont, the England captain, the Scotland full back, Irvine and Ireland's stand-off half, Ward.

The selections were made by readers of the magazine Rugby World, who organized the awards in London in conjunction with the sports firm, Adidas.

Tennis

Determined Miss Jevans makes a point

Deborah Jevans, who was dropped from Britain's under-21 team to meet the United States in the junior Wightman Cup in Florida next month, gave the selectors something to think about yesterday when she beat Anne Hobbs, a new member of the senior Wightman Cup side, in the indoor tennis tournament sponsored by Pernod at Nottingham. She took 58 minutes to beat Miss Hobbs, the top seed, 6—4, 6—2 in their singles quarter-final.

She said: "I was bitterly disappointed in not being picked for the Florida match. I went on court determined to show it was wrong to leave me out. If it was done anything, it has made me realize I must work harder. Despite what some people say, I do train hard, but now I have got to produce much more. When I was British junior champion, I thought things would be easy, but that has not been the case."

Miss Jevans took Miss Hobbs by surprise with her new found determination. Britain's newest international showed few signs of being able to stop her eaged rival. Miss Hobbs led only once in the match—at 3—2 in th eopening et—but her confidence went in the second set as Miss Jevans quickly led 3—1.

The second seed, Susan Mappin, another member of November's Wightman Cup team, also went down, well beaten by Belina Thompson. Miss Thompson, the surprise finalist in the British hard court championships at Bournemouth last week, emphasised her improvement with a 6—4, 6—2, win in 55 minutes.

Katherine Brasher, the British junior covered court and hard court champion, played her worst match since coming to prominence as she went out of the quarter-finals. Making error after error, the Surrey schoolgirl, aged 16, was beaten in 43 minutes 6—0, 6—1, by Anthea Cooper, a Kent player, aged 19, who has been chosen for the first time for Britain's under-21 team next month.

Although Miss Brasher was well below her best from the start, the steady Miss Cooper added to her problems by giving little away. Miss Brasher had a double fault in her first game and went from bad to worse as the set went to Miss Cooper for the loss of just 10 points. Miss Brasher took the first game of the second set on Miss Cooper's service, but there was to be no general improvement. Losing the last six games, the Surrey player picked up only another five points and just one in the last three games.

John Feaver, the British Davis Cup international and second seed in the men's open singles, needed only 40 minutes to win his quarter-final beating Robert Booth (Hampshire) 6—2, 6—2.

But Britain's top representative in the men's international under-21 championship, Robin Beven, from Sussex, took 90 minutes to win a tough quarter-final 7—6, 6—3 against the New eelander, Brett Hibbert. Beven only managed to win the first set after Hibbert had won three games in a row to lead 4—3 and had challenged the British player hotly in the tie break.

In the second set Beven showed more authority, but still needed eight match points in the eighth and ninth games before settling the issue. As the international championship reached theknockout stages there were quarter final wins for the two Dutch players, Marcella Mesker and Mariette Pakker in the women's singles and for Uli Wilms (West Germany) in the men's.

Men

SINGLES: quarter finals: J. Feaver beat R. Booth 6—2, 6—2; M. Cox beat J. Dyer 6—3, 6—1; J. Whiteford beat W. Davies 6—7, 6—3, 6—3; W. Hampson (Australia) beat N. Sears 6—3, 6—1.

TEAM: quarter finals: U. Wilms (W Germany) beat B. Johansson (Sweden) 6—2, 7—6; R. Beven beat B. Hibbert (NZ) 7—6, 6—3; O. Hallgren (Sweden) beat J. Brabenec (Canada) 6—1, 6—4; C. Bradnam beat M. Roberts (Canada) 3—6, 7—5, 6—0.

Women

SINGLES: quarter finals: Miss A. Cooper beat Miss K. Brasher 6—0, 6—1; Miss J. Evans beat Miss A. Hobbs 6—4, 6—3; Miss B. Thompson beat Miss S. Mappin 6—4, 6—2; Miss C. Molesworth beat Miss L. Steelman (USA) 7—6, 6—3.

TEAM: quarter finals: M. Mesker (Netherlands) beat N. Bland (Canada) 6—3, 6—2; M. Pakker (Netherlands) beat M. Skuherska (Czechoslovakia) 6—3, 6—3.

SAN FRANCISCO: A. Stone beat B. Gottfried, 6—4, 6—7, 6—3; K. Warwick beat A. Ashe, 6—7, 6—3, 7—5; B. Borg beat A. Lucchesi, 6—2, 6—1; V. Gerulaitis beat P. Fleming, 7—6, 6—7, 6—0; B. Teacher beat R. Lutz, 5—7, 7—6, 6—4; J. Krick beat A. D. Roche, 6—2, 7—5; H. Pfister beat T. Gullikson, 7—5, 6—4.

MEXICO CITY: R. Ramirez beat R. Bohrnstedt, 6—1, 6—4; F. McNair beat V. Winitsky, 7—6, 2—6, 7—6; J. Alexander beat L. Baraldi, 6—3, 6—3.

Hockey

Ireland make good start to tournament

From a Special Correspor
Dublin, Sept 28

The third junior Euro Cup hockey tournament s well for Ireland here today a 2—0 victory over Belgiu group A. England, however, were fancied to beat Fr could do no more than draw in group B. The day's play marred by bad weather.

Ireland were able to cal some of the young players assisted the seniors in the t tournament at Hanover and of them, McGladdery, scored second goal all on his own. Ireland's goals came in the se half, the first by McKee w follow-up shot after the keeper had saved McGladdery.

England started well en and held France under pre which was translated into a by Craig who converted a corner. But the French impr in the second half and in the minute Delsverne obtained equalizer, even though F had a man sent off.

It is some consolation to land, however, that Spain an Netherlands drew 1—1, leaves the issue wide ope their group. England's matc morrow against Spain wil crucial. On today's play West many looked the most impr

RESULTS: Group A: Irelan Belgium 0; West Germany 2; US Group B: England 1, Franc Netherlands 1, Spain 1.

Motor racing

Rain forces the big cars to take it gently

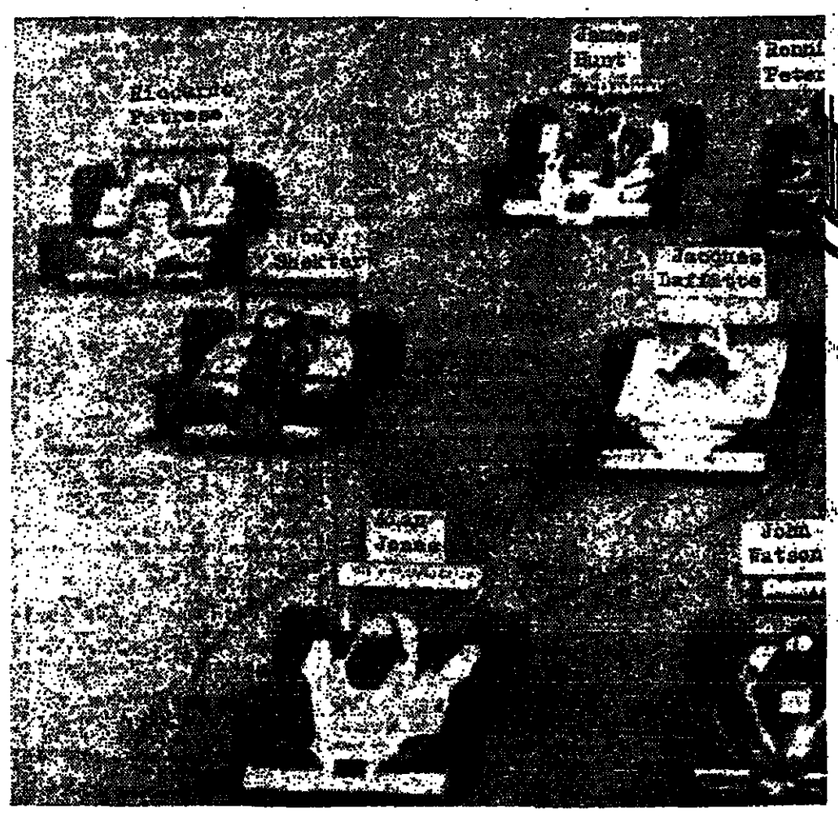
By John Blunsden

Yesterday was frustration day for the 16 top United States Auto Club drivers, who are aiming to bring Indianapolis style racing to Silverstone on Saturday. They were scheduled to take their 900 bhp racing cars on to the circuit for the first time, after taking part in some familiarization drives in a fleet of Shellsport Escorts the previous day. But they spent most of yesterday with their cars under cover as intermittent rain thwarted all hopes of a dry circuit.

With Indianapolis cars producing nearly twice the power of typical Formula 1 machinery and running on narrower tyres—the maximum width is about 14 inches, or two-thirds that of a Grand Prix car—dry conditions are essential for this type of racing, and should it be wet on Saturday the 150 miles race will be postponed for 24 hours.

Meanwhile, the planned hour-long official qualification runs yesterday afternoon were abandoned completely, and instead just seven drivers used the oppy to run their cars gently on a damp circuit at the end of the afternoon in order to sort out gear ratios before bad light stopped play. With the fastest time by Tom Bagley's Watson - Offenhauser of 1min 42.1sec (103.38 mph) nearly 22sec slower than James Hunt's McLaren-Ford la precord, the stopwatch figures were meaningless otherthan to emphasize the fact that it is impossible to put these cars' tremendous power on to the track unless conditions are virtually ideal.

Today's timetable includes two periods of untimed practice, amounting to two and a half hours, followed by the official one-drive-at-a-time qualification runs during which each driver is allowed five laps, the middle three of which are timed, and the fastest lap counted for grid positions.



Peterson crash clue? Autosprint magazine claim that their pictu shows Patrese ahead of Hunt 180 metres before the crash occurr Hunt has protested that the Italian driver was responsible for accident by cutting abruptly into the pack. The magazine claims t picture, proves Patrese was converging softly as he had a right to

French racing

Three English challengers stay uncrowned

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent

Paris, Sept 28

The fillies Amazer and Paddle were both withdrawn from Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and now the probable field will total 18. The weather in Paris is dull and sometimes showery which points to good going for Europe's richest race.

The three English challengers for today's group two Criterium de Maisons-Laffitte were not good enough for the Francois Boutin-trained Crowned Music. Philippe Paquet jumped Crowned Music out of the stalls quickly and the pair were never headed.

Anthony Murray on Lord Rotherwick's Bolide chased the winner throughout but never really promised to extend Crowned Music, who could not have won more easily. Third place was taken by Gain and Barra Castle ran on well to take fourth position. Ian Walker's Kingsbere flattered two furlongs from home but eventually finished last. Apparently the colt had a long and delayed journey to France. If Crowned Music runs again, he will turn out for the Grand Criterium at Longchamp on October 8.

Golf

Carr profits by advice from experienced hand

Roderick Carr took the advice of Christy O'Connor to achieve a round of 71 (two under par) and take the lead after the first round of the Irish Professional Dublin yesterday.

O'Connor, the winner of this title nine times, and who has been associated with the Royal Dublin club for the past 19 years, told Carr that the foundation for a good score was to do well at the short holes.

"I was especially aware of this when I started out. And with that extra bit of concentration, I managed to cover the four par-three holes in one under". Carr said. He has been struggling to get on the circuit since turning professional in 1971.

Rain and gale force winds sent scores soaring. Along with Carr, only three other players bettered the tough par of 73—Christopher Greene, Phillip Posnett and Aemnn Darcy, all with 72.

With two holes to play, Carr was three-under, but had a six at the 17th when he drove into a bunker and then took three putts. But Carr finished in fighting mood as he reached the par-five 18th in two and took two putts for a birdie. The first prize is £1,600 and the total prize fund, £8,000—a record for a national Irish tournament.

HARVEY 29

LEADING SCORES: 71: R. Carr; 72: C. Greene, P. Posnett, E. Darcy; 73: E. Polland, C. O'Connor, M. Murphy; 74: P. Leonard; 75: P. Sweetman, C. O'Connor jun, J. O'Leary, D. Smyth; 76: A. O'Connor, J. Purcell, J. Kinsella, K. Daly.

For the record

Tennis

ATLANTA: Miss C. Evert beat Miss S. Walsh, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Z. Liess beat Miss V. Ruzici, 5—4, 0—6, 7—6; Miss B. E. Stove beat Miss L. Hunt, 6—3, 1—6, 6—0; Miss W. Turnbull beat Miss L. Antonopolis, 6—3, 6—3; Miss J. Anthony beat Miss I. Kloss, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; Miss C. Meyer beat Miss D. Gilbert, 6—7, 6—0, 6—0.

Boxing

SOLIHULL: British welterweight title eliminator. K. Laing (Nottingham) beat A. Mitchell (Coventry); points.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 5, Cleveland Indians 1; Boston Red Sox 3, Detroit Tigers 2; New York Yankees 5, Toronto Blue Jays 1; Seattle Mariners 4, Kansas City Royals 3; Texas Rangers 10, Minnesota Twins 5; California Angels 4, Milwaukee Brewers 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: San Francisco Giants 1, San Diego Padres 0; Philadelphia Phillies 5, Montreal Expos 4; Pittsburgh Pirates 10, Chicago Cubs 5; Houston Astros 4, Atlanta Braves 0; Cincinnati Reds 5, Los Angeles Dodgers 4.

Shooting

World record for Swiss marksman

Seoul, Sept 28.—Moritze Minder, of Switzerland, set a free pistol 50-metre world record of 577 points to lead his country to the team title on the opening day of the world shooting championships here today.

Minder's individual title-winning score was four points higher than the previous world mark of 573 set by an East German, Uwe Potteck, at the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

MEN: Air rifle 10-metre team competition (maximum 1,600): 1, West Germany, 1,651; 2, United States, 1,611; 3, S Korea, 1,610; 4, France 1,609; 5, Australia, 1,608; 6, Canada 1,607. Individual (400): 1, W. O. Schlipf (W Germany), 390; 2, B. Dagger (Britain), 386; 3, Giuseppe Zucchi (Italy), 385; 4, Patrice de Mullenheim (France), 383; 5, A Sorensen (Canada), 383; 6, Lanny Bassham (USA), 383.

FREE PISTOL, 50-metre team competition (2,400): 1, Switzerland, 2,285; 2, Japan, 2,202; 3, West Germany, 2,200; 4, Sweden, 2,196; 5, Britain, 2,194; 6, Finland, 2,192. Individual (600): 1, M. Minder (Switzerland), 577 (world record); 2, R. Skanaker (Sweden), 569; 3, K. Westphalen (W Germany), 565; 4, H. Chikofumi (Japan), 564; 5, P. Pato Kangas (Finland), 563; 6, G. Robinson (GB), 562.

WOMEN: Air rifle 10-metre team competition (1,200): 1, United States, 1,140pts; 2, South Korea, 1,124; 3, West Germany, 1,116; 4, Norway, 1,108; 5, Sweden, 1,107; 6, France, 1,106. Individual (400): 1, W. Oliver (GB), 385; 2, K. Money (US), 380; 3, Park Nam-Soon (S Korea), 380; 4, Y. Sechiko (Japan), 379; 5, S. Sandosky (US), 375; 6, J. Sperlich (W Germany), 375.—Reuter.

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NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM MANUSCRIPTS CLASSIFICATION CATALOGUING
Illustrator Typographer
The Contender

Appointments Vacant
also on page 18

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

MANUSCRIPTS CLASSIFICATION & CATALOGUING

A Research Assistant is required for the Museum's Department of Printed Books and Manuscripts at Greenwich, to be involved in a new programme of classification to the Universal Decimal system. Duties include descriptive cataloguing, responsibility for the location of printed material and assistance with the Section's financial accounts.

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Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Inner London

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Further information and application forms are available from: Mr J W Nisbet, Director, UBI, Sun Alliance House, New Inn Hall Street, OXFORD OX1 2QE. Telephone OXFORD (0865) 722585.

The Confederation of British Industry
Britain's Business Voice

THE CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

has a vacancy for an Appeals Secretary to cover Strathclyde, Dumfries and Galloway, Central and Western Isles. Applicants should preferably be aged under 56 although those not over 59 will be considered. The successful applicant must live in the area and will start work on December 14, 1978. The closing date for applications is Friday, October 27. For further particulars apply to Administrative Officer, Cancer Research Campaign, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

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Further details from Professor G. D. S. MacLellan, Head of Department of Engineering, The University, Leicester, LE1 7RH. Closing date: 31 October, 1978.

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SPORT

Racing

Tromos an exciting Guineas prospect

By Michael Seely

It is difficult to know who was the star of a magnificent show at Ascot yesterday. Patrick Eddery showed us exactly why he has been champion jockey for the past four seasons by outwitting his fellow riders on Robert Sangster's Fordham in the Cumberland Lodge Stakes. Henry Cecil saddled a double Formulate and Odeon to finish first and second in the Hoover fillies' mile. Bruce Hobbs showed us an exciting prospect for next season's classics in Tromos who beat Highclere's first foal, Milford, by 10 lengths in the Clarence House Stakes.

There is no doubt that it was also an extremely promising performance by the runner-up who, after being last away, came flying past the rest of the field to finish a clear second best. But the son *of Mill Reef looked far more like* a prospective Derby candidate while George Cambanis's Tromos, who is a half brother of Tachypous and Taxiarchos, could well *give the popular and hardworking* Hobbs his first classic success in the 2,000 Guineas next spring.

The Cumberland Lodge Stakes was a farcical affair. Eddery may be about to lose his title to the exuberant William Carson and his seven day suspension starts this afternoon. But the Irishman stole yesterday's group three event with his enterprising tactics by dashing Fordham clear of his rivals five furlongs from home. The colt, trained by Vincent O'Brien, was out on his feet in the last furlong but Carson found it impossible to prevent Town and Country from hanging to the right, hampering both Conte Santi and Idle Waters thereby stopping them from being concerned in the finish.

Town and Country was disqualified from second place and relegated to fourth but no blame can be attributed to Carson who had *his whip in his right hand* throughout. It simply was not the dynamic little Scotsman's afternoon. Earlier he had passed the post first on The Adrianstan in the Swinley *Forest Stakes. But John Sutcliffe's* three-year-old had been bumping and boring into Petrosini throughout the last furlong. After a stewards' inquiry and an objection, *the race was awarded to Petrosini.* This was another victory for the trio associated with Julio Mariner's St Leger triumph, Captain Marcos Lemos, Clive Brittain and Edward Hide. Petrosini will take his chance in the Cambridgeshire for which his odds were cut from 20-1 to 16-1 by William Hills.

Mr Sangster plans to send Fordham along with Inkerman to the "horses out of training" sales in California at the end of October. Last year the Isle of Man's millionaires syndicate sent a batch of 20 horses, including Nanticious and Kolymos, to a similar sale and intend to send about the same number this time.

What more is there to say about Cecil who not only seems to have most of the best two-year-old colts in the country in his yard but also possesses two likely candidates for *the 1,000 Guineas*, Formulate and Odeon.

Vaigly Great, the Ayr Gold Cup winner, looked like adding the Diadem Stakes to his laurels when *Greville Starkey pushed the three*-year-old into the lead one and a half furlongs from home. But when asked to quicken Vaigly Great could not lengthen his *stride on the firm ground.* But nothing can detract from the merit of yesterday's winner, Creetown.

Finally, Ladbroke's Leisure's odds for the Cesarewitch were drastically reduced after the four-*year-old had* cantered home in the Gordon Carter Stakes.

At Ascot this afternoon Martingale is a confident selection to win the day's big race, the Taylor Woodrow Charity Stakes for Henry Cecil and Daniel Wildenstein. This £8,000 handicap for three-year-old fillies, run over a mile is a competitive affair. There are grounds for thinking that Martingale can not only win in style but also go on to take the group two Sun Chariot Stakes at Newmarket next week.

Of Martingale's opponents Green Girl faces a formidable task under 10 st 11 lb, but her chances cannot be dismissed after her defeat of Bold Boy and Roland Gardens at Doncaster.

That diminutive sprinter, Goldhills Pride can defy his 7 lb penalty for his success in the *Portland Handicap* by winning the William Hill Trophy. Despite his lack of inches, Goldhills Pride is as tough and dour as his native Scotland.

STATE OF GOING (official): Redcar, good. Fakenham: good. Stratford (tomorrow): good. Carlisle (tomorrow): soft. Market Rasen (tomorrow): good.

Fakenham NH

2.30 WALSINGHAM SELLING HURDLE (Handicap: £410: 2m 120yd)

410- Jolly Melody, 5-11-5 D. Briscoe
1-33 Downing Arms, 8-11-4 S. McNeill
04- Torcross, 8-11-0 .. N. Tinkler
000 Preference, 5-10-7 .... P. Tuck
fp-p Aorist, 9-10-2 .... —
000- Service Charge, 5-10-0 J. Butchard
p00- St Severin, 6-10-0 .. H. Evans
oou- Katie's Girl, 6-10-0 J. Scallan

11-10 Downing Arms, 5-2 Jolly Melody, 6-1 St Severin, 10-1 Torcross, 12-1 Preference, 16-1 Service Charge, 30-1 others.

3.0 WATTON NOVICES' CHASE (£479: 2m 55yd)

f33 Bill's Brother, 9-11-12 Mr S. Andrews
004- Ballynaclogh, 6-11-2 .. R. Evans
00-0 Gay Tudor, 6-11-2 M. Bastaford
p- Holly Hill, 10-11-2 Mrs P. Palmer
Local Footapper, 6-11-2 G. O'Brien
2 Posy Burn, 9-11-2 Mrs S. French
Royal Wine, 11-11-2 K. McCauley
Spanish Tango, 7-11-2 Mrs N. Ledger

5-4 Bill's Brother, 3-1 Posy Burn, 100-30 Ballynaclogh, 12-1 Royal Wine, 16-1 Spanish Tango, Gay Tudor, 20-1 others.

3.30 CORAL HANDICAP HURDLE (£604: 2m 120yd)

050- Paper Rich, 5-11-13 S. Smith-Eccles
20-f Croome, 8-11-6 .... M. Floyd
230- Full Value, 7-10-13 S. McNeill
340- *Babbling Brook, 6-10-10* B. Davies
100- Gay Twenties, 4-10-7 D. Briscoe
20p- Rosie Whisper, 7-10-6 Mr A. Wilson
412 Jack Jiggs, 6-10-5 .. J. Jenkins
041- Yentala, 4-10-3 ...... P. Tuck
444- Dollwood Prince, 6-10-0 J. Guest

5-2 Jack Jiggs, 3-1 Babbling Brook, 5-1 Paper Rich, 8-1 Gay Twenties, Full Value, Croome, 12-1 Yentala, 16-1 others.

4.0 PUDDING NORTON AMATEUR RIDERS HURDLE (£524: 2m 120yd)

410- Redbin, 9-12-0 Mr P. Greenall
-042 Michelle, 6-11-10 Mr F. Shilston
000 Blast's Queen, 6-11-5 Mr N. Hook
0-00 Fair Bruins, 5-11-5 Mr R. Bailey
004- Madam Four, 6-11-5 Mr C. Brunt
Ribot Lad, 6-11-5 Mr A. Fowler
0-1 Tom Sawyer, 4-11-5 Mr A. Wilson
000- Lyleview King, 4-11-3 Mr C. Saunders
00p Concorde Lady, 4-11-0 ....
p00- Lady Novus, 4-11-0 Mr P. Dever
03- Metals, 4-11-0 .. Mr P. Webber

2-1 Tom Sawyer, 7-2 Redbin, 6-1 Michelle, 10-1 Ribot Lad, Metals, Lyleview King, 14-1 Madam Four, Concorde Lady, 20-1 others.

4.30 DEREHAM CHASE (Handicap: £758: 3m)

014- Lok Yee, 8-12-5 Mr P. Greenall
5n0- Almani, 10-10-5 .. R. Hughes
002 *Buffalo Bill, 9-10-0* .. J. Guest

Evens Lok Yee, 2-1 Almani 11-4 Buffalo Bill.

5.0 LITTLE SNORING OPPORTUNITY JUVENILE HURDLE (3-y-o: £439: 2m 120yd)

214 Scotsman Ice, 11-1 J. Butchard
0 Dieulefit, 10-8 .... S. McNeill
Gillygrope, 10-8 ....
Sammey Gambler, 10-8 S. Keightley
0 Appollo Kit, 10-5 .. P. Carville
Boxberger Tree, 10-5 A. Coogan
Gallant Relic, 10-5 .. K. Whyte
High Swanee, 10-5 .. J. Rowe
Jay Wood, 10-5 .... E. Waite
Parsley Jack, 10-5 R. Williams

11-8 *Scotsman Ice, 3-1 Dieulefit*, 6-1 Jay Wood, 8-1 Gallant Relic, 12-1 Boxberger Tree, High Swanee, 16-1 Sammey Gambler, 20-1 others.

SELECTIONS: 2.30 Downing Arms. 3.0 Bill's Brother. 3.30 Jack Jiggs. 4.0 Tom Sawyer. 4.30 Lok Yee. 5.0 Dieulefit.

Ascot programme

[Television (BBC 2): 2.15, 2.50, 3.25 & 3.55 races]

2.15 PHILIPS INDUSTRIES STAKES (2-y-o: £6,355: 7f)

1 1 Indian Brave, C. Thornton, 9-5 .... J. Bleasdale 10
2 021 Kilroy Hawk, L. Cumani, 9-0 .... P. Cook 9
3 31 Principality (D), G. P-Gordon, 9-0 .... L. Eldin 11
8 Boldale Ball, W. Jarvis, 8-11 .... B. Raymond 12
9 2 Dogwalk, H. Wragg, 8-11 .... B. Taylor 16
10 0023 Donegal Prince, P. Kelleway, 8-11 .... G. Duffield 14
Galaxy Libra, B. Hills, 8-11 .... E. Johnson 5
13 01 Haul Knight (D), G. Harwood, 8-11 .... G. Starkey 2
15 00 Imperial Amber, D. Kent, 8-11 .... B. Rouse 6
16 020 Laska Floko, C. Brittain, 8-11 .... E. Hide 8
17 Liberated, J. Dunlop, 8-11 .... R. Muddle 3
18 00 Longridge, D. Sasse, 8-11 .... F. Durr 15
20 00 Man in the Middle, D. Sasse, 8-11 .... W. Carson 4
Noble Saint, R. Armstrong, 8-11 .... G. Duffield 13
23 32120 Nusantara, R. Armstrong, 8-11 .... L. Piggott 17
24 Parched, R. Houghton, 8-11 .... J. Reid 1
25 10 Saher, R. Sheather, 8-11 .... J. Mercer 7

3-1 Indian Brave, 4-1 Kilroy Hawk, 9-2 Principality, 5-1 Nusantara, 13-2 Laska Floko, 8-1 Dogwalk, 10-1 Donegal Prince, 12-1 others.

2.50 WILLIAM HILL TROPHY HANDICAP (£3,059: 5f)

203 030011 Palmvinnia (D), J. Etherington, 5-9-9 .... E. Eldin 2
205 003030 Mummy's Darling (D), R. Boss, 4-9-5 .... B. Raymond 5
206 100000 Swinging Sam, R. Armstrong, 5-9-5 .... L. Piggott 8
207 241031 Goldhills Pride (D), T. Craig, 4-9-2 .... K. Leason 10
208 001000 Gold Song (D), W. Guest, 3-8-11 .... J. Mercer 9
209 002040 Van Laser (CD), N. McCourt, 3-8-7 .... J. Deegan 11
210 201002 Laudon (D), C. Brittain, 3-8-7 .... E. Hide 4
212 01-020 Touch Piran (B), W. Stephenson, 3-8-1 .... E. Johnson 7
213 032030 Tracially (D), E. Weymes, 4-7-11 .... W. Carson 3
216 030044 Doormat (B,D), D. Aunil, 5-7-9 .... D. McKay 6
217 220000 Raffia Set (B,D), W. Wightman, 5-7-8 .... M. Roberts 1

11-4 Laudon, 5-1 Palmvinnia, 100-30 Goldhills Pride, 5-1 Van Laser, 8-1 Doormat, 12-1 Swinging Sam, 14-1 others.

3.25 TAYLOR WOODROW CHARITY HANDICAP (3-y-o: fillies: £5,965: 1m)

301 100001 *Green Girl (D), P. Kelleway, 10-6* .... G. Duffield 10
303 221132 Collapse (D), H. Candy, 9-13 .... P. Waldron 6
304 141000 Temple Wood (B,D), W. Hern, 9-12 .... W. Carson 2
305 11020 Pamina (CD), P. Walwyn, 9-11 .... F. Morby 3
306 311-322 Katharina, J. Dunlop, 9-9 .... L. Piggott 9
307 143043 Baccalaureate, R. Wragg, 9-6 .... B. Taylor 11
308 3-11300 Connaught Crescent, W. H-Bass, 9-9 .... E. Hide 1
309 2-00043 Loto, P. Walwyn, 9-2 .... N. Howe 5
310 000222 Discreet, M. Stoute, 9-1 .... G. Starkey 4
311 4001 Martingale (D), H. Cecil, 9-1 .... J. Mercer 8
313 121431 Pickrudis (D), L. Cumani, 9-0 .... P. Cook 7

7-2 Pickrudis, 4-1 Martingale, 9-2 Collapse, 5-1 Green Girl, 11-2 Katharina, 7-1 Discreet, 10-1 Baccalaureate, 12-1 others.

3.55 J & B WHISKY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,027: 1m 2f)

403 101011 Celebrated (D), J. Dunlop, 9-13 .... L. Piggott 5
405 211310 Lumen (B), W. Hern, 9-5 .... W. Carson 4
406 142001 Hashofet (D), A. Ingham, 9-5 .... J. Blanks 8
407 021000 Top of the Class, B. Hills, 9-2 .... E. Johnson 7
410 202410 Zoro (D), C. Brittain, 9-0 .... E. Hide 1
411 304201 Carey's Choice (B), H. Blagrave, 8-7 .... S. Raymont 6
412 114034 Kemon, P. Walwyn, 8-6 .... F. Morby 3
413 000000 Master Craftsman, R. Houghton, 8-4 .... J. Reid 2

2-1 Celebrated, 100-30 Lumen, 4-1 Hashofet, 11-2 Zoro, 8-1 Carey's Choice, 10-1 Kemon, 12-1 others.

4.30 MICHAEL SOBELL STAKES (2-y-o: £2,983: 5f)

501 301224 Celtic Halo (D), A. Jarvis, 9-1 .... P. Cook 5
502 41 Quiana (D), J. Sutcliffe, 8-12 .... L. Piggott 1
503 220120 Safety Certain (D), W. Hern, 8-12 .... W. Carson 4
504 Blessed Son, C. Brittain, 8-11 .... E. Hide 7
506 000000 Dawn Preview, D. Dale, 8-11 .... B. Raymond 6
507 Haden, R. Houghton, 8-11 .... J. Reid 10
509 *Regal Raja, G. Hunter, 8-11* .... M. Roberts 9
512 000 Fontessa, P. Kelleway, 8-8 .... G. Duffield 2
515 300030 Primley's Alana, P. Arthur, 8-8 .... B. Rouse 8
517 0 Pluvial, W. Hern, 8-8 .... J. Mercer 6

15-8 Pluvial, 2-1 Quiana, 7-2 Safety Curtain, 6-1 Celtic Halo, 12-1 Haden, 14-1 others.

5.05 EWAR STUD FARM APPRENTICES HANDICAP (£2,542: 1½m)

601 014112 Oisin (CD), G. Harwood, 5-10-0 .... P. Bloomfield 8
602 430012 Marakas (D), R. Smyth, 4-9-5 .... K. Pinnington 2
606 034040 Prominent (D), J. Bethell, 11-8-10 .... C. McIlpatrick 5
607 72300-3 *Bombardier (D), J. Dunlop, 5-8-6* .... S. McCormick 1
608 310220 River Mahwa, M. Haynes, 5-8-3 .... C. Furlong 4
609 103330 Louveciennes, I. Balding, 5-8-0 .... S. Payne 6
610 0-01302 Haywire (D), P. Haslam, 4-7-13 .... D. McKeown 3
611 331322 Mary Green (D), P. M. Taylor, 4-7-7 .... C. Bonness 7

100-30 Oisin, 4-1 Bombardier, 5-1 Mary Green, 6-1 Marakas, 7-1 Haywire, 8-1 Louveciennes, 10-1 Prominent, 12-1 River Mahwa.

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Indian Brave. 2.50 Goldhill's Pride. 3.25 MARTINGALE is specially recommended. 3.55 Lumen. 4.30 Pluvial. 5.5 Mary Green.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Principality. 2.50 Swinging Sam. 3.25 Martingale. 3.55 Zoro. 4.30 Pluvial. 5.5 Haywire.

Results at Ascot meeting

2.0 (2.30) SWINLEY FOREST HANDICAP (£2,870: 1m)

Petrosini, ch c, by Petingo—White Bunnie (Capt M. Lemos), 4-9-7 E. Hide (7-2 fav) 1
The Adrianstan, ch h, by Sparkler—Riberta (S. Powell), 3-8-11 W. Carson (11-2) 2
Baronet, b g, by Huntercombe—*Chagrin Falls (F. Harris)*, 6-10-0 B. Rouse (1-3) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 So Proper (4th), 13-2 Andy Rew, Reparation, 33-1 Body Blow. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 20p, 21p; dual forecast, 59p. C. Brittain at Newmarket. *The Adrianstan finished first* and Petrosini second. After a stewards inquiry, the placing were reversed. 1 min 44.96sec.

2.30 (2.33) DIADEM STAKES (£7,994: 6f)

Creetown, b h, by Tower Walk—Lavela (R. Galpin), 6-9-7 R. Street (20-1) 1
Springhill, b c, by Saint—Marsvile (J. Purfield), 3-9-7 P. Eddery (16-1) 2
Vaigly Great, ch c, by Great Nephew—Darvaig (T. Seiller), 3-9-3 .. G. Starkey (7-4 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Absalom (4th), 13-2 Sweet Mint, 7-1 Glenturret, 10-1 Mofida, 13-1 John de Coombe, Oscilight, 16-1 Welsh Captain, 20-1 Sweetly, 33-1 Smoke Singer, *La Rosee, Negative Response.* 14 ran.

TOTE: Win, £4.37; places, 64p, 86p, 12p; dual forecast, £1.49. R. Sheather at Newmarket. 3½l, nk.

3.5 (3.6) HOOVER FILLIES' MILE (2-y-o: £11,906)

Formulate, ch f, by Reform—Tabulator (Mrs D. Butter), 9-1 J. Mercer (5-4 fav) 1
Odeon, b f, by Royal and Regal—Cammina (H. Springfield Ltd), 8-12 .... G. Baxter (8-1) 2
Rimeen's Pet, b f, by Petingo—Romrosa (Sir C. Clore), 8-12 G. Starkey (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Scintillate (4th), 9-1 La Sammanna, 11-1 Bias, 12-1 Cottage Pie, 14-1 Galaxy Virgo, 33-1 Lightnin gRecord. 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 11p, 35p, 30p; dual forecast, 80p. H. Cecil at Newmarket. 3½l, ½l. 1min 43.61sec.

3.40 (3.40) CUMBERLAND LODGE STAKES (£7,532: 1½m)

Fordham b c, b Forli—Bold Enchantress (R. Sangster), 3-8-2 P. Eddery (4-1) 1
Idle Waters b f, by Mill Reef—Midsummer (R. Crutchley) 3-8-4 J. Reid (7-1) 2
Conte Santi b c, by Sassafras—*Gloomy Portal (H. Demetriou)*, 3-8-2 ....B. Rouse (15-8 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 2-1 Town and Country (4th); 12-1 Move Off. 5 ran. After a stewards inquiry Town and Country, who dead heated for second place with Idle Waters, was disqualified and placed fourth.

TOTE: Win, 44p; dual forecast, £1.31. V. O'Brien in Ireland. 1½l. 2m 35.62secs.

4.10 (4.13) CLARENCE HOUSE STAKES (2-y-o: £3,944: 6f)

Tromos ch c, by Busted—Stilvi (G. Cambanis) 8-11 J. Lynch (5-2 fav) 1
Milford ch c, by Mill Reef—Highclere (The Queen) 8-6 W. Carson (5-1) 2
Bananas Foster ch c, by Dewan—Roktosweets (W. Campbell) 8-11 G. Starkey (11-4) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Haltane (4th), 12-1 Marble Bay, 33-1 Arjun, Ashwathama. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 51p; places, 20p, 17p; dual forecast, 51p. B. Hobbs at Newmarket. 10l, 4l. 1m 16.41secs.

4.40 (4.43) GORDON CARTER HANDICAP (£3,782: 2m)

Ladbrokes Leisure, *ch g*, by St Chad—Lovely Sovereign (Sloane Bloodstock), 4-9-2 R. Muddle (10-11 fav) 1
Sweep Up, b f, by Reiko—Salocar (Mrs E. Richards), 3-8-6 R. Fox (16-1) 2
Indian Mark, b g, by On Your Mark—Indian Music (F. Rowe), 7-8-7 ...... D. McKay (15-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-4 Valuation (4th), 14-1 Kandos. 5 ran.

TOTE: Win, 19p; dual forecast, 66p. D. Kent, at Chichester. 4l, 3l. 3min 32.44sec.

5.10 (5.18) BISHOPGATE APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£1,884: 1m)

My Therape, b f, by Jimmy Reppin—Howrytuar (C. Webster), 4-10-0 ...... J. Rowe (7-2 fav) 1
Pams Gleam, ch m, by Sovereign Gleam—Itoldyouso (Mrs P. Sherwin) 5-9-4 M. Wigham (8-1) 2
Taj Princess, b f, by Taj Dewan—Pink Velvet (G. Brunton), 4-8-5 ...... C. Bonness (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Paddys Luck, 7-1 Prince Gabriel, 8-1 Galadrial (4th), 10-1 Happy Hector, Lady Whitefoot, 14-1 Jubilee Year, 20-1 Manhunter, Miss Harinell, Splendid Summer, Track Belle, 33-1 Can-U-Bid. 14 ran.

TOTE: Win, 48p; places, 20p, 21p, 40p; dual forecast, £1.16. M. Stoute, at Newmarket. 3l, ½l. 1min 43.43sec. Pagos Boy did not run.

TOTE DOUBLE: Formulate, Tromos, £8.60. TOTE TREBLE: Creetown, Fordham, Ladbrokes Leisure, £146.45. PLACEPOT: £37.35.

Beverley results

3.15 (3.24) DRIFFIELD STAKES (£631: 5f)

Tina's Gold, br f, by Goldhill—Shortino (Mrs J. Cairns), 5-9-0 T. Ives (7-1) 1
Lakeshko .... B. Jago (7-1) 2
Serask .... S. Parr (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 fav Secret Stake, 7-1 Piercing Note, Pinacle, 8-1 Sleke Princess, 14-1 Hal'land Mary, 20-1 Ovids Boy, Willmon, Spanish Flute, Admiral Song (4th), Market Monarch, Secret Express. 14 ran.

TOTE: Win, 48p; places, 11p, 17p, 28p; dual forecast, £2.19. R. Hollinshead, at Upper Longdon. 1½l, 1½l. Walshaw Minnie (7-1) was withdrawn. Rule 4 applies.

2.45 (2.45) CESAREWITCH TRIAL HANDICAP (£1,652: 2m)

Ribble Rouser, ch h, by Marcus Brutus—Ribble Reed (W. C. Watts), 5-7-10 M. Wood (2-1 fav) 1
Fair Louise ...... C. Moss (7-2) 2
Fair Kitty ...... M. Birch (3-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Migelitto (4th), 8-1 Mark Henry. 5 ran.

TOTE: Win, 31p; dual forecast, 40p. W. C. Watts, at Bridlington. 1½l, 8l.

3.15 (3.15) CRUSADERS HORN HANDICAP.

Boy Marvel, b g, by Richboy—Miss Marvel (E. Hilldrith) 5-8-10 .... K. Darley (6-4 fav) 1
Viscount .... J. Bleasdale (13-2) 2
Hot Shot ...... K. Nicholls (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Kadial (4th), 7-1 Irish Noble, 9-1 Ortolano, 12-1 Wickwoll, 16-1 Molly's Lad, 20-1 Huntercombe Lad. 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 11p, 33p, 19p; dual forecast, 70p. J. Bingham, 1l, 2l.

3.45 (3.49) BROMPTON HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,402: 5f)

Blue For You, ch c, by Habitat—Alizarina (B. Haggas), 8-12 bl A. Kimberley (5-1) 1
Slatchworth .. J. *Bleasdale* (10-1) 2
Tramellick ...... G. Gosney (11-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 fav Tribal Jester, 5-1 Trimpack Girl, 11-2 Midnight Journey, 8-1 Flitterdale, 10-1 Own Arrangements, 12-1 Pit Stop (4th), 14-1 Bannonward. 10 ran. Miss Bushby did not run.

TOTE: Win, 36p; places, 22p, 62p, 26p; dual forecast, £6.46. J. Hindley, at Newmarket. Nk, 2½l. Sharpenella 7-1 was withdrawn. Rule 4 applies.

4.15 (4.16) SANCTON STAKES (3-y-o: £1,614: 1½m)

McAdam, b or br c, by Targowice—High Road (J. Curtis), 9-6 T. Ives (4-7) 1
Tom Noel .... A. Kimberley (6-4) 2

TOTE: Win, 16p. T. F. Rimell, at Severn Stoke. ¾l. 3 ran.

4.45 (4.47) GARROWBY STAKES (2-y-o Maidens, £904: 1m)

Conte Cavour, b c, by Run The Gauntlet—Victorian Era (G. d'Alessio), 9-0 A. Kimberley (3-2) 1
Sombrero .. J. Bleasdale (9-4 fav) 2
Wise Man ...... A. Bond (15-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 *Danny Bidder*, 10-1 Riodoro (4th), 16-1 Hand Of God, Ibn Sari, Islay Mist, 20-1 The Lodge, Tiptoe Lover, 33-1 Broughty Pier, Cambra Boy, Caralist, Our Sovereign, Shoolerboy. 15 ran.

TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 11p, 26p, 13p; dual forecast, 37p. H. Cecil, at Newmarket. ¾l, 3l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Boy Marvel, McAdam, £3.65. TREBLE: Ribble Rouser, Blue For You, Conte Cavour, £19.00.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Harris Hill Stakes, Newbury: Windy Sunset, Ardross, Laerun, Balu, Monorail, Hypersonic, Luck Around, Zapatero, *Crested Lark, Stunning, Coruscault,* Swift Thrust. All engagements (dead): Hello Central, Tregavethan, Adrigole. Champion Stakes, Newmarket: Dom Racine. Dewhurst Stakes, Newmarket: Ridesc. Futurity Stakes, Doncaster: Ridesc. All engagements (dead): *Buckmonol. Pirate Gold. Don Fatale.* Pavardi, Catamaran, First Bond.

Redcar programme

[Television (IBA): 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 and 4.0 races]

2.0 SCARBOROUGH STAKES (2-y-o: £704: 7f)

1 320002 Blessed Montana (B), M. H. Easterby, 8-11 .... M. Birch 16
2 400 Coast To Coast, Denys Smith, 8-11 .... L. Charnock 15
3 0000 High Echo, S. Norton, 8-11 .... G. Sexton 14
4 0004 *Kew Venture, L. Cartar, 8-11* .... G. Oldroyd 1
6 3030 Musical Thief, R. Hobson, 8-11 .... P. Kelleher 10
8 03000 Braemore, C. Thornton, 8-8 .... O. Gray 12
9 0000 Forslea Folly, W. A. Stephenson, 8-8 .... G. Gray 7 7
10 40030 Florence (B), Miss S. Hall, 8-8 .... — 17
11 00000 Garmiflash, S. Norton, 8-8 .... M. Wood 5 2
12 00300 Jo-Anne, E. Carr, 8-8 .... C. Dwyer 9
13 0000 *Judy Anne, J. Fitzgerald 8-8* .... W. Wharton 5 11
15 00000 Madame Marquise (B), A. Smith, 8-8 .... C. Ecclestone 5
16 00003 Nozomi, V. Mitchell, 8-8 .... S. Perks 4
20 0000 Samira, S. Nesbitt, 8-8 .... G. Moore 3
21 00 Sovereign Shoe, J. Mulhall, 8-8 .... D. Nicholls 5 18
24 23 Tudor Scholar, Hbt Jones, 8-8 .... — 8
25 03004 Warmspun Proof, W. A. Stephenson, 8-8 .... M. Wigham 6
26 000 Warrior Lass (B), D. Yeoman, 8-8 .... — 13

11-4 Warmspun Proof, 7-2 Nozomi, 5-1 Kew Venture, 13-2 Tudor Scholar, 8-1 Blessed Montana, 10-1 Braemore, 12-1 Florence, 16-1 others.

2.30 NEWBY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,214: 5f)

1 141121 Hedingham Lad (B,CD), W. O'Gorman, 9-7 .... T. Ives 4
2 01001 Watawonder (D), P. Metcalfe, 9-4 .... M. Birch 7
3 121322 Moving Star (D), W. H. Williams, 9-1 .... A. Kimberley 6
5 312130 Cockney Rebel (D), P. Cole, 8-12 .... S. Eccles 5 1
7 240000 St Clare Tourier (D)), W. Wharton, 8-9 .... W. Wharton 5 6
9 423 Wee Beardie, Denys Smith, 8-8 .... K. Darley 5 3
14 004300 Sandycroft, R. Hollinshead, 7-10 .... M. Wigham 8
19 044001 Soldor (B,D), S. Nesbitt, 7-8 .... A. Nesbitt 7 5
21 0001 Bonny Grey (D), Hbt Jones, 7-7 .... A. Mercer 5 2

6-4 Hedingham Lad, 3-1 Soldor, 4-1 Moving Star, 8-1 *Cockney Rebel*, 12-1 Watawonder, 14-1 others.

3.0 WHITBY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,318: 1m 6f 160yd)

1 113132 Mr Snow, W. A. Stephenson, 10-0 .... G. Gray 7 1
3 003213 Indian Bird, H. Cecil, 9-12 .... M. Thomas 3
7 321230 Ha'way *Geordie, Denys* Smith, 9-8 .... L. Charnock 2
15 0-04001 Gin and Lime, C. Thornton, 8-5 .... O. Gray 4

7-4 Mr Snow, 2-1 Indian Bird, 7-2 Gin and Lime, 5-1 Ha'way Geordie.

3.30 FLAMBOROUGH STAKES (£1,229: 5f)

3 000000 Seafields (D), K. Mitchard, 4-9-0 .... O. Gray 7
4 134000 Cleland (D), J. W. Watts, 3-8-9 .... J. Lowe 10
5 000000 Kilburn Boy (D), J. Skilling, 3-8-9 .... M. Birch 3
7 0-21002 Sovereign Mercy (D), N. Adam, 3-8-9 .... P. Madden 8
8 004201 Marie (D), V. Mitchell, 3-8-6 .... P. Tulk 9
10 14-0000 Mummys Colleen (B,D), N. Adam, 3-8-6 .... C. Moss 12
11 402304 Rica (D), P. Cole, 3-8-6 .... S. Eccles 5 2
13 123440 Setmark (D), G. Toft, 3-8-6 .... E. Apter 11
15 000000 Briana Star (B), A. Balding, 3-8-4 .... H. Newton 7 4
16 0-00000 Fanny Kayser (B), J. Mulhall, 3-8-1 .... D. Nicholls 5 1
17 Piazza (B), I. Jordon, 3-8-1 .... S. Webster 6
25 0000-00 Tarnished Moon, S. Nesbitt, 3-8-1 .... A. Nesbitt 7 5

5-2 Sovereign Mercy, 100-30 Marie, 4-1 Rica, 11-2 Setmark, 8-1 Cleland, 12-1 Mummys Colleen, 16-1 others.

4.0 GUNNERGATE STAKES (£1,031: 1¼m)

1 02- Albany Spirit, J. Fitzgerald, 4-9-3 .... N. Price 7 13
3 002- Dan Flynn, C. Thornton, 4-9-3 .... O. Gray 15
8 000020 Howe Lane, D. Doyle, 4-9-0 .... J. Stockton 7 9
9 4002-00 Jolly Scamp, R. Hollinshead, 3-9-0 .... T. Ives 10
10 0033 Aldershot, H. Wragg, 3-8-8 .... M. Thomas 2
11 000040 Carolean Romance (B), Hbt Jones, 3-8-8 .... — 8
13 43-0204 Darring Gift, M. Stoute, 3-8-8 .... J. Lowe 1
14 300000 Irish Image, J. Etherington, 3-8-8 .... W. Wharton 5 11
16 000443 Northern Magic, P. Rohan, 3-8-8 .... C. Dwyer 7
20 0-04420 Tudor Tenor, T. Molon, 3-8-8 .... P. Madden 6
23 4-00002 Firente (B), H. Candy, 3-8-5 .... R. Curant 3
28 020004 Trapalanda, W. Elsey, 3-8-5 .... M. Birch 11
29 202-423 Warsong, C. Thornton, 3-8-5 .... E. Apter 4

11-4 Warsong, 100-30 Northern Magic, 9-2 Darring Gift, 5-1 Firente, 8-1 Tudor Tenor, 10-1 Aldershot, 14-1 others.

4.30 CARLTON STAKES (2-y-o: £1,567: 7f)

2 000240 Albany Victor (B) G. Harwood, 9-0 .... R. Curant 26
3 00 Amber-Go, P. Rohan, 9-0 .... C. Dwyer 18
6 000000 Bardsealeisurepark, R. Stubbs, 9-0 .... N. Crowther 5 27
7 000 Barrow, H. Wragg, 9-0 .... G. Sexton 1
10 443000 Bore Royal, J. Etherington, 9-0 .... C. Moss 24
15 Burna, Miss S. Hall, 9-0 .... M. Birch 4
17 Coral John, W. A. Stephenson, 9-0 .... G. Gray 7 6
22 000 Dromderris, S. Norton, 9-0 .... — 9
23 03 Elderberry, T. Molony, 9-0 .... P. Madden 50
24 4 Faris, R. Sheather, 9-0 .... R. Street 13
25 000 Fine Season, Hbt Jones, 9-0 .... — 28
28 00 Ganame Darren, Hbt Jones, 9-0 .... — 21
34 000 Hopstone, J. W. Watts, 9-0 .... J. Lowe 14
36 0 Incas Away, R. Jarvis, 9-0 .... M. Thomas 5
38 00 Jola, W. Wharton, 9-0 .... W. Wharton 12
40 0 Majestic Wind, W. A. Stephenson, 9-0 .... P. Kelleher 8
42 0 Master Bond, B. D. Peacock, 9-0 .... S. Webster 10
45 00 Midnight Warrior, W. H. Williams, 9-0 .... A. Kimberley 15
47 0 Mr Peacock, Denys Smith, 9-0 .... L. Charnock 17
49 00 Pelion Lad (B), S. Nesbitt, 9-0 .... G. Moore 29
50 000 Rain Stopped Play, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 .... T. Ives 25
51 03 Reside, G. Toft, 9-0 .... E. Apter 20
54 Rum Punch, C. Thornton, 9-0 .... O. Gray 22
58 0 Snailwell, E. Weymes, 9-0 .... S. Webster 7
60 Selway Firth, J. Skilling, 9-0 .... D. Nichols 5 3
63 0000 The Vacationer, J. W. Watts, 9-0 .... A. Mercer 5 2
65 042000 Timarack, S. Wainwright 9-0 .... — 19
83 4 Town Sky, S. Norton, 9-0 .... M. Wood 5 16
66 0000 Tudor Folly, W. A. Stephenson, 9-0 .... M. Wigham 22
68 0000 Viconta, J. Fitzgerald, 9-0 .... G. Oldroyd 11

7-2 *Elderberry, 4-1 Incas Away, 9-2 Reside*, 11-2 Town Sky, 8-1 *Faris*, 10-1 Albany Victor, 12-1 Barrow, Hopstone, 14-1 others.

Redcar selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Hedingham Lad. 3.0 Indian Bird. 4.0 Aldershot. 4.30 Faris.

National Hunt results

Devon

2.30: 1, **Falls Road** (8-11 fav); 2, Final Word (9-4); 3, Baystone (13-1). 6 ran.

3.0: 1, **Mouldy Old Dough** (3-1); 2, Calculator (4-1); 3, Dornio (7-2). 5 ran.

3.30: 1, **Streakland** walked over. Given and Royal did not run.

4.0: 1, **Bright Baby** (8-1); 2, Rock Dove (evens fav); 3, Marcia's Mark (7-1). 6 ran.

4.30: 1, **National Express** (7-1); 2, Octave (5-2); 3, Current Thoughts (evens fav). 4 ran.

5.0: 1, **Fanny Boy** (13-8 fav); 2, *Fair Georgina* (5-1); 3, Mount Teide (9-1). 9 ran. Klondyke Wedding, Tia Song did not run.

Perth

2.15: 1, **Harrys Fizzle** (8-1); 2, Patrils Lane (7-2); 3, Never Flap (7-1). Le Dauphin 5-4 fav. 7 ran.

2.45: 1, **Fine Fellow** (11-8 jt fav); 2, Oakard (7-1); 3, Welton Lad (11-8 jt fav). 4 ran. San Gennaro did not run.

3.15: 1, **Hopeful Bloom** (11-4); 2, Blue Chrome (11-8 jt fav); 3, Purple Haze (9-1). 7 ran.

3.45: 1, **Hit the Roof** (20-1); 2, *General Patterns* (13-2); 3, Summer Saint (4-1). La Raine 7-2 fav. 9 ran.

4.15: 1, **Palace Guard** (2-5 fav); 2, Super Glazepta (7-2); 3, Sub Judice (20-1). 4 ran. Seven Stars did not run.

4.45: 1, **Reaf Pickings** (7-2); 2, Hatfield Heath (8-1); 3, Hermits Delight (5-2 fav). 11 ran. Pirate Glen did not run.

Worcester

2.0: 1, **Tread Softly** (7-4); 2, Sabarak (5-4 fav); 3, Uncle Newby (33-1). 5 ran.

2.30: 1, **Lone General** (5-2 fav); 2, Sibard (33-1); 3, Sadai (13-1). 10 ran.

3.0: ‡ **Dennison** (8-1); ‡ Equivocal (9-4); 3, Chameleon (10-1). 6 ran.

3.30: 1, **Super Slave** (2-1 jt fav); 2, Gay Heath (5-1); 3, Naval Power (2-1 jt fav). 8 ran.

4.0: 1, **Decent Fellow** (2-5 fav); 2, Salado (14-1); 3, Grando King (9-4). 5 ran.

4.30: 1, **Anthony of Padua** (5-4); 2, Colonel Mustard (4-6 fav). 3 ran. Saddlers Queen did not run.



Sun and snow



New deals for going west– or east

One day last February, I said some very unkind things to a cowboy.

It was not, upon reflection, a wise thing to do. He was a very large cowboy, and he had a revolver strapped to his thigh.

We were riding out from a ranch in Texas to a collection of adobe buildings known—with some accuracy, I suggested—as Fort Misery. The weather forecasters had promised a hot, sunny Texan spring day; but in the event a bitterly cold wind was biting through several layers of clothing. To make matters worse, someone had borrowed my horse and omitted to return it, and I had been temporarily relegated to a very undignified seat on the back of a hay wagon.

The cowboy was riding right behind me, his hat pulled down over his eyes and his coat collar turned up to protect cheeks whipped raw by the wind. He had a sad look on what little one could see of his face. I waited until he got within earshot, then vented my *ill-temper upon him.* "*Do you* mean to say", I inquired politely, "that people actually *pay* to do this?"

He didn't reply. He *just* pulled *his* hat down farther over his eyes, and looked even sadder.

It may be that I am thus personally responsible for one of the entries in the "Cowboy Code", which is issued to holidaymakers visiting Indian Cliffs Ranch, a "dude" ranch about 18 miles outside the Texan town of El Paso and which includes Fort Misery. After listing the cowboys' many (and sometimes rather dubious) attributes, it warns: "Cowboys detest bankers, lawyers, outlaws, poor cooks, lightning, maverick steers, factory-made shoes, fences . . . and Englishmen."

Well, I'm sorry—sorry that I spoke too hastily. For by the time we reached the nineteenth-century ruins of Fort Misery, the fort, hidden beneath a massive outcrop of sand-coloured desert cliffs, the wind had dropped and the sun was warming itself up—in both senses of the word—for a spectacular sunset.

What is more, the chuck wagon had arrived ahead of us. Beef and beans were cooking, and there was coffee in the pot.

A group of holidaymakers visiting the real west for the first time, we sang ourselves to sleep around the camp fire. And the next day dawned gloriously—if disgustingly early—for the solo ride back to the ranch (the horse, fortunately, knew the way). That desert ride was perhaps my most memorable travel experience of 1978.

"Dude ranches" have long existed in the United States, but their unique combination of the big outdoors and all the comforts of home is now enjoying a new burst of popularity—particularly among overseas visitors. Some, like Indian Cliffs Ranch, are working ranches which also play host to holiday-makers. Many others—like the Tanque Verde Ranch, near Tucson, Arizona, for example—are more like glorified hotels or health resorts, complete with swimming pools and saunas.

What they have in common is horses, and a certain boisterous good humour typified by the T-shirts which sell in their hundreds at Indian Cliffs and which bear the unblushing legend: "Horse shirt".

You don't have to be a good rider, or even a rider at all, to go on holiday at a dude ranch. The lessons, both formal and informal, are readily available, and anyway it is very hard to fall out of a western saddle with its huge "handle" of leather on the front.

The other great attraction of dude ranches is that most of them are in the sunny south-western corner of the United States, which is now being opened up to British holiday-makers by airlines like Braniff and tour operators like Jetsave. Texas and Arizona can be uncomfortably hot and humid in summer; but in the winter months they get plenty of dry, bright days with temperatures which we would be proud of in June (even if they do suffer the occasional cold wind). Prices for accommodation and food are exceptionally reasonable, and with return fares between London and Dallas curently down to £182 (Braniff) and likely to go even lower, this could be a winter sun destination of the future.

Certainly new destinations are going to be needed if the current winter holiday boom continues. British Airways report that bookings for their Sovereign and Enterprise winter sun holidays are already 150 per cent up on last year, with the Christmas period almost fully booked for some destinations. Top choices are Spain, Malta, Crete and Israel, while for long-haul holidays the heaviest demand is for the Caribbean and the East African coastal resorts.

Of these, the Caribbean would be a personal choice—if only because of the very high standard of the holidays now offered there by most operators. Prices for self-catering holidays on Barbados—now firmly reinstated as my favourite Caribbean island—start at £295 for two weeks with Sovereign, while the inclusive holidays to such superb hotels as Cobbler's Cove and the Sandpiper Inn are excellent value. Alternatively, Laker go there from £196 return this winter (flight only).

Sunshine is guaranteed, and so are the delights of endless golden beaches, a bright blue sea, and a lot of Barbadian hospitality. If you do choose Barbados, don't miss the Jolly Roger cruise up the coast from Bridgetown—an unforgettable excursion West Indian style, complete with a pirate ship and lots of free rum punch.

Still in the Caribbean, I feel bound to mention the attractions of Jamaica—a beautiful island with a tarnished holiday image of late. Most of the islanders are only too well aware of the importance of tourism, and make strenuous efforts to welcome visitors. I can recommend the luxurious Shaw Park Hotel at Ocho Rios, and Thomas Cook go there at prices starting at £439 for two weeks. A new resort: Sierra Leone (from £263 for one week).

Another company establishing a foothold in Africa are Thomson Holidays who, like British Airways, report a heavy demand for winter sunshine holidays this year. If you had been an early worm they could have taken you to Timbuctoo—but that particular holiday is now sold out and you will have to be content with Gambia (from £139 for one week).

The list of exotic destinations could go on and on—as could the list of tour operators supplying them. But such lists are perhaps a job for the travel agent rather than the travel writer. Instead, I would like to give a few general hints on choosing a winter sunshine holiday, then take a closer look at what some of Britain's smaller tour operators are doing this year.

But first: choosing a destination. The travel industry is agreed that many people are taking a winter sunshine holiday this year because of their disappointment either with the British summer, or with the recent airport delays, or both. So it is important to try to avoid a repeat performance of either misfortune.

Delays are, of course, an ever-present hazard—nearly as likely in the winter because of bad weather, as they are in summer because of overcrowding or industrial disputes. You can only try to avoid the peak Christmas and New Year seasons—and keep your fingers crossed.

The weather is a different matter—that can be predicted. For that reason I am always puzzled by the popularity of "winter sunshine" holidays to resorts which are far from sure of enjoying any more sun than Britain. Even Crete—the most southerly part of Europe—has a hefty covering of snow on its mountains for three months or more. But coastal areas of the island are often sunnier than most other parts of Europe and the Mediterranean basin and, together with Tunisia, Crete probably represents the best bet close to home. You can go to Crete with Allsun (from £138 for one week), and Tunisia with Exchange Travel (from £81 per week, self-catering).

Israel is a little more certain of the sun, and will be enjoying a boom season this winter because of the removal of restrictions on charter flights there. There is a big choice of holidays to the country, but for the very best of the weather pick one of the Red Sea resorts. My choice would Eilat with Tjaereborg (one week from £159).

Tjaereborg, who have a big range of skiing holidays too, look like having as dramatic effect on the winter holiday market as they did on the summer holidays scene. Their low prices have worried many of their bigger competitors, and the customer looks likely to benefit from a real price-cutting war next spring. But if the big tour operators are showing concern, it does not seem to have infected the smaller firms.

Last week, the Association of Independent Tour Operators put their offerings on the market *en masse*, and they are worth looking at if you are seeking a specialist holiday—or simply something competitive—in the coming months.

I particularly liked the idea of a self-catering holiday in Cyprus (from £150 for two weeks, using accommodation on the fine Aghia Napa beach; Magic of Cyprus); or Lanzarote, in the Canary Islands (from £79 for one week; Travel Places).

Cox and Kings, a very reliable operator, have some tempting weekend breaks in Paris; Fourwinds Holidays and Montpelier Travel go to the Far East (from £314 for a week in Bangkok; Montpelier Travel); and a firm called Specialized Travel specialize in a very tempting winter destination indeed: the Bahamas.

The same lively group of firms have a finger or two in the skiing pie too—among them John Morgan Travel, who have chalet holidays in such resorts as Val d'Isère, Courcheval and Zermatt; and Small World Travel who have added France to their list of chalet party destinations. Both are likely to appeal particularly to the younger age groups, whose urge to break away from the more traditional hotel-based holidays is changing the whole concept—and price structure—of skiing packages.

Another way to break away from the more usual ski resorts is to try the Spanish Pyrenees. A colleague who tried out the Thomson resorts of Cerler and Panticosa last winter reported lots of ski runs and lots of après-ski—but warned that prices in this cheap corner of the world were going up. A glass of wine in Panticosa now cost 4p instead of 3p! Thomson's prices start at £83 for a week.

Personally I would prefer the more traditional resorts with Switzerland's delightful and traffic-free Wengen firmly at the top of the list.

But if you really want to get away from it all, then a cruise takes a lot of beating. Once again, the Caribbean is a area to choose—and I larly like the Chandr Norwegian Caribbean packages which involv flight out to the Caribb a circular tour of the t shine spots. Norwegian bean Lines have also jo their fly-cruise program a choice of holidays in —and prices for a tv cruise-and-stay holiday : £887.

Expensive? It depend your point of view. By most tempting winter brochure to reach me in weeks has been the one QE2's round-the-world cr trip which, predictably, last for 80 days an takes in ports ranging Durban to Dairen, in You can do sectors of on a fly-cruise basis, star £1,545. But for the whol the humblest cabin costs

Robin M

Winter Sun is here-now!



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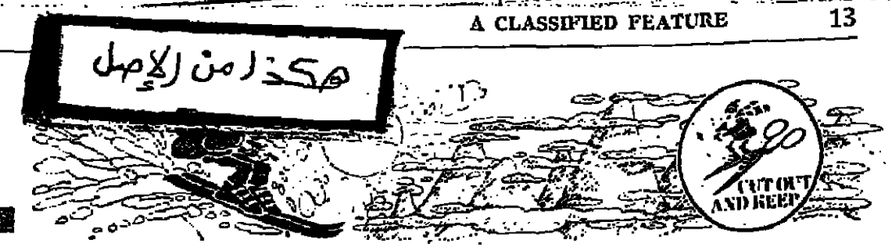
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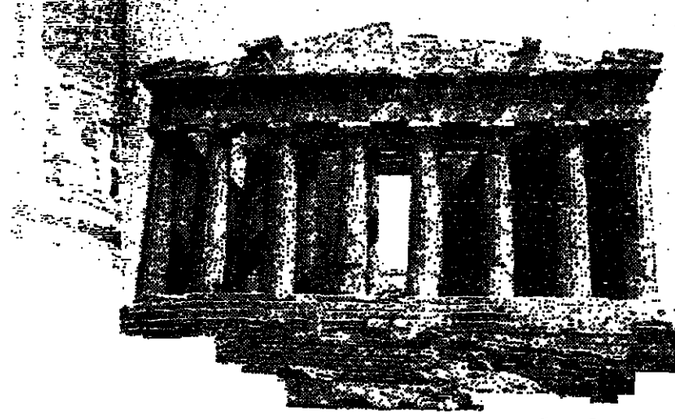
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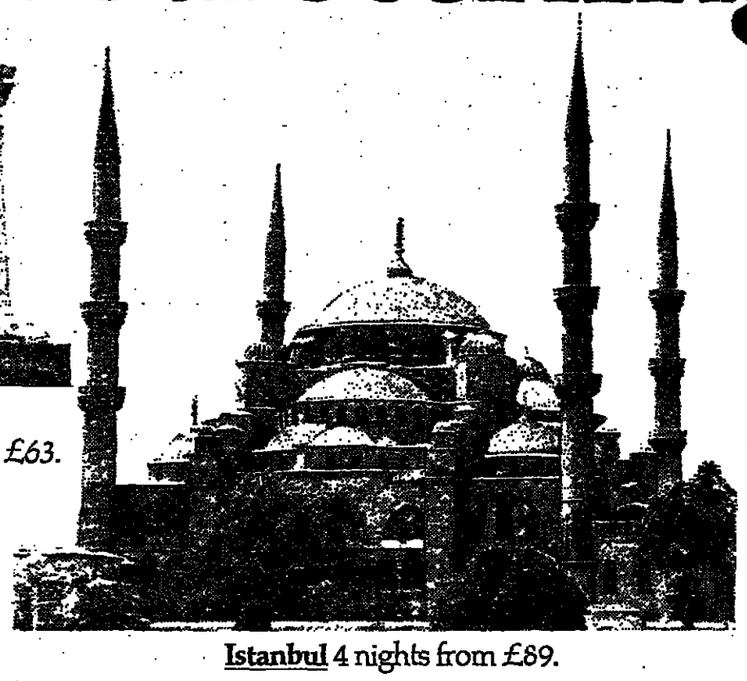
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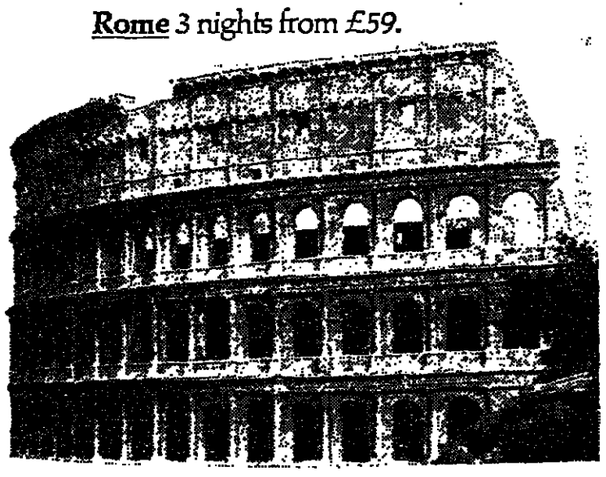


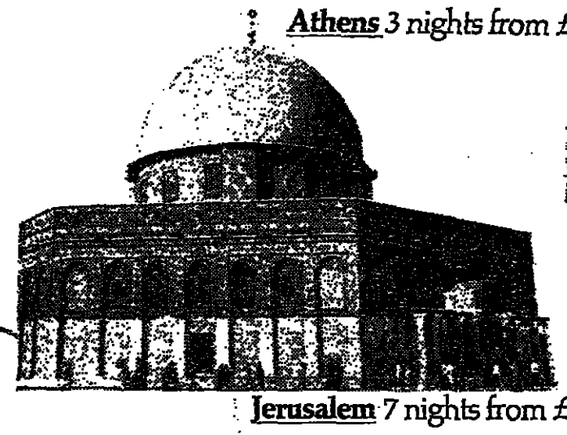
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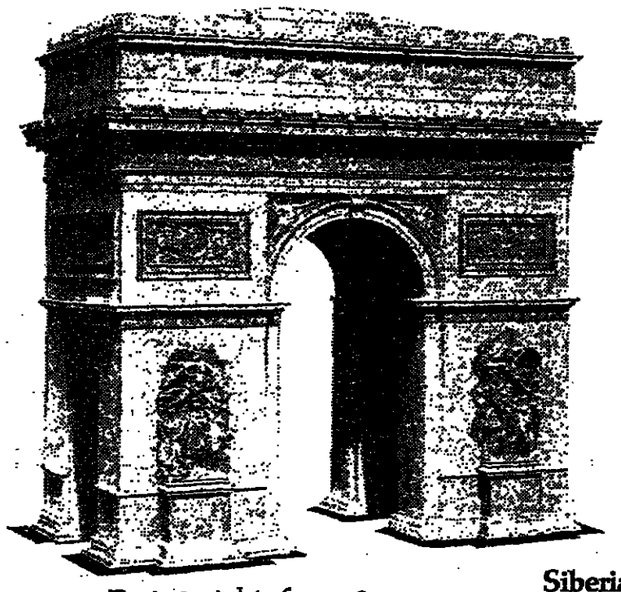




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Business Opportunities

Ghana Supply Commission—Tender for

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The Ghana Supply Commission invites tenders from U.K. manufacturers and suppliers for the supply and erection of materials for the main mill building of a Palm Oil factory to be built at Benso in the Western Region of Ghana.

Interested British manufacturers, suppliers, etc. of such building materials can obtain tender documents for a non-refundable fee of £100.00 from the Purchasing Liaison Officer, Ghana Supply Commission, 58-59 Berners Street, London W1P 3AE.

Duly completed tender documents should reach the Purchasing Liaison Officer, Ghana *Supply Commission, 58-59* Berners Street, London W1P 3AE, on or before 3.00 p.m. on 25rd October, 1978.

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of: TONY CHETTLE ASSOCIATES Limited and in the Matter of: The Companies Act 1948 NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 4th day of September 1978 presented to the said Court by Black Symonds & Co. Solicitors of 13 15 College Crescent, London N.W.3. Solicitors for Ambassador Radio Cars the Petitioners.

AND that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on Monday the 23rd day of October, 1978; and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to the undersigned to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

BLACK SYMONDS & CO. Solicitors for the Petitioner whose address for service is 13 15 College Crescent, London N.W.3.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the Hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd October, 1978.

No. 002700 of 1978
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of: TONY CHETTLE ASSOCIATES Limited and in the Matter of: The Companies Act 1948 NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 4th day of September 1978 presented to the said Court by Black Symonds & Co. Solicitors of 13 15 College Crescent, London N.W.3. Solicitors for Ambassador Radio Cars the Petitioners.

AND that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on Monday the 23rd day of October, 1978; and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to the undersigned to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

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NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the Hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitors (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday the 20th day of October, 1978.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976 WISHSPEAK Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Tuesday the 10th day of October 1978, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 22nd day of September 1978.

By Order of the Board,
BRIAN LANDAU,
Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE McEWEN ANDERSON GROUP LIMITED

A Petition having been presented to the Court of Session by THE McEWEN ANDERSON GROUP LIMITED, a Company incorporated under the Companies Acts and having its Registered Office at 16 George Street, Edinburgh, for sanction of a scheme of Arrangement and confirmation of Reduction of Capital in the said Petition the Court has pronounced the following interlocutor:

LUNBURGH 26th September 1978: The Lords appoint Notice of the Dependence of the Petition to be advertised once in the Edinburgh Gazette and once in each of the Scotsman, the Glasgow Herald and Times Newspapers and appoint all parties claiming an interest to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days after such advertisement.

MANUEL KISSEN, I.P.D. Of all which intimation is hereby given.

SHEPHERD & WEDDERBURN W.S. 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2. Solicitors for Petitioners.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976 NETHALL Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co situate at 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Friday, the 6th day of October, 1978, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 18th day of September 1978.

By Order of the Board,
D. J. MILLER,
Director.

Notice of Meeting of Creditors VALAIS INVESTMENTS Limited.

Notice is hereby given, Pursuant to Section 293 of the *Companies* Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Tuesday the 10th day of October 1978, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 22nd day of September 1978

By Order of the Board,
BRIAN LANDAU,
Director.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976 WISHSPEAK Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1978, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1978

By Order of the Board
J. D. JENNINGS, Secretary.

Official guidance to stop breaches of 5% pay policy

This official interpretation of the White Paper, "Winning the Battle Against Inflation", has been sent to civil servants involved in pay talks. The intention is to prevent the breaching of the 5 per cent pay limit. It reveals the Government's determination to hold the line in spite of opposition from the trade unions and members of the Labour Party. The consequences for industrial peace and Labour unity are grim, which is why "The Times" has decided to publish the document in full.

1. These notes are designed to clarify for officials conducting pay negotiations, or giving advice to negotiators in the public and private sectors, the intentions behind the policy set out in the White Paper (Cmnd 7293).

2. These notes do not, and cannot, add to or detract from the policy set out in the White Paper. Each case must ultimately be determined by reference to the White Paper. It is important not to circumscribe Ministers' discretion in dealing with cases on that basis. Any case which gives rise to serious doubt should therefore be referred to the Department of Employment who will arrange for it to be brought to the Official Committee and Ministers as appropriate.

3. Save as indicated by [ ], the points made in these notes may be freely deployed in conducting negotiations or giving advice. When this would be helpful, they may be described as the current official line of interpretation on the point in question in similar cases. They should not, however, be reproduced as generalised guidance applying to *all cases, except for the general advice* about self-financing productivity schemes as indicated in para 32 below. This is important in order to preserve Ministers' ability to distinguish between cases on grounds which may not yet be foreseen.

Support for policy

4. Neither the TUC nor the CBI are in any way committed to any of the detailed provisions of the policy. It can however be pointed out that they subscribe to the general objective of containing inflation and protecting jobs and that the White Paper sets out the measures that are in the Government's judgment required to meet that objective.

5. "The Government has . . . decided to adopt a pay policy to apply from 1 August 1978" (Cmnd 7293 para 7).

6. The policy for the 1978-79 pay round applies to all increases *operative from dates after* 31 July 1978, save for groups with due dates earlier than 1 August who have not settled by that date. Such groups are free to back-date to their due date and will no doubt normally do so. If they decide to implement from a current date the settlement remains subject to the policy for the 1977-78 pay round and they will remain due for a settlement in the 1978-79 pay round 12 months after they were due in the previous round.

7. All increases *operative* from dates before 1 August 1978 remain subject to the policy for the 1977-78 pay round. This includes the provision in para 12 of Cmnd 6882 that settlements should be on the basis that they will last for 12 months. Reopening of settlements would be contrary to this save as provided elsewhere in these notes (eg self-financing productivity schemes—see para 32 vii).

Timing of increases

8. "Responsible collective bargaining must preserve an orderly pattern of settlements through the maintenance of existing practices as regards the date of settlements. For these reasons, the Government looks to those concerned with pay determination in the public and private sector to respect their existing annual settlement date. There may be an exceptional case where a highly-fragmented bargaining situation needs to be rationalized. The Government will be prepared to consider such a case on the basis that the overall level of the settlement takes account of any costs involved." (Cmnd 7293 paras 18 and 19.)

9. Accordingly no increase should be operative from a date less than 12 months after the due date for the 1977-78 pay round settlement for the group concerned, save for
—new or revised self-financing productivity payments (paras 31-35)
—new or improved pension benefits (paras 50-51)
—improvements in sick pay and job security, etc (para 50)
—*certain types* of profit-sharing schemes (para 52)
—increases to meet statutory obligations (paras 41 and 50)
—genuine promotion (para 44), added responsibility and new work (para 44), and incremental increases (para 40).

10. [The exceptional case of a highly-fragmented bargaining situation which *needs* to be rationalized (not just desirable) is not expected to apply to anyone except British Leyland. Any case, and the appropriate level of settlement, would need to be considered by Ministers.]

11. Where separate elements of the pay packet were implemented with effect from separate dates in the 1977-78 pay round, then each may be increased 12 months later (so long as the total increase remains within the overall pay figure in the way indicated in para 21 below).

Increases may be staged beyond months, provided the total increase remains within the overall pay figure as indicated in para 21 below. It will be noted that ending is not acceptable and that commitment should be entered for *payments beyond the* 78-79 pay round (save in the cial cases referred to in paras to 30 below).

Respecting annual settlement dates means that 1978-79 pay nd settlements should be on the basis that they will last for 12 months.

14. "What matters is the total increase, from all sources, in the average earnings of the group concerned and other costs required to be taken into account. Settlements must be assessed for this purpose on the basis of past experience. In the Government's view, the total increase for any group compared with the previous year (apart from those exceptions described elsewhere in this White Paper) should not be more than 5 per cent." (Smnd 7293 para 12.)

15. The base for the 5 per cent is the level of earnings in a representative period immediately prior to the settlement, including earnings arising from self-financing productivity deals introduced in the 1977-78 or 1978-79 pay rounds. [Use only if pressed: The value of existing non-pay benefits can be included only to the extent that those benefits themselves are being improved as part of the settlement and that this improvement counts against the 5 per cent.]

16. The settlement figure will need to be less than 5 per cent in some cases because the following must all be contained *within the* 5 per cent in the way described in detail in paras 17 to 21:
i. the total flow-through effect on earnings (including earnings under 1977-78 or 1978-79 pay round self-financing productivity schemes) of the settlement itself;
ii. increases in earnings arising from all other sources, e.g. other settlements counting against the 5 per cent and earnings "drift";
iii. any other costs required to be taken into account.

17. Both the flow-through of the settlement and increases in earnings from sources other than settlements must be assessed on the basis of past experience [unless there are reasons, other than those dealt with in para 18, why figures for the period covered by the 1978-79 pay round settlement are likely to be higher or lower, in which case reference shoul dbe made to DE].

18. To assess the increase in earnings from sources other than settlements it is necessary to determine the total percentage increase in earnings which occurred between the representative period used as the base for the 5 per cent (para 15 above) and the corresponding period 12 months earlier. From this should be deducted:
i. the parties' original estimate of the effect of the 1977-78 pay round settlement(s) (ie the estimate they made when that settlement was reached—normally 10 per cent or less);
ii. increases in earnings arising from self-financing productivity deals introduced during those 12 months;
iii. any increase during those 12 months additional to the 1977-78 pay round settlement(s) required to comply with statutory obligations or the Fair Wages Resolution.
The resulting figure should then be adjusted up or down as necessary to take account of percentage changes in earnings over those 12 months resulting from changes in:
iv. hours worked;
v volume of *output* under PBR schemes;
vi. composition of the labour force, other than changes arising from new work or additional responsibility.
The resulting figure must be offset in the 1978-79 pay round settlement*.

**In the small number of cases where increments over £8,500 were restored before the 1977-78 pay round settlement but not offset in that settlement, the cost will not automatically be included in this figure (as it would in other cases, see para 19 iv) and will need to be specially calculated and offset.*

19. The figure to be offset should, as indicated above, be arrived at on the basis that everything counts unless explicitly allowable outside the pay figure. Without prejudice to this general approach, the following are examples of some items which will automatically remain included in the offset:
i. increases for new work or additional responsibility;
ii incremental drift;
iii. any excess over the originally estimated outturn of 1977-78 pay round settlements;
iv. any increase allowed after the 1977-78 pay round settlement on the basis that the cost would be offset against the 1978-79 pay round settlement (eg restituted increments).

20. Other costs required to be taken into account (and exceptions) are detailed in paras 39-52. The costing of improvements in non-pay benefits should in all cases be cleared with the DE.

21. Where two or more increases which count against the pay figure are operative during the currency of a 1978-79 pay round settlement their combined effect must be such that the total rate of earnings (and other costs required to be taken into account) current when they are all operative does not exceed the rate in the base period (see para 15) by more than 5 per cent.

22. "The Government would be ready to see higher percentage increases where the resulting earnings were no more than £44.50 for a normal full-time week. This level of earnings represents the TUC minimum pay target of £30 in 1974-75 updated by the maximum increases generally available under subsequent policies including those set out in this White Paper. The Government expects those on higher earnings in the same or other industries to accept the consequential relative improvement in the position of the lowest paid." (Cmnd 7293 para 17.)

23. This provision must not be exploited in such a way as to benefit any individual whose earnings will be above the cut-off *point. Accordingly, it applies only* to settlements which would not increase the total earnings of any individual (including the earnings equivalent of any other benefits required to be taken into account) to more than £44.50 for a normal full-time week. All earnings in overtime hours can be discounted. For juveniles and part-time employees the figure of £44.50 is to be adjusted proportionately. Groups may be notionally subdivided for the purpose of this provision so as to exclude those who will earn more than the cut-off figure, but in that case any "kitty" arrangement must be kept within each sub-division.

Small number of special cases

24. "Nevertheless, the Government did recognize in a small number of cases—firemen, police, the armed forces, others covered by Review Bodies, and university teachers—that some exceptional increase was needed. The pay of the groups concerned was determined very largely by external comparisons and this process was interrupted by the introduction of the £6 policy in July 1975. In each case the necessary increase was identified and quantified on the basis of independent recommendations, and the balance over and above the guidelines increase in the current round is to be paid in two equal stages on the next two annual settlement dates for the group concerned. Each stage is estimated to result in total in an increase in the index of average earnings of the order of 0.15 per cent.

"It may be that there is a small number of groups in a similar position for whom similar treatment might be appropriate when they reach their settlement date. If so, there must be prior clearance through the Department of Employment or, for public sector groups, through sponsor Departments. It would be self-defeating if more than a few groups were accorded such treatment, and the Government will therefore examine any proposals put forward very critically to see how far the same considerations apply." (Cmnd 7293 para 15 and 16.)

25 Very few groups are expected to qualify for consideration under these provisions. Any such case will need to be specially considered by the Government to see how far it matches up to the considerations set out in para 15 of the White Paper.

Comparison with others

26. [In no circumstances should Departments, without collective Ministerial authority, take the initiative in suggesting to negotiators that they might qualify under these provisions. Every effort should be made to discourage expectations of qualifying for consideration, using the arguments in para 27 below. In particular, negotiarors should be discouraged from seeking an independent assessment in anticipation of qualifying for consideration. Departments should bring any serious candidate to the notice of the Official Committee as soon as possible, but without giving the parties concerned any indication that they are possible candidates.]

27. The following points should be used to dissuade those claiming to benefit by these paragraphs:
i. No anomaly or other pay problem which is in principle capable of being alleviated (even if only progressively) by the operation of the "kitty principle" will qualify for exceptional treatment.
ii. Pay for the group concerned must have been determined by objective external comparisons. Comparisons with other groups employed by the same employer or covered by the same negotiating machinery will not qualify; they are regarded as in principle capable of being dealt with on a kitty basis. The arrangements must be shown to be well-established before July 1975.
iii. The comparisons must be with the pay of other groups doing comparable work requiring comparable degrees of skill. This means that comparisons must be with others at the same level, and comparisons with others with higher skills and more responsibility or fewer skills and less responsibility are not acceptable.
iv. The application of such comparisons on the basis of independent recommendations must show that the traditional relativities have been interrupted by the introduction of the £6 policy in 1975.
v. The White Paper makes clear that there can be no question of a group receiving exceptional treatment in advance of its normal settlement date. Accordingly it will not be appropriate for negotiators to seek a decision until reasonably close to that date.

28. If the parties demand to see Ministers, or if the case seems likely to give rise to serious problems, the matter should be brought to the attention of the Official Committee, who will bring it to the attention of Ministers as appropriate.

29. Only in those cases which Ministers decide should not be rejected out of hand will officials be authorized to explore with the parties possible arrangements and terms of reference for independent assessment. These will need to be approved by Ministers before the assessment goes ahead.

30. The arrangements may be subject to specific Ministerial direction in particular cases. In general, however, the following points will apply:
(i) The assessment will have to be made by an independent person or persons of appropriate standing and experience (eg, members of CAC).
(ii) The assessor(s) will be asked merely to identify the appropriate current rate of pay in the light of specified comparisons as they operated before July, 1975.
(iii) the assessor(s) will not normally be asked to identify or validate the appropriate comparator nor to make recommendations about the implementation of the award. The White Paper makes clear that any increase would have to be staged over a minimum of two annual settlements, but Ministers will want to consider this aspect in each case.

Self-financing schemes

31. "The Government has therefore decided to continue providing for [self-financing productivity] deals in the next round, on the same conditions—that any deal of this nature should never increase unit costs and so far as possible should reduce them. It must be demonstrated to be self-financing before any payments *are made, and payments should* continue only if regular checks confirm that it is still self-financing. The savings generated by such deals should be shared between the workers, the enterprise and consumers, so that they may contribute towards the cost of other pay increases, assist investment and restrain prices." (Cmnd 7293, para 20.)

32. The following criteria, which are a re-statement and clarification of those issued during the 1977-78 pay round, must therefore be observed in every case and should be given verbatim to enquirers.

"i Schemes should only be introduced or altered where this is necessary and desirable to increase efficiency."

ii There must be on increase in unit costs (and therefore no increase in prices or public expenditure), and so far as possible unit costs should be reduced. The savings achieved must cover all the costs of the deal—extra payments to employees directly or indirectly involved, the costs of setting up and monitoring the the deal, any relevant capital costs (assessed using normal accounting principles) or running costs, and any "spillover" costs (eg consequential pay claims from other groups). A reasonable share of the benefits must go to the enterprise and to consumers to contribute towards the cost of other pay increases, assist investment and restrain prices.

iii The improvement in productivity (compared with a recent representative period) must be demonstrated before payments are actually made (eg by a properly audited trial period). Lead-in payments cannot normally satisfy this criterion.

iv Schemes must be checked at frequent and regular intervals to ensure that they remain self-financing, and payments should be appropriately reduced or suspended if the required level of productivity is not reached. It will normally be extremely difficult to comply with this requirement unless payments are in the form of a supplement to earnings.

v Financial indicators, such as added value or profits, or intermediate indicators, are not an acceptable basis for a scheme unless the negotiators demonstrate that payments under the scheme will result only from genuine and real improvements in productivity and not from other factors which could affect such indicators, in particular price increases.

vi. Productivity deals cannot be backdated; account may only be taken of improvements in productivity actually generated by a scheme.

vii. Productivity schemes should normally be expected to run unchanged until there is a material change in circumstances, and any renegotiation must then conform to the normal criteria. Any enhancement of payments resulting from the annual settlement must be offset against the 5 per cent guideline and must not alter the share-out of savings.

viii. The level of payments under a scheme should be set with regard to likely repercussions and consequential pay claims from other groups of workers, which will need to be taken into account in ensuring that the scheme remains fully self-financing."

Level of payments

33. In relevant cases the following guidance can also be issued:
"ix. Where the benefits of improved productivity are taken in the form of a reduction in hours, this must be on the basis that if the productivity fails to materialize, there will be either a corresponding reversion to the status quo, or a proportionate reduction in pay."

34. "Intermediate indicators" include such things as timekeeping or attendance at work. Negotiators who conclude schemes based on attendance at work will be required to provide assurances at quarterly intervals that their schemes continue to satisfy the criteria.

35. Increases payable under deals in the 1977-78 pay round remain subject to the conditions under which they were approved. In particular, payments remain subject to checking and may not be consolidated into basic rates—they must be able to be reduced or withdrawn if productivity fails to materialize.

36. Where the Government is satisfied that an employer

a. had before July 1975 a well-established on-going commitment, contractual or otherwise, to follow automatically and without further substantive negotiation, either exactly or with a defined differential, rates of pay or other conditions of employment established by a settlement to which he is in no way party, and

b. *has since honoured that* commitment to the letter, he may continue to do so notwithstanding any other requirement of the policy. However,

i. the cost must be counted against the 5 per cent (though it may exceed it), and

ii. if the leading settlement is subsequently re-negotiated, those linked to it will be expected to follow suit.

37. Reference should be made to the DE if:

a. The agreement to be followed is itself in breach of any round of pay policy since July, 1975, or is a special case under paragraphs 15 or 16 of Cmnd 7293;

b. there is claimed to a *legally-binding* pre-July, 1975 commitment that does not meet the conditions set out in paragraph 36.

Obligations under contract

38. Sponsor Departments are expected to draw to the attention of *the Official Committee any pos*sible automatic link for a group within their field of responsibility *when the Committee is consulering the leading case* and/or *when any other aspect of the terms and conditions of the following group* are under consideration.

39. There is no special exception for London Weighting or similar allowances. They may be increased as part of the main settlement or on the appropriate alternative date as set out in paragraph 11 above. The cost of the increase will need either to be taken into account in determining the level of the main settlement consistent with the policy or else be left completely out of account and the allowance increased by no more than 5 per cent.

40. Personal increments, including merit payments, which were allowable under the policy applying before 1 August, 1978, may be paid on their due dates. The net effect of the cost of such payments will need to be taken into account in the level of settlement on the basis set out in paragraphs 17-19. If, following the change in policy announced in a written answer on May 22, 1978, incremental increases were paid because of pre-policy contractual obligations in the period from August 1, 1977, and the cost was not fully offset in the 1977-78 pay round settlement (eg because it was agreed to offset in the next round), then that cost must be offset in the 1978-79 pay round settlement. (See footnote to paragraph 18.)

41. Arbitration awards on statutory requirements (eg equal pay, Schedule 11) may be paid in full as under the previous policy. In all other cases [except those which are accepted by the Government as being prima facie a special case as set out in paras 24-30], settlements reached by arbitration will continue to be treated no differently from settlements reached by other means.

42. "The provisions of the Remuneration, Charges and Grants Act 1975 expire on July 31 1978, and the Government does not propose to seek their renewal. It is recognized that in some cases observance of the guidelines in this White Paper may conflict with existing contractual obligations. This should, however, be much less widespread in the coming pay round than in the past three years. Where such cases arise it is open to the parties concerned to make the necessary modifications by mutual arrangements and the Government would expect them to do so." (Cmnd 7293, para 26.)

Taking on new work

43. The cost of meeting a contractual obligation must always be offset against the overall pay figure for the group, and should the pay figure be exceeded, paragraph 25 of Cmnd 7293 makes clear that the Government will take account of any failure to observe the guidelines in exercising its discretion in the fields of statutory assistance and other appropriate discretionary powers.

44. Individual employees who have taken on additional responsibility or new work which in either case is clearly identifiable and significant, may be paid the appropriate rate in terms of the existing pay structure. If an entirely new job is involved for which there is no rate in the existing structure, the rate should be fixed for the individual with regard to the most nearly comparable job under the existing structure. The cost of such changes will automatically be taken into account at the time of the new settlement, providing the approach set out in paras 17-19 above is followed. If the changes occur after the 1978-79 pay round settlement, then the cost will have to be offset against the settlement for the next round.

45. Wholesale regrading should take place only at the time of the main settlement, and the cost taken into account in determining the overall level of the settlement in accordance with paras 15-19 unless undertaken as part of a self-finacing productivity deal.

46. Existing out-of-pocket allowances (ie, for expenses necessarily incurred in the course of employment) may be increased in line with the actual increase in costs, but any improvement in real terms, or the extra cost of any new allowances, should take place only at the time of the main settlement (unless covered by para 11) and should be taken into account in determining its overall cost.

47. "A reduction from 40 to 39 hours, other things being equal, would result in an increase in labour costs of over 2½ per cent." "In general, the Government can accept a reduction in hours as part of a normal pay settlement on condition that it is demonstrated that the settlement as a whole does not lead to any increase in unit costs above what would have resulted from a straight guideline settlement on pay. Indeed the cost of any improvement in conditions of *employment such as holidays*, hours and fringe benefits must count towards the level of settlements—subject to the same exceptions as in the current round for improved pension benefits, sick pay, job security, etc—save in so far as any cost involved is fully offset by increased productivity, in which case this must be subject to all the conditions applied to other productivity deals, including regular checking." (Cmnd 7293, paras 22 and 23.)

Hours and holidays

48. Any improvement in hours and holidays—save as part of a self-financing productivity deal—should *be treated as an increase in earn*ings, implemented at the time of the main settlement and contained within the overall pay figure, on the basis of hours forgone multiplied by average hourly earnings, or the actual increase in earnings when this is greater (eg, because of increased overtime working). [However, as stated in para 20 above, the exact costing of any reduction of hours and of other non-pay benefits should in all cases be cleared with the DE.]

49. "The cost of any improvement in conditions of employment . . . must count towards the level of settlements—subject to the same exceptions as in the current round for improved pension benefits, sick pay, job security etc. . . ." (Cmnd 7293, para 23.)

50. The introduction of new or improved occupational pension benefits, increases in sick pay and job security payments (such as Redundancy payments, guaranteed week arrangements etc), and increases which are demonstrated to be necessary to meet the requirements of statutory obligations or of the Fair Wages Resolution, do not count against the overall pay figure.

51. *Changes in existing pensions* schemes which do not improve benefits and which lead either in the current round or in the future to reductions in the level of contributions paid by employees without corresponding reductions in benefits should be treated as an improvement in earnings and be counted towards the cost of the main settlement.

Profit sharing features

52. Capital sharing schemes which qualify for preferential tax treatment under the 1978 Finance Act (Chapter 3, clauses 53-61) may be implemented outside the guidelines. The main features of such schemes are that they apply to all employees in an undertaking; no individual may receive more than £500-worth of shares, and shares must be held for at least five years. Benefits from all other new or altered profit-sharing schemes must be offset against the 5 per cent guideline, unless the scheme meets the criteria for a self-financing productivity scheme.

53. Scale fees treated as pay should not be reviewed more frequently than annually and not be increased by more than 5 per cent.

54. Threshold clauses or other indexation arrangements are not consistent with the Government's policy. Re-opener clauses should be discouraged and any serious proposal to introduce them should be brought to the attention of Ministers.

55. Except where exceptional treatment has been approved in accordance with para 16 of Cmnd 7293, employers are advised against entering into any commitments for the period after July 31, 1979, even where it is desired to deal on a phased basis with problems which do not qualify *for exceptional treatment, employ*ers should nevertheless undertake to do no more than to review the position at the next annual settlement date, making clear that proposals would be subject to any pay policy then applying.

FOREIGN REPORT

Sino-Soviet border

Why was river blockade lifted?

In the river traffic past the great Soviet Far Eastern city of Khabarovsk this summer there were Chinese as well an Soviet vessels. The great bulk of the traffic was Soviet: passenger ferries, freighters, barge trains loaded with raw materials, agricultural machinery, lorries and cars; and, occasionally, one of the rocket-armed gunboats with which the Soviet side patrols the border rivers.

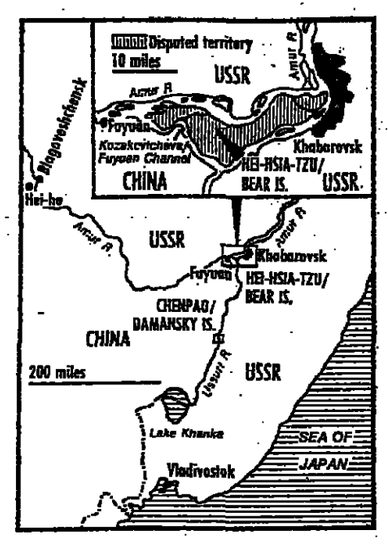
But, after a 10-year break, some Chinese vessels passed that way too, ferries and cargo boats carrying coal or agricultural produce. They could sail again through the confluence of the Amur and Ussuri rivers because the Soviet Union last year lifted a blockade first imposed in 1967.

The gunboats which turned back the first Chinese riverboats attempting to sail through the confluence after the spring thaw of 1967 were imposing Moscow's reading of the 1860 treaty, which put the Sino-Russian border along the Amur and the Ussuri. Citing maps exchanged in 1861, Moscow claims that the boundary does not run through the confluence, but along what they call the Kozakevicheva channel, a narrow, shallow stream linking the rivers 25 miles above the confluence.

China submitted to that blockade. But when, two years later, the Soviet Union used force again in the attempt to impose another of their readings of the treaty, the Chines resisted. Moscow, citing the same (unpublished) 1861 maps, claimed that the actual boundary lies where the water of the rivers meets the Chines banks, and, therefore, the complete surface of the rivers is Soviet territory. Rejecting that claim, Peking asserted that the boundary follows the *thalweg* (deepest part of the main channel) and that China has equal rights to use of the rivers.

By March, 1969, the Chinese had been practically excluded from the waterways, but *they fought back at Chenpao Island* on the Ussuri rather than bow to Soviet force. Their victories there kept their access to the rivers open—and reinforced Peking's insistence that it would never again yield to force. However, the Soviet gunboats kept up the blockade even after the late Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, and Mr Alexei Kosygin, his Soviet counterpart, agreed to a ceasefire at the end of 1969.

Then in 1974 Moscow offered not only to allow Chinese shipping through the confluence again, but also to help dredge out Kozakevicheva channel to make it suitable for navigation when the rivers are low. *Pravda* described it as a gesture of good will, but Peking rejected the offer out of hand as blackmail hypocritically couched as a concession. The catch was that to make use of the passage through the confluence, China had first to acknowledge that those reaches were the Amur and the Ussuri.



To do this, as Peking saw it, would have brough about the collapse of their approach to the boundary dispute. The central point of China's policy is that the basis of negotiations, the starting point from which any necessary concessions must be made mutually, can only be the border treaties—and the text of the 1860 treaty unambiguously lays down that the boundary runs through the confluence of the Amur and the Ussuri.

Against that background, it was at first puzzling that last year the blockade was lifted, not only without fanfare from Moscow, but without comment. Peking, too, made no explicit allusion to what looked like an important breakthrough in Sino-Soviet relations. Although the news that Chinese shipping was again navigating through the confluence was given to visiting Western correspondents in China last summer, it got very little publicity.

When it comes to disputes involving territory, Moscow's record since the Second World War has consistently been to give no concessions at all. This has been the case even when the defensive significance of the territory concerned is nil and the diplomatic cost of refusing to compromise is heavy. An example is the Soviet occupation of what Japan regards as her "northern islands" and this can be seen as the fulcrum on which Japan has swung away from Moscow towa Peking.

So why lift the blockade of the c fluence? Certainly Peking also c promised on this issue. Chinese sh passing that way give notice of their tention and sail only at daylight. T China compromised is not surprising; Moscow did, on such an issue, is.

What seems to lie behind the lifting the blockade is, at one level, the vagar of these great continental rivers. Silting the Kozakevicheva channel made navi tion there, even for small boats and high water, increasingly difficult. T silting threatened to make all Chin navigation from one river to another possible. More important, a switch of rent in another stretch of the Amur, upstream from the confluence, turned main navigational channel on to a cou between the Chinese bank and a Chine held island.

Legally, that changed nothing—b sides would have agreed on that. since the Chinese perceived the So Union as acting illegally in maintain a blockade on one sector of dispu waterway, the changed course of the Am sending Soviet river traffic through w Peking regarded as a Chinese arm of river, offered the opportunity to ap reciprocal pressure by tacitly threaten a counter-blockade.

How explicit the signal was is known. But, communicating through normal diplomatic channels, Peking to up with Moscow the question of navigat rights on the border rivers in a conte that linked the issues of the emergi impossibility of navigating through Kozakevincheva channel; the illegality the blockade above the confluence; a the fact that Soviet river traffic was re regularly passing through a Chinese a of the Amur. The message clearly i mated that Soviet vessels could not exp to continue to use that passage hindered unless the Soviet blockade do *stream was lifted.*

All this suggests how misleading is apparent quiet obtaining over the bord rivers. It bespeaks a continuing silt struggle over the assertion of contrad tory perceptions of the parties' rig Meanwhile, the quality of the Soviet m tary concentrations there is bei markedly upgraded. It has authoritativ been reported that the armoured divisio deployed in the Khabarovsk sector being reequipped with the T72 bat tanks and motorized infantry divisions receiving the new armoured personnel c rier, which Western military observ judge the best in the world. Now Chi is spending large sums on modernizing defence forces.

Neville Maxwe

Peru's constituent assembly

Work starts on drafting new constitution

The Peruvian constituent assembly which was installed at the end of July is finally getting down to the task of drafting a replacement to the 1931 constitution. In its first month as the only independent civilian administration during 10 years of military rule, there has been a conflict between the left, which has 34 of the 100 seats, the majority centre, and right-wing parties.

The left has seen the assembly as a forum for a confrontation with the Government, while the other delegates, led by the veteran politician Señor Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, have insisted on confining the assembly's activities to writing the new constitution.

Señor Haya has been supported by President Morales Bermudez, who, in a recent speech in the southern town of Tacna, promised a general election as soon as the constitution was written.

The assembly has taken care to define its function in suitably vague terms, specifying in the controversial Article Three that it can "adopt decisions of national interest which it deems necessary". Yet it has been made clear to the left that this does not mean that the authority of the Government can be undermined.

During the miners' strike—one of the most critical in the history of Peruvian labour relations—the assembly voted to take no action, leaving the Government to deal directly with strike leaders.

The strike was called by the 38,000-strong National Federation of Mining and Metallurgical Workers, which has five of its leaders in the assembly: Señor Victor Cuadros and Señor Ricardo Diaz (both of the United Popular Democratic Party), Señor Hernan Cuentas, Señor Juan Cornejo and Señor Genaro Ledesma (all members of the popular front).

Both Señor Ricardo Diaz and Señor Genaro Ledesma were among the 10 delegates who were deported in July and allowed to return only two days before the convening of the assembly.

The miners' strike was seen in Lima as the climax of a four-month series of strikes called by teachers, bank employees and health workers. In the teachers' strike the Government set a precedent by conceding after 12 weeks to all their demands, including recognition of their union, Sutep. The focus in all of these strikes has been as much on political issues as salary increases.

During the five-week miners' strike, which ended recently, he miners demanded reinstatement of 300 union members, most of whom were dismissed after earlier stoppages. They also demanded job security and the cancellation of a state of emergency which has been in effect in the mining area since May, 1976.

After four weeks of deadlock the Government changed tack and introduced tougher measures. Troops were called in, constitutional guarantees were suspended in the principal mining areas and miners were given a deadline to return to work or be dismissed.

Officials say that although the effects of the strike will not be felt until later this year, Peru will still be able to meet the targets agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for 1978.

The mining sector accounts for slightly over half the foreign income from exports—around $919m (£459m) last year—and official calculations put the daily loss at $70m.

Peru signed an agreement this month for $245m credit. The country's external debt amounts to $8,273m, while the trade balance for this year, calculated before the mining strike was forecast at $13m. This could increase to $460m in 1979 mainly because of an expected increase in oil exports. The crucial problem is still inflation, which is expected to be at least 70 per cent this year.

To combat the economic crisis, the Government ha approved a series of stringen financial measures, including cutback in Governme expenditure and a reduction about 30,000 in the numbers employees—about 5 per ce of the total state staff. Ther are 20 ministries and 174 stat run companies.

The move is in line wit returning many of the state run enterprises created durin the revolution of 1968 to th private sector.

A recently approved pres law reflects the swing toward private ownership. Under th law, the former newspape owners are allowed to repo sess the main newspaper which were expropriated b the state four years ago an have subsequently becom propaganda machines.

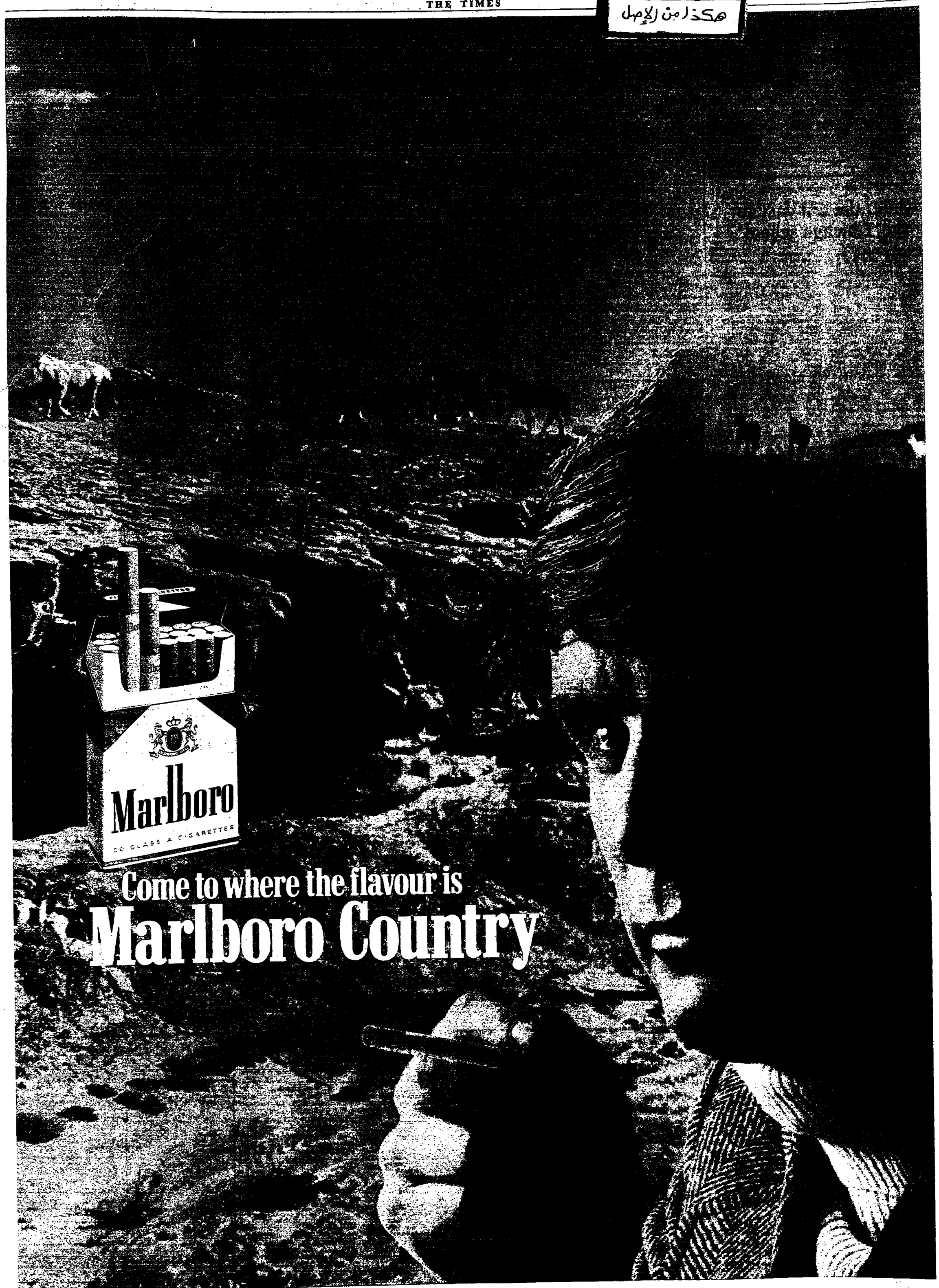
Some of the terms of th law are vague, perhaps deli berately so. It states for in stance that no individual ca own more than 5 per cent the shares, though according some interpretations, forme owners can legally own up 30 per cent. Employees are have preference in buying to 25 per cent of the share.

This law, like other recen controversial ones, is to b "studied" by the assembly.

Loretta McLaughla

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H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING: CIGARETTES
CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH. LOW TO MIDDLE TAR.



Chile's General Pinochet: "a reign of torture".

Chile: the test case for the 'Chicago school'

In your issue of September 20, Tim Congden states that "Chile has become a laboratory in which conflicting economic ideas are being examined and tested". He is right. Scientific experiments are naturally impossible in the social sciences, but occasionally some government adopts a policy directly from a theoretical model, so that its subsequent experience almost constitutes a specially designed experiment. The Chilean dictatorship has committed itself to the free market doctrines of the "Chicago School" which have been applied fanatically by its local disciples, the "*Chicago boys*". The general lines of this economic strategy were endorsed by one of the leading theorists of Chicago University, Arnold Harberger, an adviser to the regime.

But it is astonishing for Mr Congden to claim that "the success of the free market policy is now not really in dispute" and that "Chile may eventually be regarded as another 'economic miracle' comparable to West Germany." Nobody can dispute that the economic situation inherited by the regime in 1973 was chaotic; the Chilean left will hardly look like a plausible alternative government until it acknowledges the naivete of having relied on controls to deal with the consequences of big budgetary deficits and wildly unrealistic exchange rates.

But the mistakes of the Allende regime do not in any way excuse Pinochet and his fellow officers betraying their oath of loyalty, still less their subsequent reign of execution and torture. Certainly inflation has slowed down greatly and foreign payments have been balanced. But after all, these are not the fundamental criteria of policy in Chile, any more than they are in Britain. The true test is what happens to social conditions, especially unemployment and public health—and in the longer run to the productive strength of the economy and its autonomy.

By these yardsticks the government's record looks very different. While unemployment in Santiago this year, more than 12 per cent of the labour force, is not quite as serious at it was earlier in the Chicago experiment, it is still three times as high as before the *coup*. This constitutes social disaster in a country like Chile that lacks a comprehensive scheme of unemployment benefits.

So does the elimination, in response to Chicago dogmas, of much of the free social services and public housing programmes. Anyone who visits, as I did recently, the slums of Santiago finds conditions which we would consider Dickensian—in sharp contrast to the glittering prosperity of the *barrio alto* in the very same city, where the shops are stuffed with imported luxuries.

Reductions in the rate of inflation and in the foreign exchange deficit have in fact been achieved almost entirely at the expense of the people who are most *vulnerable—as in* Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, where military governments have also adopted versions of the Chicago doctrine.

There has been a degree of relaxation in recent months (partly because of pressures from the United States and the Catholic Church). Dissent is becoming more vocal. The DINA, the secret police, have been curbed, even renamed. People are apparently no longer "disappearing" after being arrested. But any government unable to account for hundreds of its citizens who have been taken into custody carries a load very difficult to shed.

Moreover, the question is not even whether such political and social costs are justified by the material success of the Chicago-type experiment. What has been achieved economically is less substantial than appears at first sight. The *decline in inflation* is *decelerating* and appears to be levelling off at over 30 per cent a year: this is not a negligible pace, especially after such a long and savage deflationary policy. The external debt has soared. Even the indicator most favourable to this type of policy, per capita national income, shows no significant improvement over 1972.

The government scores particularly badly on what the Chicago school itself should logically accept as the crucial test—whether foreign capital is attracted into manufacturing, to take advantage of the now cheap and plentiful labour. Much capital is entering Chile, but in the form of bank loans or mining investments, as the figures of the Banco Central demonstrate, not for the development of Chilean industry.* Foreign investors clearly do not take a very sanguine view of the long-term prospects of the Chilean experiment in a free market economy.

This "experiment" has now run for five years. Supporters of the regime are finding it increasingly hard to argue that the country's very serious and social economic state is due to the errors of their predecessors, or that the political horrors have been an unfortunate necessity. Those in other countries who believe as a matter of doctrine in a liberal economy will surely regret designating Chile as the test case. Milton *Friedman is significantly* now disclaiming responsibility.

Dudley Seers

The author is a Fellow of the Institute of Development Studies.

*For details of such points see his booklet "Chile: the Rule of the Chicago Boys"—World University Service (UK), 30p, including postage.

Why can't the cunning Japanese be as inefficient as we are?

When Mr Roy Jenkins, a few days ago, boldly called for the abolition of the internal combustion engine, he could hardly have expected that his idea would be take up so quickly and enthusiastically by those few who, engaged in the British motor-car manufacturing industry, had not already been striving for years to nitro into reality a state of affairs envisaged by Mr Jenkins only as a remote utopian ideal. British Leyland, for instance, is well on the way to completing *the final stages of its admirable* plan to give up the vehicle-building side of its activities altogether, in order to concentrate even more single-mindedly on the more profitable business of sitting around with its mouth open waiting (not in vain) to have thousands of millions of pounds of other people's money shovelled down its gullet by Mr Varley, accompanied by the most unequivocal assurances that it is not expected to do anything at all in return, least of all improve its industrial relations. (Is there not something positively poetic about the fact that, in the confidential document on the Government's attitude to pay-settlements printed in *The Times* yesterday, British Leyland was specifically exempted from its most important provision?)

Now we have Ford, of course, where many weeks or even months may elapse before the Government decides whether its electoral prospects will be most greatly enhanced by approving a bogus productivity agreement, instituting a no less bogus system of sanctions against the company in the wake of a settlement above 5 per cent, or inviting an eminent QC to discover, after the most rigorous inquiry, that the Ford workers constitute a special case, as *deserving of a substantial* increase in wages as he is of the next available judgeslip. All that is now needed is a modest touch of intransigence on the part of either side in the Vauxhall talks, together with some fearless resistance to the plans of the new Peugeot management at Chrysler, and the British motor-car industry will be entirely shut down, in circumstances which offer a genuine hope that it will never start up again.

And it is at this point that Mr Edmund Dell, the Trade Secretary, has just seen fit to call in the Japanese Ambassador and impress upon him once again the necessity for Japanese car manufacturers to limit, or to limit still further, their exports of vehicles to this country. This must have put His Excellency in a difficult position; when, some months ago, Mr Dell went to Japan, and there made the same suggestion. I observed that the notorious politeness of the Japanese must have had a fierce struggle, in Mr Dell's hosts, with their very natural desire to throw him down the stairs. No doubt the Japanese Ambassador, on this occasion, must have had the same impulse. But Mr Dell is a very big man, so that whereas in Tokyo a sufficient number of Japanese, however small individually, could have been assembled to effect such a precipitate and unconventional ejection, the Ambassador in London would, in the nature of things, have been on his own, and therefore reduced—with what feelings of frustration can only be guessed at—to agreeing with Mr Dell almost without discussion, except possibly to the extent of a plea in mitigation based on his purchase of a Jaguar.

It is reported, moreover, that Mr Dell has expressed concern not only over the *number of Japanese cars being imported* into Britain, but over the *proportion* of total car-sales in this country that this number represents, a report which, if true, would constitute decidedly worrying evidence that Mr Dell—and the evidence would be worrying precisely because in his case the suggestion would be unprecedented—*is* actually off his head; whatever the number of Japanese cars *sold in Britain, the proportion* of total sales they constitute is dependent on the numbers sold by all other suppliers, and even a member of the present Cabinet could hardly hold the Japanese Ambassador responsible for the activities of his country's competitors. (Well, not Mr Dell. I bet Mr Varley could, though.)

Now Mr Dell, who is certainly not off his head, undoubtedly understands the implications of his request to the Japanese better than anybody else, with the possible exception of the Japanese. And foremost among the implications that he undoubtedly understands is that he is addressing himself to the wrong end of the process. For Newton's Thirty-Sixth Law of *Motion states that nothing can* be sold unless it is simultaneously bought, and devilish cunning though the Japanese notoriously are, they cannot sell their cars in Britain unless people in Britain buy them. If British car-drivers are turning in increasing numbers from British-made cars to foreign-made cars, it is for reasons which seem to them good and sufficient; these reasons may include such matters as cost, reliability, delivery-dates, repair-facilities, appearance, whim and the laudable desire to help the British motor-car industry close itself down, but whatever the reasons the result is that the Japanese are *selling more cars because the* British are buying them.

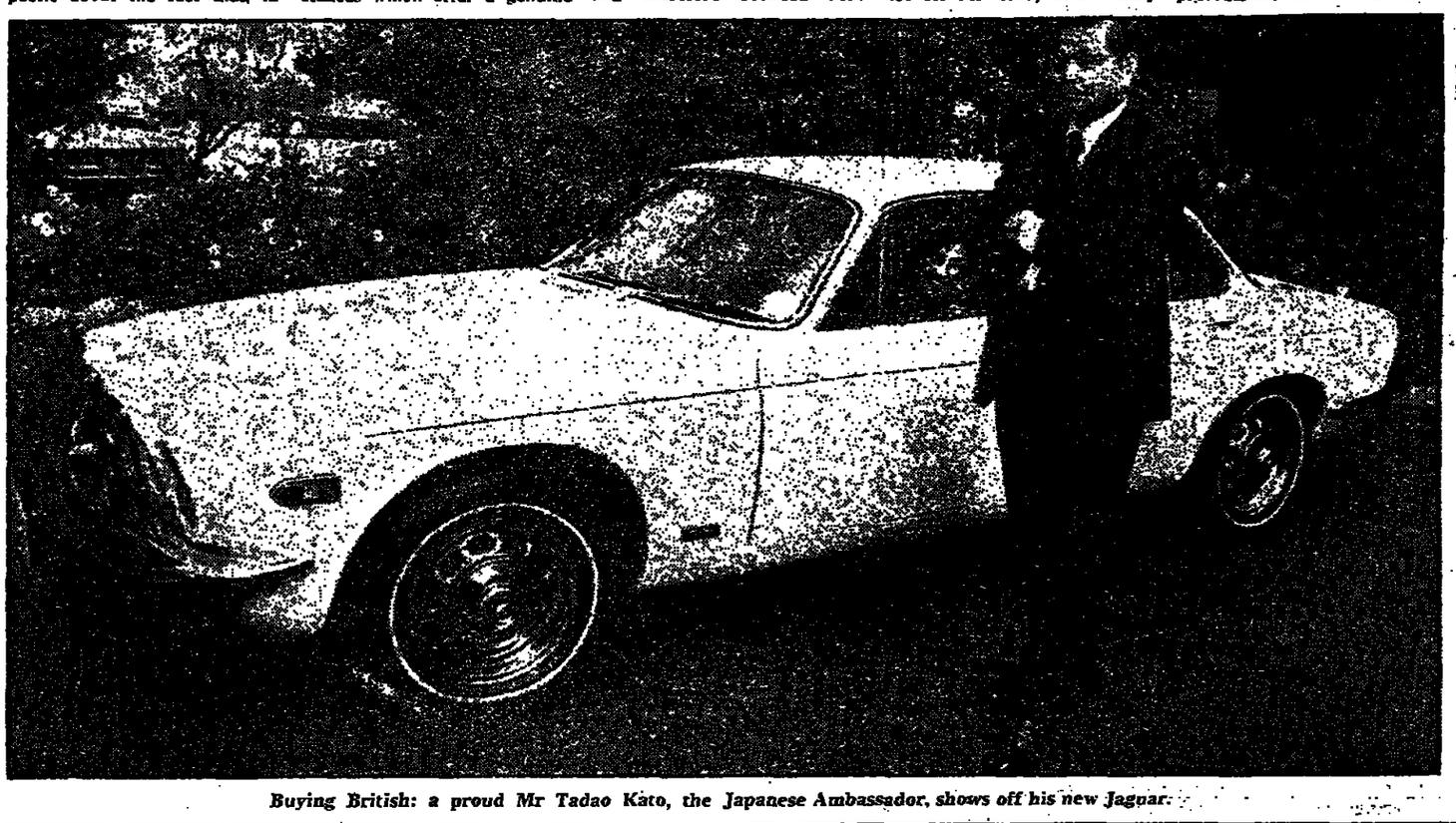
And it is seriously suggested that the solution to the problem that this undoubtedly presents for the British car industry is not to make that dustry more competitive, to persuade its competitors go away and leave it in pea One who endeavours to ra himself off the ground by p ing on his own bootstraps most deservedly, a figure fun; but what of one w makes the most energetic effo to strangle himself with thes

Along with reports of Dell's warning to the Japan Ambassador (to do Mr D justice, I do not suppose fo moment that he intended *Excellency* to take it seriou and would not be in the le surprised if he had told Ambassador as much in so m words) there have been newed rumours that, should portation fail to persuade Japanese to become as incom tent at making or selling mot cars as the British are, imp quotas will be imposed and forced.

That would be the jolli *notion of all*. If foreign c are banned, after all, Brit drivers would have to buy B tish cars or walk. Nor need principle of living by taking our own washing stop at ca of course; I look forward the day when no foreign manu factured goods are permitt into this country at all, a when—the rest of the wor having retaliated by bannin British goods—we all sit abo wondering why we are starvin to death.

The paradox in which we a trapped is that within Brita it pays to be inefficient, where externally it does not p Britain at all. If the Briti Government—*any* British go ernment, present, past or for seeable—cared *more* for Brita than for winning elections, would send Mr Dell or equivalent to Japan with i structions to tour Japane motor-car factories exhorti the workers to redouble the efforts, increase their produ tivity still further, and strive export more and more cars Britain. Then it would arran a particularly favourable tar for such cars. Then it would t the British motor-car indust to match the Japanese perfor ance or go out of business.

It will not happen. The Le land drain will swallow y more millions, a fudged settl ment will be arrived at Ford's, more of our money wi be spent on paying Peugeot let Chrysler remain unsucces ful, and ministers will co tinue to beseech the Japanes to make further efforts to be inefficient as we are. An further massive subsidies wi be given to the boostra industry.



Buying British: a proud Mr Tadao Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, shows off his new Jaguar.

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The options for choosing Labour's leader

Geoffrey Smith

It is widely assumed that the principal constitutional battle at the Labour Party conference next week will be on the reselection of MPs. That may be true in terms of the sound and fury that will be aroused. But the issue will be in doubt only if there is a massive change of heart on the part of the leading trade unions.

A compromise has been devised by a working party of the national executive committee including Mr Moss Evans of the TGWU, and Mr Terry Duffy of the AUEW. As it will also be suported by other setions of the trade union and party establishment, it would be surprising if a scheme with such initial backing were to be defeated.

But the position is rather more uncertain over the method of electing the party leader. Throughout the history of the party it has never technically had a leader. What has happened is that the parliamentary party has elected its leader who has then been accepted de facto as the leader of the whole party. But that title has never been officially bestowed upon him.

At the 1976 conference, however, a resolution was passed requiring the NEC to appoint a working party to define the office of leader of the party and to consider appropriate means of widening the electorate for choosing him.

This was seen to be following the principles of wider democracy and participation; it was keeping up with the Liberals who had earlier that year thrown the choice of Mr Thorpe's successor open to the party as a whole; and it was a means of wresting the decision out of the hands of the parliamentary party with its majority of the right and centre. So the issue is contested on two different levels.

It is partly an argument over the most appropriate and seemly method of choosing the leader, and it is also part of the perennial battle between left and right for control of the party.

The parliamentary party has been emphasizing two points in resisting any change in the method of election. Only MPs, it is argued, have had the opportunity of seeing the candidates at close quarters over a period of years under varying kinds of political stress. They are therefore in the best possible position to know the merits and the hidden flaws of those who might be chosen to lead.

Secondly, it is the practice for Labour councillors alone to choose their leader on a local authority: so why should the same principle not apply to MPs? But everyone is aware that unless there is a marked swing in the composition of the *PLP it will be only* if the method of election is changed that a pronounced left-winger is ever likely to be chosen—as distinct from someone with left-wing associations who has moved towards the centre, like Mr Harold Wilson in 1963.

Three options will be presented to the conference by the NEC working party next week. The first is to keep the present method of election, by MPs *only, but to make the chosen* person leader of the whole party in name as well as in practice. The second option is to have the leader elected by the annual conference, which would mean transferring the decision in effect from the MPs to the larger trade unions with their block votes. This would be much more radical, but there is no sign that this is what most of the trade union bosses want. They already have plenty of power within the party.

Their votes dominate the conference; they are decisive in *electing more than half of the* NEC; and there is the psychological authority that comes from providing most of the party's funds. If the union leaders were seen to elect the party leader as well, they would be still more vulnerable to the charge of wielding excessive political power—and the present generation of union bosses would be unlikely to differ from the MPs as to who should be *elected anyway*.

The third option is the most radical because it would involve transferring the decision not just away from the MPs but to those who would be likely to make a very different choice. This proposal is for a special electoral college which would be weighted towards the constituency parties. This is the option favoured in an article *in Labour Weekly* by Mr Stuart Holland, the left-wing candidate for Lambeth, Vauxhall, who is known to be a supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn.

It is the method most likely to produce a left-wing leader. Mr Holland makes it clear that he sees such a change as part of a wider strategy designed to push a future Labour government in that direction. He would like to see not only the *leader but the Cabinet elected* by the movement as a whole.

But there is no chance of this option being adopted at this time. The trade unions would not want to see the decision taken away from the MPs only to be given to a body deliberately fashioned to give a bias to the constituency parties, and this would be the worst possible time with an election in the offing to change the party's *constitution in a way that* would be heralded as a triumph for the left.

So in practical terms the choice is between the first option and the status quo. They may seem, and indeed they may be presented to the conference as, virtually the same thing. The leader would be given the title that corresponds with how everyone thinks of him at the moment. Yet there would be a subtle difference.

It is one thing for the leader of the parliamentary party to be accepted as leader of the party in general. But once he is formally and officially leader of the whole party then other sections of the party will be able to claim with a greater appearance of logic that they should have a hand in electing him—and if they then proceed to elect someone who would not command the confidence of the MP there would always be the danger of the PLP electing its own leader. That way lies chaos. Yet option one will be very hard to argue against in the conference.

It would make the form correspond with the reality. It would not arouse fears of a left-wing coup. The one change would tend to enhance rather than diminish Mr Callaghan's authority. But while it would provide for the substance of the status quo at the moment it would make further change more likely in the future. Those who want the status quo would be wise to vote for it.

Cognac

The outside information

It is true you can't judge a book by its cover, but the author's name can be a good recommendation.

It's the same with Cognac. Three stars, five stars, even seven stars tell you little about the quality because they are a convention without legal definition. But there are a few names you can rely on, and one of the great ones is Hine.

Any Cognac must, by law, be made from the wine of certain grape types grown in a closely defined area, double distilled in Charentais pot-stills according to rigidly controlled traditional methods, and then matured in oak.

That covers the bare minimum demands of French law but it is then up to your palate to pronounce judgement. A browse through the comprehensive works of Hine will confirm to you that its Cognacs are among the great classics.

The inside information is very convincing.



Hine
The Connoisseurs' Cognac

An informative leaflet on Cognac, a postcard to Dept TM, Floor, 1 Oxendon Street, don SW1Y 4EG.

MOSCOW DIARY

Mushrooming pleasures of late summer

Now is the best time to go to a Russian market. The summer's produce spills over the stalls in rich abundance. Large tomatoes are arranged in rows, melons and watermelons from the south look succulent, plums, apples, pears and peaches make a rare appearance, and fresh herbs of all kinds are sold by those who *have private plots to till.*

And above all there are mushrooms. Stall upon stall of different shapes and colours lying in heaps waiting to be pickled, bottled, preserved, dried, salted, fried, baked, or even eaten raw.

Moscow's mushroom sellers have a captive market. Russians love fungi of all kinds and can turn almost any contorted and evil-looking shape *into a delicacy. But even more,* they love gathering them.

Apart perhaps from winter sports, mushrooming is the Russian hobby *par excellence.* When the autumn comes and the weakening sun lights up the damp and unkempt woods around the big cities, people in droves flock out with baskets and sharp knives to go mushroom hunting.

The sport has a mystique of its own. The enthusiasts set off in the small hours in hired buses to be sure of finding the night's crop when it is fresh. Many make a weekend of it, and take the late night suburban trains into the villages on Fridays. They take a short nap at *the stations—the hardier* even venturing to camp in the woods—and at first light they begin.

To go mushrooming you need sharp eyes, waterproof boots and old clothes and a *stout stick. Experts know the* best ground for mushrooms—spongy and shady for some, a little drier and near birch trees for some of the tastiest.

You need the stick to poke at the fallen leaves, as some of the commonest look just like yellow leaves. Or if you lift up the branches of small pines you can find a variety of mushrooms sprouting in the sheltered gloom.

There are up to 40 varieties of edible mushrooms commonly found around Moscow.

Generally considered are the *belyie*—white ones—but also common are *chernushki*—black ones—and *lisichki* (little foxes). Others have picturesque names like "under the aspens", "under the birches", "little pigs", "Caesar's mushroom", and a popular sort called *opyata*, meaning "round the tree trunks".

Mushrooming is quite hard work. You wander from glade to glade, poking, bending, picking and scrabbling through trees. In some places there are little colonies of bright red button-shaped mushrooms; in others you find a large, gnarled looking, yellowish-brown one standing on its own or half hidden under the soil.

In the excitement of the chase you can go on for hours, and get completely lost. People go in groups and call to each other now and then so as not to get parted. Or else they call over their friends to work a particularly *productive patch or to* view a giant mushroom (*newspapers regularly report the finding* of mushrooms several feet across).

Of course, not everything is edible. As a rough rule anything with a thin stem is an *inedible toadstool.* The Russians call these *poganki* from the old word *pogani* meaning foul. Some toadstools are well-known in Britain—the bright red ones with white spots, called here "fly poison" or some temptingly smooth white ones which are hazardously similar to common field mushrooms. Other *poganki* have a delicate tint of purplish blue.

Most Russian *gribniki*, as mushroom-hunters are called, know the difference between good and bad, but unfortunately not all. Every year there are cases of poisoning, sometimes fatal. Hospitals prepare for a rush of mushroom cases when the season starts in early summer.

For people's guidance many booklets and pamphlets are published on the attributes and characteristics of fungi. Children learn about them at school. Large illustrations are put up beside the market stalls to inform people what is what.

You can tell if someone has been in the forest before you. You find tell-tale, *newly* cut stems or a fresh mushroom lying on the ground which has been inspected and rejected.

At the end of the day the *gribniki* sort out their baskets of fungi, rejecting the bad or very dirty. The laborious task of cleaning them properly begins at home. It is usually work reserved for the women.

Russians love mushrooming because it takes them out of doors. They are hardy people who like getting close to nature and enjoying it to the full.



When they walk or ski or fish or mushroom they go on until it hurts; otherwise they feel they have not had a properly exhausting day. The reward is warmth at home later, or several glasses of vodka with pickled mushrooms from an earlier crop, or a visit to the steam baths to relax.

Mushrooming can also be profitable. State-run mushroom centres are set up at the edge of a forest and near a stream to buy from hunters, who help to clean them. Professional people even go to sell mushrooms in the market to save up money for cars and other luxuries. And in winter a string of dried mushrooms can cost up to 20 roubles. But then no Russian soup is complete without mushrooms somewhere.

This year has been a good year, mainly because of all the rain. But the unusually cold autumn has discouraged people at the height of the season, which has now almost come to an end.

Even in city centres the older enthusiasts can be found mushrooming on the grass medians that separate the lanes of the main highways, or in the little parks between Moscow's boulevards.

Russians do not lose their mushrooming instinct when abroad. It has been reported that if you get up early enough in London you can sometimes see Soviet citizens hunting for mushrooms in Richmond Park, amazed that such delicacies are *so neglected by the natives.*

Michael Binyon

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THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

BRITISH TROOPS FOR AFRICA?

The Foreign Secretary's offer to make 1,000 troops available to join any United Nations peace keeping force at a week's notice suffers from an imprecision which makes it vulnerable to a number of interpretations. On one level it is merely an admission to the United Nations that the British Government's offer in 1965 to provide logistic support for a peace keeping force of up to six infantry battalions has had to be scaled down in line with the reduction in British defences. On another level it can be assessed in terms of the plan to provide a United Nations force to supervise elections in Namibia. In a third level it is bound to be taken as a sign of some modification in British policy towards the Rhodesian crisis, where hitherto the Government has not envisaged any British military involvement except for the distinguished figure of Lord Carver. The very blandness of Dr Owen's offer has thus enabled it to be looked at as something which could fit any or all of these different interpretations—and any other situation in or out of Africa—whereas all previous experience of United Nations peace keeping operations has shown how hard it is to make general commitments of this kind. Each emergency has required ad hoc solutions in both the military and political spheres, and this will obviously be the case again in southern Africa should such a case arise.

Dr Owen's offer of an infantry battalion or a marine commando may not be the kind of contribution which the United Nations staff hopes Britain will provide for Namibia. An informal request has been made for a signals unit to support battalions from Canada, possibly Poland, and Latin America. The view held at United Nations headquarters, rightly or wrongly, seems to be that fighting units from Britain deployed in Africa would be politically unacceptable, whereas there are few countries better equipped to provide good communications facilities than the British. Moreover Mr Vorster's announcement that South Africa intends to proceed unilaterally in Namibia may eventually make these United Nations plans academic; even if the situation there changes and a United Nations force does help to supervise elections, it would be unwise for the British Government to envisage too much similarity between a possible Namibia peace-keeping operation and a possible Rhodesian one.

Before Dr Owen published the Anglo-American plan for Rhodesia last year there was some discussion in London about a Commonwealth force for Rhodesia which would have contained a British military contingent. However, Mr Callaghan and his Cabinet would have none of it. Consequently, when the Anglo-American plan eventually surfaced there was to be no British military involvement other than Lord Carver, the Resident Commissioner designate, who was to work with a UN force under the command of General Prem Chand. Lord Carver would have been in command of the Rhodesian security forces; and his task would have been to arrange to blend those forces with units of the guerrilla armies. Although Lord Carver and his staff have been working on a plan for such a fusion of Rhodesian forces, there has been little comparable work on the shape of a UN force for Rhodesia. Perhaps Dr Owen's offer yesterday should be taken as a sign of Britain's desire to hasten international preparations for a take over in Salisbury.

Whitehall still seems to regard it as "unthinkable" that Britain could unilaterally reassume responsibility for Rhodesia in the event of a straight surrender offer to London by Mr Smith and his black ministerial colleagues. Paradoxically, this reluctance to commit military personnel to the area does not seem to have survived the Kano meeting with Dr Kaunda, where Britain may have indicated a readiness to send some military help to Zambia as a deterrent to the Rhodesians retaliating too forcefully against the Zambian-based guerrillas of the Patriotic Front. However, in the event of a Rhodesian collapse, or a surrender, British political and military responsibilities could not automatically be offloaded to the United Nations, and the possibility of a transitional British presence in Salisbury should not be totally disregarded.

POLITICS AND MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC INDUSTRY

Herbert Morrison's concept of the publicly owned corporation and its relationships with government and with Parliament was based on debates within the Labour Party and elsewhere during the 1930s and on the example of London Transport. It has not stood the test of time. The Select Committee on the Nationalised Industries has taken the opportunity provided by its pre-legislative hearings on the long proposed reorganization of the electricity supply industry to raise again questions which go far wider than the specific proposals put forward by Mr Benn for this one industry. There is widespread agreement that things have gone wrong. There are, however, totally divergent views on the direction in which they might best be righted.

Euphemistically, the report published yesterday refers to the "parliamentary constraints" that have allowed the issues involved to be exposed in this way. In the "normal" course of events, that is to say if the Government of the day had a working majority, Mr Benn's bill for the industry would have gone through with only minor amendment. The legislation would have been presented to Parliament after private compromise had taken the necessary account of effective pressure groups. As the report says, the bill would legitimately have been presented by the Minister as one commanding a wide measure of general support among interested parties. The underlying issues and conflicts would not have been presented for full and public examination.

Reexamination was only possible because the Liberals declined to support the Bill. The Select Committee was thus given the opportunity to conduct this experiment in pre-legislative hearings. The result has justified the conclusion that more legislation should in future be subjected to this process, unless and until specialist select committees are given direct responsibility for legislation in their areas.

In the debate about the reform of the triangular relationship between government, Parliament and the nationalized industries, which the report illustrates by way of reference to proposals for this particular industry, the Select Committee of course represents an involved party. Not surprisingly, its conclusions and recommendations would tend to enhance the power of Parliament. The general experience, however, of the past three decades is that the problems of these industries are made worse not better by close political involvement. There is no reason to suppose that this would not apply as well to greater Parliamentary as to ministerial and official intervention. Given the nature, scale and financing requirements of many of these industries there will inevitably be political involvement in and political pressure on what, in an ideal world, ought to be the commercial decisions of the industries involved. Discussion of reform, however, should be based on the attempt to strengthen rather than weaken the commercial, as opposed to the political, environment in which these corporations exist.

OPEN OPERATIONS FOR THE OMBUDSMAN

In their latest report the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration recommend that the Ombudsman—to give him his popular title—should have the right of access to Cabinet papers, except where the Attorney-General certifies that such access would be prejudicial to the safety of the state or otherwise contrary to the public interest. The occasions when this right would be critical to his investigations would be limited, but the question raises some important issues of principle.

It is not the function of the Ombudsman to be a court of appeal to whom those dissatisfied with the political judgment of the Cabinet may turn for a second opinion. He is an officer of Parliament, not the source of a higher jurisdiction than Parliament. Nonetheless, the Act of 1966 establishing the office specifically empowers the Ombudsman to consider possible instances of maladministration by Ministers as well as civil servants. It does not go on to define the meaning of maladministration. That is left in effect to his discretion. So the question is what powers he needs to have in order to be able to pronounce upon Ministerial maladministration, according to any reasonable interpretation of that word, as distinct from a proper exercise of political judgment.

The question presents relatively few difficulties if the activity or pronouncement at issue is the work of a civil servant in the name of his Minister. It is a more subtle matter when the Minister's own hand is directly involved. That was the point in dispute over the Ombudsman's report on the Court Line affair some three years ago. He concluded that Mr Benn had a year before given unwarranted expressions of confidence in Court Line and that this had induced a false sense of security among prospective clients in advance of the company's collapse.

Had Mr Benn simply exercised a responsible Ministerial discretion in seeking to maintain public confidence in a company that was still in business and that the Government was aiming to restore to health? Or had he just been careless? The Ombudsman formed his judgment on the evidence at his disposal, but it would surely have been all the better if that evidence had included the relevant Cabinet papers. The danger of the Minister being condemned unfairly, or of escaping parliamentary censure behind a cloud of political rhetoric, would have been reduced. That would have been to the benefit of good government without putting any national secrets at risk.

Another instance is provided by the blacklisting of companies that infringe the Government's pay policy. It is our view that to have a blacklist at all is unlawful. This however is not an issue for the Ombudsman; redress should be sought either in political action or through the courts where the legislative authority for the policy is at issue. But if there is to be a blacklist it is still worse if it is applied arbitrarily and unfairly. It is in the national interest that even an unlawful policy should be administered fairly and properly. But any investigation into the operation of the blacklist will be hamstrung without access to Cabinet papers.

If this is granted it will not mean that the nation's innermost secrets will thereby be broadcast to the world. The Select Committee recommends that the Attorney-General should retain a veto, and a distinction should be drawn between access to papers and the publication of all material which the Ombudsman is able to see. But the more material he is authorised to see in forming his judgments, the more will those judgments command confidence and the better he will be able to perform the function for which the office was created.

St Albans Chapter House

From Miss Eileen Roberts

Sir, I was on holiday when your archaeology report on the St Albans Abbey Chapter House appeared (August 22) and an acquaintance has only recently drawn it to my attention. It admirably outlines the history of this outstanding site, continuously in use for Christian worship, from Alban's death in AD209 to its present role as a busy cathedral.

Few deny the need for a visitors' centre, but the choice of site, involving the destruction of the Chapter House remains, has aroused heated controversy.

No DoE grant was forthcoming for the simple reason, presumably, that this was not a "rescue" dig: there are four alternative sites north of the cathedral free of monastic remains and they link the church with the town in a more sociable way.

The learned David Knowles ranked St Albans in importance with Monte Cassino, Cluny and Bec, all centres of international pilgrimage. Mr C. N. Johns, MA, FSA, the archaeological assessor at the public inquiry of January, 1977, wrote: "Every remnant of this exceptionally distinguished monastery is worth saving."

Yet the route for builders' lorries will churn over the monastic site from the south, and plans are already in the air for extending the new building in the future, involving the destruction of the dorter.

The dig revealed the massive walls of Robert de Gorham's Chapter House, and the long sequence of graves of the abbots of St Albans during its three most glorious centuries.

These include the grave of Paul de Caen, who built the Norman abbey. Last year, when the 900th anniversary of his achievement was celebrated in "Festalban", he was lauded and extolled. This year, his tomb is to be grubbed up.

When Paul built the Norman abbey, the Saxons were enraged that he destroyed the tombs of all the former abbots from the eighth century onwards. Nine centuries later a similar outrage is to be repeated. "Those who forget the past are condemned to relive it", said Santayana.

The DoE has powers to protect our heritage of monastic remains, yet the Secretary of State for the Environment Peter Shore stunned many by ruling in favour of the proposed scheme in September of last year.

Not all decisions arrived at through public inquiry are acted upon, nor considered ultimately correct. The Maplin site for the third London airport is a case in point.

May your excellent report of August 22 move the Cathedral Council to think again, choose another site for the modern building, and win the approbation of all who care about our heritage.

Yours sincerely,
EILEEN ROBERTS,
London Road,
St Albans, Hertfordshire.
September 21.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The rise in violent crime

From Mr Frank D. Barber

Sir, If nothing more were at stake than the good reputation of the Home Secretary, then we could afford to disregard his fatuous complacency in denying that the increase in the activities of violent criminals has created no go areas for the public after dark in parts of London and in other big cities. Mr Merlyn Rees explained the rise in crime figures by referring to "a situation where the number of police increases" and the rate of detection is improved.

It seems then that the criminals in South London are cooperating by providing the higher crime rates in anticipation of promised police reinforcements. In fact, the Home Secretary's remarks betray a contempt for the feelings of ordinary folk, who are obliged to live in daily fear of physical assault, violent robbery and sometimes of much worse.

The published figures of violent crime show that robberies and violent thefts have in some areas of London doubled and even trebled during the first six months of this year compared with a similar period last year. But these figures merely reflect official records. There are certainly frequent instances where the victim of an assault or an attempted robbery does not report to the police.

Whereas not so long ago it was quite exceptional to have personal knowledge of violent crime it has now become commonplace. You are either a victim or there is one living a few doors away. Older people especially fear to leave their homes after dark, their social life decays and with it the sense of well being.

Confidence in the natural justice of our society is destroyed too, for when people turn to politicians or the opinion formers they find instead of understanding a seemingly perverse concern only with the welfare of various minorities, the deprived, the immigrants, the under achievers and the rest of the sociologists' stage army.

A great many people feel bewildered and resentful. Victims of an unprecedented crime explosion, they have their anxieties dismissed by Mr Rees with a sniff.

This is a potentially dangerous state of affairs. When ordinary people begin to believe that their concerns are neither understood nor respected by their political leaders they will sooner or later look elsewhere. The day of the demagogue will dawn and a new violence be unleashed.

Respectfully,
FRANK D. BARBER,
Clapham Common West Side, SW11.
September 26.

Reporting marches

From Mr Jack Chernin

Sir, I was very disappointed when I read your reports on the two marches which took place last Sunday (September 24). First of all the National Front march was given front page treatment whereas the anti-Nazi march was demoted to the second page. Secondly, the National Front march was reported without comment in the true journalistic sense, but the anti-Nazi march report contained more of the impressions of your reporter rather than what actually happened.

It was very reminiscent of the manner in which the campaign for nuclear disarmament was treated by the press in the early sixties, and also there were reminders of the indifferent reporting of what was going on in Germany in the mid-thirties.

If your paper really wants to convince people like myself that you really are anti-racialist then I think the type of coverage which you gave to the marches needs to be drastically revised.

Yours truly,
JACK CHERNIN,
152 Carr Road,
Northolt,
Middlesex.

Grants for building repairs

From the Chairman of the Historic Buildings Council of Northern Ireland

Sir, My attention has been drawn to an article in your edition of September 11 from John Young, Planning Reporter, writing from Londonderry, in which he states:

"Inevitably the conservation programme has run into difficulty. In some cases owners of historic buildings have simply pocketed the grants they have received and carried out no repairs."

This statement is quite incorrect. No historic buildings grants are paid out by my council until our architects are satisfied that the approved grant eligible items have been carried out in a satisfactory manner. I think that your correspondent has confused the Historic Buildings Grants with Bomb Damage Claims: in the latter case many owners have certainly pocketed their compensation and have not reinstated.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES KINAHAN, Chairman,
The Historic Buildings Council
of Northern Ireland,
50 Connor Road,
Templepatrick,
Ballyclare,
County Antrim.
September 26.

Unions in the forces

From Mr J. E. Humphrey

Sir, Mr Stanley Davison, of the ASTMS, arguing for union recruitment among members of the armed services, asks (your report, September 21): "Instead of pay and conditions being determined by a review body, why should they not be subject to the normal collective bargaining process?"

Because, while national defence by its nature demands undivided devotion to duty, collective bargaining rests on a sanction of industrial action. For that there is no place in the services which, doing business in national survival, not in washing machines, have a job which permits no hiatus.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. HUMPHREY,
9 Offington Gardens,
Worthing,
West Sussex.

More afterthoughts on Bingham

From Mr Peter Rickard

Sir, Amid all the double talk precipitated by Bingham, Hugh Stephenson's "Afterthoughts" (September 25) appear to me to be about the most balanced comment yet. Even so, he appears to accept the now conventional view that events concerning the distribution of petroleum products about southern Africa were either misreported to London or not reported at all.

My experience as a former employee of Shell Southern Africa suggests that at least a part of this version simply isn't true.

The SAPREF refinery at Durban is the largest and most complex in southern Africa. Its capacity and range of end products make it the key in the supply of petrol, oil and lubricants throughout the region.

It is jointly owned by Shell and BP and the Shell and BP marketing companies draw their supplies from it. As you would expect these marketing companies know exactly who their customers are, what products they require for what purposes and this applies across national borders and equally to commercial and military users.

The whole is a closely scheduled and very professionally managed operation from the delivery of crude to the final supply to the end user.

These companies also have formal and well exercised liaison at the highest levels of government, as the saying goes. Internally and on the Cape Town to London link there are systematic review procedures. In addition, there is no shortage of visiting brasshats, particularly during the European winter.

The issues raised by Bingham are clearly of major political significance and are thus highly sensitive, but let us at least do away with one piece of humbug, which is that oil company executives don't keep one another informed.

For the moment it may suit them to have it appear that way, but the truth is a very different matter.

Yours faithfully,
PETER RICKARD,
Blackdown House,
Mary Tavy,
Tavistock,
Devon.
September 26.

From Mr D. J. Boyd

Sir, Your conclusion that it is not "realistic" to bring sanctions charges against those who have held high office in government and the oil industry is extraordinary and, I venture, unworthy of you.

It is surely no part of our legal system that the attainment of high office confers immunity of any kind, even if the offence has "political" connexions and the defendants are numerous.

If our institutions are to command respect, they must take no account of status. The importance of this was well exemplified by the Watergate saga in the United States; and these congressional inquiries were reckoned to be no bar to criminal proceedings.

It may be argued that sanctions busting hardly compares with the seriousness of Watergate. Even if that were so, the sanctions order was thought important enough for prosecutions to be brought against several companies and individuals and substantial penalties imposed.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. BOYD,
St Luke's Nursing Home for the Clergy,
Fitzroy Square, W1.

Religion in schools

From Mr D. Paul King

Sir, the article on religious education in schools by your Religious Affairs Correspondent Mr Clifford Longley (September 25) cannot pass, and probably was not intended to pass, without critical comment.

It was, however, heartening to learn that someone believes schools do have such a predominant influence on the minds of the young: much recent publicity would give the opposite impression.

The numbers taking religious studies at O level in 1974 were not "5,500 out of nearly half a million". There were 59,482, or about 15 per cent of the number taking English language. The figure given by Mr Longley was that for A level.

In 1976, the total entry for external examinations in the subject at 16+ (CSE and O level) was 111,253, and at A level 5,734.

Mr Longley is also under a misapprehension if he thinks that the 1944 Education Act introduced Christianity or religious education into schools.

This has been part of the curriculum ever since there have been schools in this country. Indeed, Christianity is not mentioned in the Act, the content of religious education being determined by agreed syllabus conferences in each local authority.

These do not give the churches "direct and statutory access" to pupils: teachers and elected representatives are equally involved in presenting to schools an agreed programme for the subject.

Certainly religious education in schools needs (and has many) dedicated and well qualified teachers able to relate to their pupils and to encourage an understanding of the nature and claims of religion, not least of Christianity.

The task also demands adequate time, space and resources, as for any effective educational activity.

Much of my time is spent in RE classrooms and I do not have to rely on anecdote and second-hand surveys for pupils' reactions. All is not sweetness and light, but neither is there the universal boredom and arid teaching which Mr Longley so readily assumes.

Denominational instruction in county schools is prohibited by the 1944 Act, so we cannot do the churches' job for them. But we can, and are, providing pupils with some understanding of religious traditions and practice and of their Christian cultural heritage, which in turn assists their own search for meaning and purpose in life.

Yours faithfully,
D. PAUL KING,
Chairman, National Teachers' Committee for Religious Education, (Christian Education Movement),
Barley Brake, Nadderwater,
Exeter, Devon.
September 26.

EEC force in Namibia

From Mr Justin MacCarthy

Sir, Mr Martelli's arguments (September 14) in favour of the inclusion of an EEC contingent in the United Nations force in Namibia are insulting to the record of United Nations peace-keeping forces.

While the leading members of the Community may overflow with knowledge of and sympathy with African problems they reflect little empathy with emerging African nations. United Nations forces which have been drawn from the smaller nations of the world have been consistently successful in earning the trust and respect of those who have sought their help.

Many of these smaller nations once were colonies whose armies have brought more understanding to their United Nations duties than the armies of the leading members of the EEC engaged in similar duties. French paratroops, for example, have not been noted for their tact and sensitivity in the Lebanon.

The EEC has not yet succeeded in conducting its economic affairs without yielding to national bias. Its organization and its decision-making process often seems designed to advance purely national interests.

When it has matured into a truly economic community then consideration should be given to extending its political authority to include defence and to the widening of its foreign policy which that will entail.

To allow the EEC to establish a military contingent in Namibia, even if it were under United Nations control, would be to present the Community with laurels which it has not yet earned and with which it could not yet be expected to cope.

Yours faithfully,
JUSTIN MacCARTHY,
Rockville,
Newtown,
Waterford.

Buying US engines

From Mrs Maurice Edelman

Sir, How very disappointing that Sir Freddy Laker—the free enterprise buccaneer—should have put the short-term interests of himself and his tourist public before the long term interest of the aircraft industry and the country.

Yours faithfully,
MATILDA EDELMAN,
61 St Mary Abbot's Court,
Warwick Gardens, W 14.

Rabbit control

From Mr R. T. R. Pierce

Sir, The results of Mr Boosey's amnesty for all predators (September 15) can be seen on many areas of unkeepered ground, where there are plenty of foxes, crows and magpies and precious little of anything else, be it songbirds or game, apart from rabbits which are not kept down in these circumstances. If he wants to see a really rich and varied wildlife he will find it on highly farmed and well keepered estates where, through game preservation, many other species are also conserved.

Such an estate provides more employment, more wildlife and more food from both crops and game than where nature is allowed to take its course. By far the greater part of our landscape has been created by man and must be managed by him, a principle accepted without question by gardeners.

As for DDT, damningly described by Mr Boosey as "thought to be safe", the fact is that millions of human lives and huge tonnages of crops have been saved by its use without so far as I know one human casualty.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PIERCE,
Chiltern View Farmhouse,
Kingston Stert,
Oxford.

Beating the burglars

From Mr John D. Wheeler

Sir, The sympathy of most people will extend to Mrs Mary Fretwell—*The Times*, September 22. But she is right to ask why the government does not encourage better crime prevention methods by way of grants or rebates under the domestic rating system. The sad truth is that, today, a crime is committed every twelve seconds, and every week there are nearly 12,000 burglaries and robberies. At least half of all those found guilty of or cautioned for burglary in 1976 were under 17 and they broke into people's homes because it is all too easy.

Our hard working police forces do not have the resources to investigate every crime reported and only four out of every ten recorded crimes are solved. Thus the neglected aspect of crime prevention, especially ways of encouraging people to protect themselves and their property, offers one of the best ways of containing the rising crime figures. Rate rebates to the domestic householder who improves the security of the home, with insurance companies offering premium rebates when property is well protected, are probably the best hope for the future.

Simple tactics such as lights and radios operated by time switches, so as to give the impression the property is occupied, will also help. But it is a keen drive towards crime prevention in all its aspects which offers the best hope for containing crime in the future, to which must be added a reminding of moral attitudes and responsibilities.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WHEELER,
Prospective Conservative parliamentary candidate,
City of Westminster, Paddington,
Paddington Conservative Association,
92 Bishop's Bridge Road, W2.
September 25.

Motorways for the motor industry

From Mr David Owen and others

Sir, After four years of Government indecision over major roads policy, we feel justified in looking forward now to a period of constructive progress, based upon the reports of the Leitch committee, the Council on Tribunals and the recent White Paper on English trunk roads—in which routes for industry and to the ports are given the highest priority after the London orbital M25. Yet out of 50 large trunk road schemes in progress in England today, only the Ludlow by-pass is in the West Midlands and it may be two years before any others are started—let alone finished.

There is no indication of urgency, no recognition of the motorway gaps which exist, to the detriment of both the Midlands and the nation. The geographical and industrial heart of England is not going to have free motoring movement for 8-10 more years of hold ups and traffic jams.

Not until then can we expect the completion of M40 from Birmingham to its present terminal east of Oxford (with connexions to Southampton), of "M42" from the M5 at Bromsgrove to the M1 near Nottingham, and of the "Trade Route to Europe" stretching 150 miles to the Haven Ports. When the filibustering of the professional motorway obstructionists is added, then completion of the road network may be deferred until after 1990.

We in our organization account for 72,200 jobs in the Midlands, £265m per annum in wages and salaries, £717m in exports. We believe that the time scale is indefensible and indeed derisory in terms of running an efficient and profitable British economy.

There is one other aspect which has not yet been publicly ventilated: the critical importance of the M40/42 complex on the southern side of the West Midlands conurbation, to the motor industry, thus, if an arc of motor factories and component suppliers is drawn from Wolverhampton, via the Black Country, Bromsgrove and Longbridge round to Leamington and Coventry; and to the arc are attached the Cowley/Abingdon/Swindon factories; it is evident that these "arcs" require connecting now, quite apart from the extra five or six million vehicles forecast to be on the roads by 1990. The situation demands an immediate concentration of effort, finance and execution on the part of government and industry.

Seventy miles of the M1 were built in a year and a half. The road construction industry needs the contracts to reduce its 50,000 unemployed.

We call upon the Government, with the support of the Opposition, to provide the finance and release the pent up energy—swiftly and with real determination!

Yours faithfully,
A. DAVID OWEN, Group Managing Director, Rubery Owen Holdings Limited.
CAMPBELL FRASER, Managing Director, Dunlop Holdings Limited.
BERNARD SCOTT, Executive Chairman, Lucas Industries Limited,
W. P. THOMPSON, Managing Director, Jaguar Rover Triumph Limited,
Darlaston,
Wednesbury,
West Midlands.

Inflation and pay increases

From Mr P. A. Hill

Sir, Your leader (September 26) puts a powerful logical argument against regular rigid pay policies. But is completely fails to deal with the other side of the question: when inflation is (say) 10 per cent per annum, automatic cost of living wage increases must be kept below this figure or inflation is bound to get worse. This may continue indefinitely—indeed why not incorporate it in permanent legislation?

The right of workers to reap the rewards of working for a profitable organization is no problem—this is not a cost of living reward but a "merit" award or "profit element", and should be negotiated and paid distinct from the cost of living increase. Companies operate such schemes for their salaried staff, why not extend the two-tier increase to all workers? Cost of living rises would still protect everyone against inflation and the present lack of incentive to work for the success of the company would be remedied.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. HILL,
23 St Ann's Park Road,
SW18.

From the Bishop of Peterborough

Sir, Why do not firms, which make large profits, reduce the selling price of their goods, and thereby benefit consumers, increase the value of the pound, and so put an end to the perpetual putting up of wages and salaries?

Yours faithfully,
†DOUGLAS PETRIBURG,
The Palace,
Peterborough.

Saving legal archives

From the chairman of council, British Records Association

Sir, Dr C. T. Watts (The Times, September 25) paints a deplorable picture and perhaps this Association can give him some comfort. Since 1932 its Records Preservation Section, which is housed in Master's Court, The Charterhouse, and which employs a qualified archivist, has been rescuing and distributing to suitable repositories material from solicitors' offices throughout the London area.

This work is financed by the subscriptions of members of the Association, by grants from the repositories to which material is sent, and by a grant-in-aid from the Civil Service Department. It could do much more if it were helped more generously by those who benefit from the work, but a visit to the Charterhouse would demonstrate to anyone who is interested how many of the legal profession have already responded to repeated appeals from us.

Yours etc.,
DOROTHY M. OWEN, Chairman of council,
British Records Association,
The Charterhouse, EC1.

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE

September 28: The Prince of Wales, as Patron, this evening attended a Reception given by the 1978/79 Joint Services Expedition to the Chagos Archipelago at Williams and Glyn's Bank, Whitehall.

His Royal Highness was present later at the Annual Banquet of the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries at the Grosvenor House Hotel, London.

The Prince of Wales travelled to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and returned to Balmoral by Royal Train.

KENSINGTON PALACE

September 28: The Duke of Gloucester, as Colonel-in-Chief, visited the Royal Pioneer Corps, Bicester today.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

September 28: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, this evening attended a Charity Dinner and Auction in aid of The Spastics Society at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

Brenda Lady Cook wishes to thank all those who have so kindly written to her on the death of her husband, Sir Francis Cook. She hopes to answer all letters in time.

A memorial service for Judge Richard Marven Hale Everett, QC, will take place in Gray's Inn Chapel on Thursday, October 5, at 4.45 pm.

Birthdays today

Mr Herbert Agar, 81; Professor Sir Norman Anderson, QC, 70; Lord Barnby, 94; the Earl of Bradford, 67; Sir William Butlin, 79; Miss Greer Garson, 70; Mr Alan Green, 67; Air Marshal Sir Edouard Grundy, 70; Mr Trevor Howard, 62; Professor R. V. Jones, 67; Sir Robert Taylor, 66.

Today's engagements

Election of Lord Mayor, service at St Lawrence Jewry, 11, followed by procession to Guildhall.

Arms Fair, Royal Lancaster Hotel, Bayswater Road, 11-8.

Recitals: Richard Townend, organ, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.30. Christopher Kent, organ, St Stephen's, 12.30. Singers' workshop, St Mary Woolnoth, 1.10. Recorded Music, Mozart and Rachmaninov, Holy Sepulchre, 1.15.

Lectures: Turner in Venice, Tate Gallery 1. Audrey Williamson on "Shaw and William Morris", Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, 7.

Walk: The seventeenth-century architect, Wren, meet Monument station, 7 pm.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Sir Roden Cutler, VC, to be Governor of New South Wales for a further two years from January 20.

Miss Constance Cummings, Mr Richard Findlater, Mr William Gaskill, Mr Richard Imison (BBC Radio Drama), Lord Snowdon and Mr Julian Thompson (director of Sotheby's), join the Council of the English Stage Company.

RAF marine craft anniversary service

A thanksgiving service to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the RAF Marine Service will be held at St Clement Danes, Strand, on Sunday, during which an anniversary plate will be presented to the church by members of the Air Sea Rescue and Marine Craft Sections Club. The Rev S. R. Renowden will officiate and lessons will be read by Group Captain L. R. Flower, president of the Air Sea Rescue and Marine Craft Sections Club, and Group Captain J. N. Burgess, Director of Marine Craft (RAF).

Service of thanksgiving

Agricultural Mortgage Corporation

As part of its golden jubilee celebrations the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation yesterday held a harvest service of thanksgiving at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall, by permission of the vicar. The Rev Basil Watson, who gave an address. City friends of the AMC who are associated with the agricultural industry attended.

Funeral

Lord Forres

The funeral of Lord Forres took place at Tannadice church, near Forfar yesterday. The Rev J. Hampster Taylor officiated. Those present included:

The Hon Alastair Williamson (son), and the Hon Mrs Nigel Baring and the Hon Mrs Peter Dobree Bell (sons-in-law and daughters), the Hon Ian Williamson (brother), Mr and the Hon Mrs James Longmore (brother-in-law and sister), Mr and Mrs A. F. F. Williamson, Mr James Williamson, Mrs Percy Robertson, Mr and Mrs J. S. Watt, Mrs J. Naylor, Major Alick Ogilvie, Mr Andrew Lawson, Professor Lendrum, Dr Andrew Lendrum, the Earl of Wooltton.

The Earl and Countess of Southesk, the Countess of Northesk, Sir James Fergusson, Major G. M. Osborne, Brigadier A. Oliver, Colonel G. W. Dunn, Mrs Euan Guthrie, Colonel Carnegy Arbuthnot, Colonel W. J. Campbell Thomson, Mr Robert Steuart Fothringham.



Colonel and Alderman Ronald Gardner-Thorpe (left) and Mr Kenneth Ballard, the new City of London Sheriffs, photographed yesterday.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. R. Fleming and Miss C. J. Wake

The engagement is announced between Adam, son of the late Mr R. E. Fleming and the Hon Mrs Fleming, of Leygore Manor, Northleach, Gloucestershire, and Caroline, younger daughter of Sir Hereward and Lady Wake, of Courteenhall, Northamptonshire.

Mr C. W. D. P. Consett and Miss C. H. Burston

The engagement is announced between Christopher, second son of Lieutenant Colonel M. C. W. P. Consett, TD, and the late Mrs Consett, of Brawith Hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire, and Caroline, only daughter of Sir Samuel and Lady Burston, of Noss Estate, Casterton, Victoria, Australia.

Mr R. C. Gaymer and Miss L. S. E. Palmour

The engagement is announced between Robin, younger son of Mr and Mrs P. H. Gaymer, of Naivasha, Kenya, and Lesley, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. Palmour, of Fryerning, Essex.

Mr J. R. Howard and Miss A. O. M. Pritchard

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of Mr and Mrs Ralph Howard, of Panfields, Denne Park, Horsham, Sussex, and Anne, younger daughter of the late Mr Patrick J. Pritchard and Mrs Mary Pritchard, of Lea House, Caterham, Surrey.

Dr N. J. Masters and Miss S. A. Thyer

The engagement is announced between Nigel, elder son of the late Dr E. J. Masters and of Mrs Masters, of Blackheath, London, and Sally, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Thyer, of Ruislip, Middlesex.

Mr J. C. G. Montague-Jones and Miss A. J. Williams

The engagement is announced between John Clive Gough, son of Brigadier R. Montague-Jones, CBE, of Swanage, Dorset, and Amanda Jane, daughter of the late Mr W. Dudley Williams, DFC, and Mrs Williams, of Broadmayne, Dorset.

Mr L. H. L. R. Rowell and Miss C. U. W. Roberts

The engagement is announced between Lancelot, eldest son of Mr and Mrs L. N. Rowell, of Enfield, Middlesex, and Charlotte, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. R. Roberts, of Little London, Heathfield, Sussex.

Mr J. G. Trotter and Miss J. K. Mills

The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs G. W. Trotter, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Joanna, younger daughter of Major and Mrs A. D. Mills, of Wimbledon, SW19.

Mr R. W. E. Charlton and Miss C. M. G. Maringe

The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Colonel and Mrs Wingate Charlton, of Great Canfield Park, Takeley, Essex, and Claudine, daughter of M and Mme Hubert Maringe, of Champlin, La Nièvre and 65 Avenue Paul Doumer, Paris, 16 ème.

Mr J. H. Crossman and Miss N. F. E. Catchpole

The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Lieutenant-Commander J. Crossman, DSO, AFC, and Mrs Crossman, of 5 Astley Crescent, Hunstanton, Norfolk, and Nicola, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. Catchpole, of 187 Drayton High Road, Drayton, Norwich.

Mr H. B. Deschampsneufs and Miss L. J. Owen

The engagement is announced between Hugo, son of Mr H. Deschampsneufs, of London, SW1, and Mrs D. P. Runtz, of Beaconsfield, and Linda Jane, elder daughter of Rear-Admiral and Mrs R. A. J. Owen, of High Bank, Martin, Fordingbridge, Hampshire.

Mr J. H. Goldsmith and Mrs A. F. W. Ionides

The engagement is announced between John, only son of the late Sir Allen Goldsmith, KCVO, and of Lady Goldsmith, of The Mill House, Throwley, Kent, and Anthea (née Ionides, formerly Weekley) of 27 North Road, Highgate Village, elder daughter of the late Theodore A. M. Ionides, RNVR, and of Mrs A. J. Robinson, FRIBA.

Mr D. F. Mayhew and Miss E. H. Pusinelli

The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs Christopher Mayhew, of Wimbledon, and Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Lennox Pusinelli, of Thornton Dale, North Yorkshire.

Mr N. J. T. Rice and Miss M. H. Bath

The engagement is announced between Nigel, elder son of Mr and Mrs James Rice, of Overijse, Belgium, and Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Bath, of Brussels and Kew Gardens, Surrey.

Mr S. J. Savage and Miss S. M. Walker

The engagement is announced between Steven John, son of Mr and Mrs R. G. Savage, of Heaton Moor, Stockport, Cheshire, and Susan Marion, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. H. Walker of Chiddingfold, Surrey.

Dr J. R. Sedgwick and Miss F. P. Willis

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr R. Sedgwick and the late Mrs Margot Sedgwick, of Ivy House, Ham Common, and Fiona, youngest daughter of the late Mr R. J. Willis and of Mrs H. A. Willis, of Carshalton, Surrey.

Orloff tureen withdrawn from sale of silver

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A silver tureen from the famous Orloff service, ordered by Catherine the Great of Russia from a leading Parisian firm in 1770 for presentation to her lover, Count Gregory Orloff, was withdrawn from Christie's New York sale of silver on Wednesday. It was the star lot of the sale, the property of Margaret Rockefeller de Larrain, formerly the Marquesa de Cuevas.

No explanation for its withdrawal from the sale was given. Christie's would only say yesterday that it had been withdrawn at the owner's request.

The sale totalled £185,872, with 3 per cent unsold. Also included in the sale were a pair of silver wine coolers made for Catherine the Great by Zacharias Deichmann of St Petersburg in 1766, part of the service used by her at the Tsarkoye Selo Palace. They were sold for $9,500 (estimate $10,000 to $15,000) or £4,821 to Gorevic, a New York dealer.

The top price of the day was $16,500 (estimate $5,000 to $6,000) or £8,357, paid by Premseller of Amsterdam for a tapering Dutch beaker of 1700 engraved with a coat of arms and a long inscription.

At Sotheby's in London yesterday a sale of jewels met strong competition, especially for coloured stones and antique pieces. The sale totalled £328,263, with 6 per cent unsold. The top price was £19,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) for a sapphire and diamond collar.

Among the curiosities was a gold and Roman mosaic girdle, comprising a row of 33 circular plaques, supporting further plaques on thin gold chains and a dagger; Normand paid £3,200 for the piece which dates from the late nineteenth century (estimate £2,000 to £4,000).

A King and Chasemore auction on Wednesday night included a collection of hunting weapons passed down in th eGerman family of the Counts von der Ohe. The collection totalled £28,765, with a few unsold lots. A German wheellock rifle by Martin-Adam made £1,850 (estimate £1,500-£2,500) to Fairclough.

Carpet prices took Parsons, Welch and Cowell, the Sevenoaks auctioneers, by surprise in their two-day auction which finished yesterday. It totalled £65,000, with some forty out of 1,098 lots unsold. A Caucasian rug with sunburst medallions surrounded by animals and birds made £1,350 (estimate £200); a second similar rug made £1,300 (estimate £200).

A sale of European ceramics at Christie's South Kensington made £11,992, with 7 per cent unsold. It included an unusual collection of Staffordshire figures, mainly of poodles, which totalled £1,910.

Kent Opera

The Duke of Kent has become patron of Kent Opera, which celebrates its tenth birthday next year. At the same time Sir Michael Tippett will become the company's president.

Theatre award

The 1978 Hugh Beaumont Award, for the most promising young theatre director outside the West End, has been won by Mr William Alexander for his production of *Class Enemy* at the Royal Court and productions for the Royal Shakespeare Company at The Warehouse and The Other Place.

Treasures saved

An Old Master painting, first valued at £40,000, which was sold for £260,000 at Christie's, has saved other treasures at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, from being sold at auction, the National Trust for Scotland said yesterday.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR W. O. JAMES

Research on plant physiology

Professor W. O. James, FRS, who was Professor of Botany at Imperial College London from 1959 to 1967, died on September 15 at the age of 78. He was responsible for much fundamental research into the physiology of plants.

William Owen James was born in 1900 at Tottenham in North London and was educated at Tottenham Grammar School. On leaving school he was articled to a firm of chartered accountants, but in 1919 a breakdown in his health made it necessary for him to seek a more open air life. He took up the study of botany and went up to Reading University to read Agricultural Botany under Professor Walter Stiles. Having graduated with an external BSc degree of London University, he went in 1923 to Cambridge to do research on photosynthesis under the direction of Professor F. F. Blackman. In these first researches James showed the same care and precision which was to characterize his laboratory work throughout his life and the analysis of the effects of external factors on the rate of photosynthesis which he made was an outstanding contribution. He left Cambridge to join Professor V. H. Blackman's Institute for Plant Physiology at Rothamsted in 1925 and there he remained until 1927, when he was invited to Oxford as University Demonstrator in Botany. In 1946 he was given the title of Reader in Botany.

As lecturer and teacher James was brilliant, so that from 1929 until 1958, when he left Oxford, he was surrounded by a group of enthusiastic and hardworking plant physiologists who owed much to his encouragement and criticism. He was troubled in the years following 1933 with a periodic return of acute ill-health, which culminated in 1937 in so complete a breakdown that for some time it was doubtful if he would recover. He slowly regained his health, aided by the tireless nursing and encouragement of his wife, and returned to his teaching and studies in Oxford.

During the war years James was a prime mover in the Oxford Medicinal Plant Scheme and diverted all his efforts into the collection, production and testing of medicinally important plant products. In the course of this he developed an interest in alkaloids with respect to their medicinal value and to their functions in the plant. In addition he and his wife, who was also a plant physiologist, organized publicity, wrote articles, made films and gave lectures in order to gain the assistance of country people in collecting drug plants.

After the war James again turned his attention to academic research and in 1952 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1953 he published his most important book, *Plant Respiration*, which summarized and may be said to have concluded a whole epoch of plant physiology. In the years that followed 1950, he seemed to his friends to realize for the first time that his old pupils and colleagues held him in admiration and affection and he pursued his work and pleasures with more zest than ever. In addition to his co-editorship of the *New Phytologist*, he became a member of the editorial panel of *Endeavour* and undertook many literary pursuits among which was the writing of an amusing gardening book, *Background to Gardening*, which became a best-seller.

In 1958 James accepted the invitation to become Professor of Botany at Imperial College. He undertook the administration and supervision of the Botany Department with decision and vigour. Universities were still expanding and he promoted new lines of work in plant taxonomy, paleobotany and the study of nitrogen fixation. Especially, however, he gathered round him a research group, in which he was personally active, who pioneered work on the extraction of cell organelles and the investigation of the relation between their physiology and their ultrastructure, revealed by the still relatively recent techniques of electron microscopy.

In 1966 he had another long period of illness and he retired in June, 1967. His health recovered after retirement and he brought out a complete revision of *Plant Respiration*, served for two years on the Royal Society's sectional committee on Botany, and continued to keep in touch with former colleagues. At the end of 1977 he and his wife emigrated to New Zealand where their two daughters had lived for many years. It was only a few months after they had found themselves a new permanent home that he died.

Perhaps James's most remarkable characteristics were his width of interest and the diversity of his activities both within and without science, for throughout his life he was always on the borders of ill health. His hobbies not only included gardening, photography and amateur theatricals, but he was also a model railway enthusiast and delighted the children of his colleagues with his railway parties. In retirement he bought a motor boat and for several years enjoyed sailing on the Thames.

He had married Gladys Macphail Redfern in 1928. All who knew the couple recognized the part which Gladys James played in supporting a husband of uncertain health during a distinguished and productive career.

MR DAVID HOLDSWORTH

Mr David Holdsworth, CBE, QPM, who was chief Constable of the Thames Valley Police for eight years until his retirement in August, died yesterday at the age of 60. He had been off work for several months before his retirement through ill health. Mr Holdsworth had been a policeman since 1939. He was educated at Sherborne and the Metropolitan Police College, Hendon. His career began with the Metropolitan Police Force but was interrupted during the war in he which he served with the Devonshire Regiment. He took part in the D-Day landings, was wounded and mentioned in dispatches. He rejoined the Metropolitan Police in 1945 and served in Chelsea for seven years. For a further four years he was a staff officer at a midlands police college. From 1956 to 1964 he was Assistant Chief Constable of Wiltshire, leaving to become Oxfordshire Chief Constable.

Four years later Thames Valley Police was formed from the amalgamation of the Oxford, Oxfordshire, Reading, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire constabularies. He was its first Deputy Chief Constable. He became Chief Constable of the force in 1970. In 1968 he was awarded the Queens Police Medal and in 1976 he was made a CBE.

He held uncompromising views on many subjects: Once he described one of the Windsor free pop festivals as "a gigantic drug inspired breach of the peace". He authorized the shutting down of the 1974 Windsor pop festival and the ejection of 2,500 fans from Windsor Great Park. A ban on the release of details of burglaries to the press, radio and television caused a storm of criticism in 1973 and prompted a letter to *The Times* signed by 22 newspaper news agency and programme editors. Publicity encouraged crime, he said.

He had a keen interest in the scout movement and enjoyed oil painting in his spare time. He was the recipient, in addition to his British decorations, of numerous honours from governments overseas, including those of West Germany, Denmark and Holland.

He married, in 1940, Diana Mary, daughter of Keith Hugh Williams.

MR FREDERICK WILKINSON

Mr Frederick Wilkinson, OBE, died on September 24 at the age of 87. He was educated at Dudley Grammar School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. His university career was interrupted by war service in France, Egypt and Italy, first as a Captain in the South Staffordshire Regiment and later as a Wing Adjutant in the RAF.

On leaving Cambridge in 1920 he was appointed Senior History Master and a Housemaster at Liverpool College. In 1927 he moved across the Mersey to his first headship at Wallasey Grammar School, now the Henry Meoles School. The school expanded rapidly, both in numbers and in activities and his influence has survived to this day even through changes of status, buildings and name. In 1934 he moved to London as Headmaster of the Polytechnic School in Regent Street, and then in 1937 he was appointed Headmaster of Latymer Upper School.

Without sacrificing the high academic standards he inherited from his predecessors he broadened and humanized the education the school provided. A wide range of activities outside the classroom were introduced, not only in music and drama, in which he was heavily involved personally, but also in games, notably boats. At Wallasey in the 1930s he had given practical expression to his passionate belief in the importance of mutual understanding between young people by forming close links, including exchanges and joint camps, with a school in Berlin. At Latymer, in 1948, when both London and Hamburg still bore the physical scars of war, he established an exchange with the Gelehrtenschule des Johanneums which has remained unbroken for thirty years. He saw Latymer Upper School through the trials of evacuation in 1939 and the transition from Aided to Direct Grant status in 1945. He retired in 1957.

His wife, Edith Mary Previté Orton, whom he married in 1924, died in 1968.

MR C. W. TANDY GREEN, GC

Mr C. W. Tandy Green, GC, died on September 26. Tandy Green, who was then Superintendent Engineer of the Bengal Public Works Department, gained the Empire Gallantry Medal in May, 1934, for helping to save the life of Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal from an assassination attempt by two terrorists. Hearing a shot and seeing a man pointing a pistol at the Governor at a race meeting in Darjeeling, Tandy Green rushed on the assailant, though unarmed himself, and pulled him to the ground. The other assailant was overpowered by a native administrator, Shri Bhupendra, who was also decorated with the Medal. The Empire Gallantry Medal was translated George Cross in 1940.

MR ALFRED NACCACHE

Former President of Lebanon

Mr Alfred Naccache, a form President of the Lebanon, d on September 26, at the age 91. He was born in Beirut 1888 and, after taking a l degree at the Jesuit Univers of Beirut, embarked on a ju cial career, rising eventually the Presidency of the Court Appeal. In 1941, while the Le non was under the control Vichy France, he was appoint President by the High Comm sioner, General Dentz, and tained this office under the F French after the country l been occupied by the All later that year.

In 1943 he was dismissed the Free French Delega General, General Catroux, a for many years thereafter mained in political eclipse, views being too pro-French a too little Nationalist for the p vailing taste of the country. 1952, however, he was brou back into the field of act politics by the then Preside Camille Chamoun, under wh he served as Foreign Minis from 1953 to 1955; he w however, unsuccessful in t general election of 1957 a was not included in the gove ment formed thereafter, whe upon he withdrew from politi and became a banker.

LORD FORRES

Lord Forres, 3rd Baron, di on September 22 at the age 55. John Archibald Harfo Williamson was born on Oct ber 30, 1922, the son of t 2nd Baron. Educated at Et and Trinity College, Cambrid he served during the Seco World War with the Bla Watch in North Africa, Sici and Normandy, where he w mentioned in despatches a subsequently with the 6th B tish Armoured Division in Ita and Austria. He succeeded h father in 1945.

He was a director of sever companies, was a past presider of the Royal Forest Agricu tural Association and was founder member of the Britis Charollais Cattle Society.

He was twice married, first in 1945, to Gillian Ann Macle daughter of Major J. Macle Grant. They had one son an two daughters. This marriag ended in divorce in 1967 an he married, secondly, Ceci Josephine, elder daughter Sir Alexander Gordon Cun ming, Bt, and widow of th Second Earl of Woolton. Th marriage was dissolved in 197

His heir is his son, the Ho Alastair Stephen Grant William son.

Appointments Vacant also on page 11

Luncheon

City of London Sheriffs

Colonel and Alderman Ronald Gardner-Thorpe and Mr Kenneth Ballard, who were admitted to the office of Sheriff yesterday, were hosts at an inauguration breakfast held at Grocers' Hall. The Recorder of London proposed the health of the retiring Sheriffs and Sir Ralph Perring welcomed the new Sheriffs. Other guests included the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Lord Chief Justice.

Dinners

Royal College of Surgeons of England

A dinner was held yesterday at College House on the occasion of the annual meeting of fellows and members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England at the University College of Swansea. Mr Reginald Murley, president, was in the chair and the Mayor of Swansea, the Principal of University College, and the senior Vice-President of the college also spoke. The guests included the Provost of the Welsh National School of Medicine, the Registrar and Bursar of the University College of Swansea.

Paviors' Company

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies were present at a ladies' dinner held by the Paviors' Company at the Mansion House yesterday. The speakers were the Master, Mr R. J. Eaton, the Lord Mayor, the Upper Warden, Sir Graham Rowlandson, and the Dean of St Paul's. Among the guests were:

The Netherlands Ambassador, the Recorder of London, the Chairman of the Woolmgth Society and the Masters of the Cutlers' and Coopers' Companies and the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators.

RAF Malta

A guest night was held last night at the Officers' Mess, RAF Luqa, Malta, to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the RAF and the sixtieth anniversary of the RAF in Malta. The Air Commander Malta, Air Commodore H. D. Hall, the Station Commander, RAF Luqa, Group Captain C. A. Vasey, and other RAF officers were hosts. Wing Commander R. L. Greenhall, the president of the mess committee, presided.

Service dinners

The Second Royal Tank Regiment

A representative gathering of past and present officers of The Second Royal Tank Regiment gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club yesterday in honour and appreciation of Major-General and Mrs Patrick Hobart, and to mark General Hobart's long tenure of office as a Colonel Commandant, Royal Tank Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Bentley, present Commanding Officer, presided.

RAF Chaplains' Branch

The Church of Scotland and Free Churches Chaplains, RAF, held their annual dinner at the RAF Chaplains' School, Amport House, last night. The vice-principal, the Rev R. R. Brown, presided. The guest of honour, Air Marshal Sir John Gingell, Air Member for Personnel, was welcomed by the principal chaplain, the Rev A. Revell. Others present included:

Air Vice-Marshal D. G. Batley, Deputy-General Personnel Services RAF, Air Commodore P. J. Tamblin, director WRAF, and the Ven B. J. Wilson, chaplain-in-chief.

Reception

Dearden Farrow

The Lord Mayor, Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, was the guest of honour at a reception held yesterday by the partners of Dearden Farrow, chartered accountants, to mark the formal opening by the Lord Mayor of their new London offices at 1 Serjeants' Inn.

Latest wills

Mr Reginald Leonard King, of Gravesend, Kent, company secretary, left £36,198 net. He left all his property to the Spastics Society.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Ellis, Mr Charles Harold, of Addington, Surrey £451,763

Bladon, Miss Edith Margaret, of Kirk Ella £166,669

Finch, Mr Cecil Frederick, of Cheltenham (intestate) .. £201,600

Gash, Rev Iver John, of Oxford £452,782

Shaw, Mr Kenneth, of Hove, East Sussex £145,347

Taylor, Mr Charles John, of Staplehurst, Kent £124,251

Church news

Retirements

The Rev C. C. J. Lacey, as Vicar of St Edmund's, Weymouth.

The Rev G. Lewis, as Rector of Litton Cheney and Puncknowle with Swyre, diocese of Salisbury, on Nov 30.

The Right Rev J. H. L. Phillips, as priest-in-charge of East and West Lulworth, diocese of Salisbury, on Oct 10.

Canon W. G. Rowley, as priest-in-charge of Powerstock with West Milton, Witherstone and North Poorton and as non-residentiary canon of Salisbury Cathedral, on Oct 31.

The Rev G. T. N. Solomon, as Rector of Corsley with Chapmanslade, diocese of Salisbury, on Oct 31.

Church in Wales

Diocese of Bangor

The Rev E. E. Hughes, Rector of Dolgellau, to be a canon of Bangor Cathedral.

The Rev T. R. Blackshaw, curate of St Hugh Lewsey, Luton, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of Llandinam with Trefeglwys with Penstrowed.

25 years ago

From *The Times* of Tuesday, September 29, 1953.

Anglia and Prefect

By Our Motoring Correspondent

The Ford Motor Company announced last night their plans to meet the growing competition at home and abroad in the small car market. Two cars, a new Anglia and a new Prefect, with the same technical specification but having a two-door and four-door saloon body respectively were shown to the press by Sir Patrick Hennessy, the deputy chairman and managing director who emphasized that the cars were the first phase of the Ford car programme for 1954. The designers of the new Fords have overcome the difficulty of providing a body with good overall lines and adequate passenger room on a short wheelbase of 87in. Both are full four-seater saloons with winding windows and exterior access to the luggage boot . . . An important aspect of the competition that is now developing among the manufacturers of small cars is price. The new Anglia costs £360 plus £151 2s 6d purchase tax, and the new Prefect costs £395 plus £165 14s 2d. The basic price of the Ford Anglia is therefore £21 more than that of the £339 Standard Eight

Schools Proms

The Greater Twin Cities' Youth Symphonies, from Minneapolis and St Paul, in the United States, will be the international guest performers at this year's Schools Proms at the Albert Hall, London, from November 28 to 30.

Science report

Medicine: Treating metal poisoning

By the Staff of *Nature*

Increasing public concern over poisoning by heavy metals such as cadmium or plutonium has not in general been matched by advances in appropriate therapy, whether the poisoning occurs as a result of accident, or by prolonged and prolonged exposure in a hazardous environment, the present treatment for the removal of these poisonous metals from the body by means ensures their complete removal.

Dr F. Schubert and Dr S. Hogh Derr, of Hope College, Michigan, have proposed a demonstrably superior approach to the question. A commonly applied treatment consists of dosing the patient with a chemical compound, known as a chelant, that tends to form complexes with the ingested metal, neutralizing it and enabling the body to get rid of some of the now less harmful poison by excretion.

By choosing a carefully selected mixture of such compounds, the researchers have been able to show not only that an experimental animal given a normally lethal amount of cadmium will survive, but that radioactive plutonium compounds can be eliminated after very few treatments over a comparatively short period.

The new treatment, which to some extent mimics the natural defences of the body, is based on the use of a mixture of chemical compounds that separately have only limited effects on the poisoning. The combination, however, can in principle completely prevent the toxic consequence of exposure to heavy metals and may provide an important new defence against those industrial hazards.

Source: *Nature* September 28 (275, 311; 1978)

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Write immediately, preferably giving your telephone number, as preliminary interviews will take place in the next few weeks.

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

هكذا من الأصل

Foord surveyors

MPs call for more power to question ministers' orders to state industry

Nicholas Hirst

An all-party report today makes wideranging recommendations for improving the accountability to Parliament of nationalized industries.

In its conclusions on the first legislative hearing on a Bill, the select committee on nationalized industries says that any specific directions given by ministers should be subject to parliamentary scrutiny, and that the select committee should be able to vet appointments of chairmen.

The hearings took place into Bill to reorganize the electricity supply industry, which was published in draft form because the Liberals refused to give the Government the necessary backing to get it through the House of Commons.

A tentative move towards pre-legislative hearings of Bills has been taken by the select committee on procedure, which will make its first report to the House at the end of the last session.

It recommended that standing committees to which Bills are referred should be permitted to have up to three sittings in the form of a select committee to take evidence from the public.

The select committee on nationalized industries has gone much further than that in proposing a report with conclusions which are of a wider scope that the Bill it considered.

But a further suggestion of a selection committee on procedure was that Bills of a technical, non-partisan, or non-urgent character might be suitable for committal to select committee, which would permit detailed amendments. A debate on its recommendations is expected in the next session when its conclusion the nationalized industries select committee argues that parliamentary accountability could be greatly improved if "pre-legislative scrutiny" were introduced more widely".

In today's report on the electricity supply industry, the committee makes no specific recommendations as to how it should be reorganized. The committee is convinced, however, that legislation ought to be brought in during the next session which would take account of the weight of evidence presented to it.

This was welcomed yesterday by Mr John Lyons, secretary of the trade union side of the industry.

The weight of evidence clearly supports the framework of the structure in the draft Bill, which would set up a Central Electricity Board, amalgamating the present Central Electricity Generating Board and the Electricity Council.

Area boards would have management autonomy but would be subsidiary to the CEB and not statutory authorities in their own right.

A most controversial aspect of the Bill, however, was that the Secretary of State for Energy, not the board, should appoint the members of area boards.

An acceptable compromise whereby only part-time area board members should be government appointees, emerges from the evidence.

The Bill widely extends the duties of the electricity supply industry and the powers of the Secretary of State to intervene in its affairs. The CEB would be obliged "to have regard to such requirements of national energy policy as may from time to time be communicated to it by the Secretary of State".

The minister would also have the power to give specific directions to the CEB on matters which affected the national interest.

The select committee thought the power of specific direction was "entirely appropriate Ministerial influence should be precise, overt and subject to parliamentary scrutiny."

Leading article, page 17

Lucas loses long fight for French company

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Sept 28

The Lucas group's ambition to achieve Continental supremacy in the production of automobile starters faltered today when it lost its long battle to get control of the Ducellier Company, the leading French maker of starters.

The Ducellier-Bendix-Air Equipement Company, which is controlled by the Bendix Corporation in the United States, anounced this morning that it had sold its 51 per cent share in Ducellier to the French group Ferodo.

Lucas, which already owned 49 per cent of the Ducellier, had a right of preemption on the Bendix shares and had offered Fr120m (£13.3m) for them. The 49 per cent is owned by Lucas France SA, the French subsidiary of the British group, whose struggle to obtain the rest of the shares goes back to the beginning of the year.

As a result of this morning's deal, Ferodo, the leading French maker of autoelectrical equipment, becomes second only to Bosch of West Germany in this field in Europe. Ferodo had the same ambition as Lucas, and last year got control of the Cibie, Marshal and Paris-Rhone companies, which make headlamps, spark plugs, alternators and small electrical components.

In addition to this competition, Lucas faced months of stalling by the French Government, which refused to authorize its purchase of the Bendix holding.

When Peugeot-Citroën announced it was taking over Chrysler's European operations, including Chrysler UK, there was talk that a bargain might be struck between Britain and France enabling Lucas to get Ducellier, but it did not come off.

It seems that Lucas, despairing of ever being able to pull off the deal in the face of the French Government's stalling, withdrew its candidature, thus making the Ferodo takeover possible. The question now is whether it will want to remain a minority 49 per cent holder

Price Commission investigation called off as Marley abandons plan to increase tile prices

By Derek Harris

Marley Tile, part of the Marley group and market leader in its sector, has abandoned a planned price rise of an average 4.5 per cent on concrete roof tiles and fittings following the Price Commission's decision last week to investigate.

Marley group, chaired by Mr Owen Aisher, is the first company to withdraw at such a late stage. But in the past year there have been around 100 companies which have either withdrawn proposed price rises or modified them before the commission actually announced an investigation.

It was open to the commission to continue with the investigation, but it has decided to cancel it.

Marley raised its roof tile price last April by 6 per cent and claims that on a list basis it may be operating at some 5 per cent below prices in much of the rest of the sector. But it is difficult to compare prices because of the complex discounting structure.

It looks likely that with the costs of materials having risen considerably since last April, particularly in the case of cement which is the major raw material, Marley will go to the commission again with a fresh price proposal. But the company indicated last night that this was unlikely before January, which means the commission's action will have effectively frozen Marley roof tile prices for at least three months.

Marley's roof tiles division contributes possibly a third of the profits within the United Kingdom of the Marley group. In the first six months of this year deliveries were 6 per cent up.



Mr Owen Aisher

Undertakings switch: Monitoring of undertakings by some companies following Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigations is to be switched from the Office of Fair Trading to the Price Commission. Five companies are involved where monitoring primarily is of prices and profits, it was announced last night by Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Powers to switch this form of monitoring, thought to be more appropriate to Price Commission procedure, were taken last year when the new Price Commission was set up. There have since been suggestions, in the review of competition policy still going on, that the Price Commission and Monopolies Commision might eventually be merged with some adjustments of the role of the OFT.

The 'China touch' inspires Germans

News from Communist China has helped give an unexpected boost to West Germany's stock exchanges.

Over the past week, the share markets, as measured by the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung Index, have advanced to highs for the year. Yesterday's index reading of 65.53 was only a fraction below the postwar high of 268.67 recorded nearly nine years ago.

Although more optimistic forecasts about the German economy from the Federal Bank and the IFO economic research institute have improved sentiment, many observers were expecting a period of consolidation to result from profit-taking by institutions following the steady rise in share prices since May.

Instead the news that China is prepared to award West German companies contracts worth Dm8,000m to modernize its coal industry has given the markets a new impulse and enriched their vocabulary by creating a whole new category of shares—those with the "China touch".

Although it will probably take many months before the framework agreements reached in Peking last week between a visiting German delegation and the Chinese authorities are translated into contracts, the prospect of increased trade between the two countries has fired the imagination of German bankers and businessmen.

Even before last week's announcement, I was struck to hear a senior bank economist in Frankfurt describe China as one of the future "supports" of the German economy. German businessmen feel that they should be able to profit handsomely from China's ambitious plans for industrialization.

According to the West Berlin-based economic research institute (DIW) industrial production in China should rise by more than 10 per cent a year to 1958 with volume investments in the next eight years matching those made since 1950. The institute has reported that China plans to build up 14 centres of heavy industry by the middle of the next decade.

Around 120 large scale projects are planned including the construction of 10 steel works, 30 power stations, six long-distance railways and five ports and the development of eight coal and 19 metal mines and 10 new oil and gas fields.

At first sight Europe might appear ill placed to benefit from this planned leap forward. But the framework agreement reached with the Germans provides for financing through long-term bank credits.

By abandoning their aversion to debt, the Chinese have opened the way for Europe to participate on a substantial scale in at least the first stage of their industrialization programme. German bankers believe that if the Chinese can now build up their export industry, prospects are good for a longer term trade partnership with Western Europe.

Peter Norman

Wimpey and Vickers shares fall sharply

By Our Financial Staff

Shares in George Wimpey, Britain's biggest building contractor, slumped by 8p to 87p in the stock market yesterday after the company reported an unexpected drop in first half profits from £17.5m to £14.5m.

Part of the drop was accounted for by a rise in interest charges from £1.5m to £4.0m, but Wimpey's results have also begun to reflect the effects of the recession in the United Kingdom construction market which started two years ago.

Mr R. B. Smith, the chairman, says that the value of work carried out during the first half rose by 20 per cent to £406m. The greater part of the increase relates to the domestic market where sales of private houses have been at "a very satisfactory level", and construction volumes have increased.

First-half results from Vickers show how serious the nationalization of its shipbuilding and airframe interests are proving to profits.

Pre-tax profits in the half-year to the end of June have dropped from £18.1m to only £5.2m, and the group has decided to pay only a maintained dividend of 5.75p a share gross.

The group reports no further progress on the nationalization terms it expects to get from the Government. Payment on account so far amounts to only £10.1m although outside hopes are now pitched in the region of £125m or more. The shares dropped 6p yesterday to 186p.

Fierce competition, largely from COMECON countries in the West European tyre market, depressed Dunlop Holdings's profits in the first half of the year. Profits were down by a third at £22m, and while Britain's largest tyre group reported a 9 per cent increase in sales value so far this year to £749m, volume sales were little changed.

Financial Editor, page 21

Both sides at Vauxhall agree to further talks

By R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Union negotiators from Vauxhall Motors' plants at Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port on Merseyside reported to shop stewards yesterday on the company's reply to their latest pay claim.

Vauxhall's proposals, which are broadly in line with the Government's 5 per cent pay guidelines, have already been turned down by the trade union side of the company's joint negotiating committee, but—unlike the situation at Ford—the door has been left open by both sides for fresh talks next Thursday.

The key to whether all or any of Vauxhall's 26,000 shop-floor workers will be ready to follow the Ford men into an all-out battle against pay restraint wil come at the first of a series of plant meetings, due to be attended by 3,000 Transport & General Workers' Union assembly line men at the Ellesmere Port plant early this morning.

Yesterday Vauxhall management realased details of the response it has made to union demands, which do not seem to have been framed in quite such specific terms as those at Ford.

The unions were certainly pressing for an increase well above the 5 per cent ceiling, along with a reduction in working hours, longer holidays and other improved conditions.

The company's reply appears to have ignored all of the cash aspects of the claim, although it does attempt to cover one very crucial, and potentially explosive area by proposing a new craft grade for skilled workers.

After offering to consolidate current productivity and supplementary payments into basic rates, Vauxhall proposes a self-financing productivity scheme which it claims could substantially increase earnings.

The company points out that over the past 20 months it has recruited some 4,600 new workers and it says that the productivity plan is designed to bring output levels up to those for which the plants are now manned.

There were signs yesterday that some stewards favour a waiting game, with the national negotiators keeping their option open until the outcome of the Ford challenge is known. In this way Vauxhall men could stay at work at least until the Ford men have set them a positive target to go for.

Saudis give hint of 5 pc increase in oil prices

By Nicholas Hirst

Saudi Arabian opinion still seems to favour a moderate rise in the price of oil next year. Recent comments by other leaders of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have stressed the sharp decline in the real value of their revenues as a result of inflation and the decline in the dollar.

There has appeared to be a general attempt to get the western world used to the idea that the December conference in Abu Dhabi was intent on making a significant increase in oil prices.

But yesterday Abdul Hadi Taher, governor general of Petromin, the Saudi oil and minerals group said in a radio interview in Oslo where he is attending a joint seminar between the Arab oil exporters and Norway that a 5 per cent rise "could be needed".

Although he was speaking personally this must be seen as an indication that the Saudis have not changed their moderate stance as a result of its disagreement with Egypt over the Camp David talks.

In an interview with the Reuters newsagency, however, Ali Attiga, secretary general of Opec said oil prices were far too low to ensure proper conservation of resources.

Nigeria to tighten controls on imports

By David Hewson

Trade officials expect Nigeria, which is Britain's ninth largest export market, to impose a series of wide-ranging import controls shortly.

A number of measures limiting or banning the import of some luxury goods will come into force on Sunday. But they are thought to be a fore-runner to major import controls considered necessary because of Nigeria's worsening economy.

Last year, 3.2 per cent of Britain's exports went to Nigeria earning more than £1,000m. Exports have increased progressively over the country's boom during the last 10 years; in 1967 it only ranked as Britain's 22nd largest export market.

Nigeria's oil earnings, however, have fallen recently, partly because the type of oil it has been producing has been similar to that from the North Sea. Earlier this year, the government felt forced to introduce some import controls only five months after it had hosted the largest international trade fair ever organised in Africa.

The latest measures are expected to have most effect in Britain on clothing manufacturers. Licences will also be needed for furnishings, luxury goods such as watches and cameras, and a total ban is being placed on the import of precious stones, spirits, and greeting cards.

Italian plants close

Liquichimica Spa said yesterday it was closing all its plants immediately, putting over 3,000 employees out of work. union sources said. The chemical workers union said it had sent a telegram to the Government calling for the immediate appointment of a special administrator to take over the crisis-stricken chemicals group.

Signor Carlo Donat Cattin, Industry Minister, will meet representatives from Liquichimica, unions and banks today to discuss what action to take.

MF pledges fairness over loans

om David Blake
shington, Sept 28

M Jacques de Larosière, naging director of the International Monetary Fund, today dged himself to ensuring that rveillance of economic polis operated evenly between rplus and deficit countries.

But he conceded that in deal with surplus countries the nd would have to rely largely its "moral authority".

The only example he gave of ssible sanctions involved withlding the right to borrow oney from the Fund, which osed no problem for a country surplus.

M deLarosière was summing p at the end of the IMF's anual meeting, which he said had rown agreement on three nportant points.

These were the increase in uotas and Special Drawing ights aimed at underlining the Fund's significance in the world monetary system; the extra resources which would enable more to be done to provide bridging help to countries with payments problems; and consensus on the world economic strategy.

He pointed out that before the meeting there had been some doubts expressed over whether agreement on an increase in quotas and SDRs was possible.

While not having shared these doubts, he said that the decision to approve the increase had important "political content". It showed that the IMI remained vital in the money system.

There have been recent worries that European countries might be less interested in lending money to the IMF once they set up a European monetary system.

In explaining the IMF's attitude to providing bridging finance, M de Larosière said he felt that much criticism directed against the Fund came because too many countries left it too late before applying for aid.

Having postponed necessary measures they then found it inevitable that they should take "more stringent" action than if they had gone to the Fund earlier. It was not fair to blame the severeity of the measures on the Fund.

The IMF has been keen for some time to encourage countries to come early to discuss problems. Because of the easy availability of condition-free comercial bank lending many countries prefer to fund their deficits through the Euromarkets rather than ask the IMF for help.

Swiss confirm plans to halt rise in currency

Mr Fitz Leutwieler, Swiss National Bank President, confirmed in New York on Wednesday night that his country intends to take action to halt the rise of the Swiss franc. Measures are expected to be announced next week.

Mr Leutweiler said in a speech to the American-Swiss Association that the Central bank intends to act "domestically and internationally to remedy conditions" that threaten deterioration of the Swiss economy.

"I have reasons to believe that multinational firms and other holders of large asset portfolios have systematically substituted Swiss francs for dollar assets, he said. "The flight out of dollars into Swiss francs on the part of institutional investors has probably been the principal force behind the drastic jump in the exchange rate between the two currencies."

Mr Leutwieler said the franc was "grossly overvalued" against the dollar and, "even more... important for our economy, against the West German mark."

Caroline Atkinson writes: A mixed day on the currency markets left the dollar higher against the Swiss franc and lower against the German mark yesterday. The dollar picked up against most currencies early in the day as dealers reacted further to the improved US trade figures on Wednesday.

The Swiss National Bank was thought to have intervened in the markets to push up the dolar when it began to recover anyway on commercial demand.

The dollar was unable to hold on to its early gains and slipped back to some extent against all currencies by the close. It finished at a new record low against the German mark of DM1.9395 to the dollar.

Sterling rose by a net 25 points on the day against the dollar to close at $1.973. The pound's effective rate index, measured against a basket of currencies rose by 0.1 to 62.7 per cent of its end 1971 value.

After touching a low for the day in dollar terms of Swf1.52 the Swiss Franc closed at 1.516, a loss of 2 centimes against the dollar.

Mr Carter fails to win confidence of bankers

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Sept 28

President Carter, who has made determined efforts in the past few days to convince people that he will take tough actions to curb inflation, has now undermined his credibility with bankers once again by declaring that he would be opposed to further rises in interest rates.

Irrespective of the toughness of the President's forthcoming measures on fiscal policy and prices and wages, there is no doubt that bankers believe that further steps to slow money supply growth will be essential. President Carter stated: "I think interest rates are too high and I would certainly hate to see them go any higher".

The President told a group of American journalists that his anti-inflation programme, which he said would be announced in the next week or two, would be "very strong". It now seems possible that he may use his veto powers on several major pieces of Congressional legislation, justifying his actions in terms of the need to combat inflation.

Government clears Chrysler deal

Continued from page 1

There was every prospect of a successful future with one of the strongest car companies in Europe.

He claimed the heads of agreement signed by all parties would generally mean that Peugeot-Citroën will take over all of Chrysler Corporation's obligations to Britain.

The provisional agreement, which preceeds formal contractual changes relating to loans and securities (not needing Parliamentary consent apparently), lays down that there will be a transitional period during which Chrysler Corporation and the French will be jointly and severally liable for guarantees and borrowings up to October 31, 1980. This protects several substantial bank and Government loans, secured at present on American as well as British assets of Chrysler.

Last night, however, unions were saying the Government had failed to secure an equity holding in the expanded Peugeot-Citroën concern, or to get a Government nominee in the boardroom of the French parent. Whitehall officials apparently tried to secure a Government interest but this was firmly rejected by the French, who were also not prepared to give "water tight" guarantees about Chrysler UK's future.

The Declaration of Intent signed by the French company, promises that the United Kingdom perations will be treated the same as other Peugeot-Citroën companies, with equal consideration in terms of use of facilities, including design and engineering and the Linwood plant.

Assurances are offered that plans for a four-door derivative of the Chrysler Alpine will be implemented at Ryton and moder programmes will take account of the need to replace Avenger and Sunbeam production at Linwood with models offering a clear prospect of using capacity to the fullest.

The French promise to do their best to ensure that Chrysler-Iranian contract for knocked-down kits for local assembly is protected.

Text of declaration, page 20

How the markets moved

The Times index : 220.26—1.60
The FT index : 501.2—4.8

Rises

BP	2p to 896p
Bambergers	4p to 84p
Bowring	5p to 122p
Borthwick T	2p to 64p
Doranakande	7p to 64p
East Dagga	2p to 25p
Hays Wharf	4p to 150p
Jardine M'son	7p to 282p
Malayan Tin	10p to 435p
Newmark L	10p to 280p
Libanon	7p to 532p
Rustenburg	4p to 89p
Sobranie	1p to 26p
Toye	2p to 68p

Falls

ANZ Grp	11p to 332p
Cowie T	5p to 43p
Campari	9p to 120p
Decca	10p to 445p
Electrocomps	10p to 595p
Fisons	5p to 347p
GKN	4p to 274p
Hawker Sidd	4p to 246p
Imp Chem Inds	2p to 390p
Hunt Moscrop	2½p to 27p
Paterson Zoch	10p to 180p
Rowntree Mac	13p to 394p
Taylor Woodrow	20p to 428p
Tiger Oats	10p to 600p

Equities retreated.
Gilt edged were quiet.
Dollar premium 86½ per cent (effective rate 45.8 per cent).
Sterling rose 25pts to $1.9705. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.7.

Gold gained $2 an ounce to $217.375.
SDR-$ was 1.28050 on Wednesday while SDR-£ was 0.648289.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1494.8 (previous 1487.6).

Reports pages 23 & 35

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.71
Austria Sch	29.00	27.00
Belgium Fr	65.50	62.00
Canada $	2.39	2.32
Denmark Kr	10.97	10.47
Finland Mkk	8.25	7.90
France Fr	8.90	8.50
Germany Dm	4.00	3.78
Greece Dr	73.25	69.25
Hongkong $	9.60	9.15
Italy Lr	1670.00	1585.00
Japan Yn	395.00	370.00
Netherlands Gld	4.33	4.10
Norway Kr	10.51	10.06
Portugal Esc	93.50	87.50
S Africa Rd	2.25	2.05
Spain Pes	149.00	142.00
Sweden Kr	9.02	8.62
Switzerland Fr	3.12	2.90
US $	2.02	1.96
Yugoslavia Dnr	41.50	38.75

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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WIMPEY

Interim Statement

	6 months to 30.6.78 £m	6 months to 30.6.77 £m	Year 1977 £m
Operating Profit (including share of Associates' results)	18.5	19.0	56.8
Interest payable (net)	4.0	1.5	5.4
Profit before Taxation	14.5	17.5	51.4
Taxation	7.3	8.8	26.7
Profit after Taxation	7.2	8.7	24.7
Attributable minority losses (profits)	(0.1)	(0.3)	0.7
Net Profit after Taxation attributable to the Group	7.1	8.4	25.4

The Chairman, Mr. R. B. Smith, states:

"The value of work carried out during the first half of 1978 increased by 20% to £406m, compared with £338m for the corresponding period in 1977. The greater part of the increase relates to the UK, where sales of private houses have been at a very satisfactory level and construction volumes have increased; overseas the rate of expansion has slowed somewhat (reflecting increased competitive pressures in certain areas) but is nevertheless encouraging.

The effects of the recession in the UK construction markets which started some two years ago are now being shown in the figures to be reported this year. As always in the Industry, results of a single short period are of limited significance, and the profit in the second half of the year should be substantially higher than in the first half.

The increase in interest costs is attributable to further expansion in North America and in property interests in the UK and overseas."

George Wimpey & Co. Limited,
Hammersmith Grove,
London W6 7EN.

Third heavy blow to IBM as British Airways awards Amdahl £7m computer contract

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

British Airways, probably the most advanced airline in the world in its use of IBM-based computer systems, yesterday dealt its third major blow to IBM in recent years by rejecting that company's computers in favour of Amdahl for its next generation of main central systems.

Amdahl, a relatively young American company, has grown rapidly over the past few years by selling large computers more efficient than IBM's but which run on the same programs. Thus it is easy for IBM users to switch over without reprogramming.

British Airways, needing more capacity in its main computers at Heathrow and in West London, yesterday ordered four Amdahl 470 computers worth more than £7m.

IBM has suffered a similar loss of face, and business, twice before as a result of British Airways' quest for the most cost-effective systems. First the airline ordered IBM-comparible peripheral equipment and add-on memory devices from other companies. Next, in 1976, it went further and took away its computer maintenance contract from IBM and awarded it to Data Processing Customer Engineering (DPCE), then a relatively unknown Australian company.

At Heathrow, two Amdahl machines will take over from two IBM 370/168s the "real-time" BABS system for seat reservations, fare quotations and ticketing, hotel reservations, departure control, message switching and flight planning.

At West London, the other two Amdahls will replace two IBM 360/65s on work which includes the airline's flight information and control of operations (FICO) and defect information and serviceability control (DISC) systems. These are used on a real-time (immediate-response) basis also. The new computers here will also handle the bureau seat-reservation services British Airways provides for other airlines.

The IBM 168s will be turned over the other work at Heathrow, including the airline's expanding engineering information and control systems, and a variety of financial, statistical and other batch-processing jobs. They will take over from three IBM 360/65s.

The £7m contract was signed yesterday at Heathrow by Mr Peter Hermon, British Airways' management services director, and Dr Gene Amdahl, chairman of Amdahl Corporation. Mr Hermon said the Amdahl systems had been chosen because they offered more performance at less cost. The saving compared with IBM equipment was at least £1m.

For Amdahl, the contract represents the largest single order yet received outside the United States. The new computers will be maintained by DPCE as part of their hardware service to the airline.



Mr David Basnett: fighting a social crisis

Oil revenue needed to create jobs

By Melvyn Westlake

A policy combining both work-sharing and the use of North Sea oil and gas revenues to directly stimulate jobs is urged this morning by one of Britain's most influential trade union leaders to deal with the longterm unemployment problem.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and vice-chairman of the TUC, argues that the problem of generating sufficient employment is a chronic one within the western world. It constituted a longterm social crisis which had been seriously underestimated.

In an article in the quarterly *Lloyds Bank Review*, he suggests that overall employment in Britain fell in the decade to 1976.

The economic system as a whole was now generating a demand for labour 13 per cent below what it was in the middle 1960s, according to Mr Basnett's figures. Moreover, most studies suggested that unemployment would rise much more in coming years.

But because of the windfall of the North Sea oil revenues, Britain had a good opportunity to alleviate, or at least offset, the reduction in employment opportunities.

He rejects the idea of using oil revenues to repay large amounts of foreign debt or to build up overseas investment.

Neither were large tax cuts seen as an adequate use of oil revenues. Instead he advocates direct government investment and current spending on public services.

This strategy alone would not create all the jobs that would be needed. Work-sharing would also be necessary. But Mr Basnett argues against "self-financing" forms of work-sharing as required by the Government. This would not create jobs, and would thus defeat the object.

Trade unions accept that work-sharing would be costly, Mr Basnett says, but he maintains that high unemployment is a still heavier burden on the economy. North Sea oil money would also help pay for reductions in the working week.

Management Institute conference

Skilled workers' pay margins widening

By Donald Maciutyre

The continued erosion of skilled workers' wage differentials—a serious source of complaint against incomes policy—appears to have been halted in the engineering field, according to figures compiled by the Engineering Employers' Federation (EEF). Indications are that they are slowly widening again.

Results of a survey by the federation were given yesterday to a conference organized by the British Institute of Management, at which Government pay policy was severely criticized in several quarters, including the EEF, which expects a sharp rise in self-financing productivity deals this year.

Another critic was Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. He said: "I appeal to the Government to take off the straitjacket to allow flexibility in the interests of the country and their own party."

Pointing to the Ford dispute and to the threat issued by the unions representing local authority manual workers, he added after his speech:

"A pay confrontation will cause more damage to the economy than any increase in the flexibility of the Government's pay policy of the sort we are seeking".

Mr Anthony Frodsham, Director General of the Engineering Employers' Federation, gave the conference results of the pay survey. It showed that differentials between skilled and unskilled manual workers in 300 engineering factories in the North-west, which in 1967 had been 45 per cent, fell during the year preceding Phase One pay policy to 26.53 per cent.

During Phases One and Two they fell to 25.93 per cent on average; during Phase Three they recovered to 28.51 per cent. Mr Frodsham said a further survey of 40 Midland factories suggested the decline "will probably have been reversed under Phase Three".

However, he said that in one company pay policy had been so rigid that skilled foundry men, paid strictly according to pay policy, were earning £80 per week while unskilled were earning £100 and semi-skilled £130 because their pay was "effort related" and "unrestrained by pay policies".

Mr Frodsham said the employers assumed no responsibility for any of the phases of pay policy, and pay curbs had been necessary "simply because our economy and the people at large are exposed to excessive pressures by organiz labour which cannot be trusted—even by the unions themselves—to be exercised responsibly."

There was some comfort for the Government, however, both in the figures about differentials and in Mr Frodsham's assertion to the conference that there was a "general impression" that the majority of productivity deals during pay pay policy had been "mainly genuine and successful".

He made it clear he expected such deals to show a sharp increase this year. He guessed that half the significant engineering companies in the Midlands ha dmade, or were planning to make, such payments.

Call for adjudication on pay anomalies

By Patricia Tisdall

A national board to ajulicate on pay differentials and relativities was called for by Sir Frederick Catherwood yesterday. Sir Frederick, who is chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board and chairman of the British Institute of Management's social and economic affairs committee, said that "the continued discrimination against managerial incomes is no longer acceptable".

He said that the Government proposed to enforce the 5 per cent pay limit and "that would maintain the downward rate of inflation and help us to balance our trade. But the prolonged enforcement of crude norms over three years has squeezed differentials ,and there is now a whole serious of serious anomalies, and with no apparent end in sight, there has been a loss of patience with the rigidity of the policy.

Sir Frederick said that: "If it is not to be a display of muscle by the lions, if it is to be a civilized process" pay determination needed equal bargaining strength on both sides. Managers were not consulted about the current incomes policy, he said. They were excluded from the trades union consultations since they were not registered as a trades union. Yet they had gone along with the various stages.

Apex takes action on cutting unemployment

Local officials of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) are being urged by the union to negotiate reduced overtime, shorter working hours and longer holidays, in an effort to help fight unemployment.

They are regulated to ask their employers five questions about their future plans for recruitment, training and manpower levels. The idea is put forward in a 28-page booklet, 3,000 of which are being distributed to members.

Ulster calls for mainland power link

Construction of a £60m, 500-megawatt undersea electricity connector to link the British and Northern Ireland grids was recommended yesterday by the Northern Ireland Economic Council in a report on energy policy for the province.

There was "a very good prospect" that such a connector would be financed by the EEC through the Regional Development Fund or the European Investment Bank, and it would help to overcome Northern Ireland's "dangerous" overdependence on oil for electricity supplies, the council said.

Its fundamental recommendation to the Government was that energy costs in Northern Ireland should become, and remain, broadly comparable to those in Britain. It recommended the financial integration of the Northern Ireland Electricity Service with the nationalized industry in Britain.

Consumers in the province would thus benefit from a common bulk tariff which reflected the pooling of costs.

The report criticized the way in which Ulster has been excluded from the benefits of North Sea natural gas, arguing that resources were a national asset to which all parts of the United Kingdom had title.

Northern Ireland gas prices were nearly three times as high as those in Britain, and the province had received none of the cross-subsidy enjoyed by other peripheral regions in Britain connected to the national gas grid.

Go-ahead for register

The Insurance Brokers Registration Council, which was set up last year to oversee broking activities in the United Kingdom, has now received Whitehall authority to open and publish its register of firms.

Provisions for the registration of suitably qualified insurance brokers and for a code of conduct as contained in the Insurance Brokers (Registration) Act 1977, were published by the Department of Trade yesterday.

Under the Act only those firms who have registered with the council will be able to use the title of Insurance Broker.

Cooperative study

The feasibility of setting up a workers' cooperative with more than 300 engineering workers made redundant from the David Borwn Gears foudry at Penistone, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, is being explored by Barnsley borough council, the Cooperative Bank and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The idea was suggested by Mr Allen McKay, who was recently elected Labour MP for Penistone following the death of Mr John Mendelson. Mr McKay is a former member of Barnsley council.

Price rises slow down

Consumer prices in the EEC rose an average of 0.4 per cent in August over July's, the lowest monthly increase so far in 1978, the EEC statistics office reported yesterday. The preliminary index for August was 133.1 (1975 equals 100), compared with 132.6 in July.

Monthly rises so far this year have ranged from 0.5 per cent to 0.9 per cent, Eurostat tables showed. The August index was 7.3 higher than for the corresponding month last year, when the EEC overall consumer price index stood at 124.0.

Declaration of intent by Peugeot on takeover

This is the text of the declaration of intent by Peugeot-Citroën concerning its takeover of Chrysler United Kingdom:

Her Majesty's Government (HMG) and PSA Peugeot-Citroën (PSA) have reached agreement on the broad terms on which PSA and HMG will co-operate to strengthen the position of Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd (CUK), in the world automotive markets, so as to maximize the opportunities for growth of CUK in the mutual interest of the United Kingdom economy and PSA, and for the benefit of CUK's employees, dealers and customers.

Effectively PSA will take over all Chrysler Corporation (CC's) present obligations vis-à-vis CUK and HMG; these include all CC's obligations under the Agreement between HMG, CC and CUK dated January 5, 1976, as subsequently amended, and those accepted by CC following the June 1978 review of CUK's long-term strategy. These terms will be embodied in a new Agreement which will replace the Agreement between HMG, CC and CUK on the date on which PSA assumes effective control of all CC's principal operations in Europe.

In reaching this agreement, PSA stated its intentions in relation to the long-term future of CUK as follows:—

1. That CUK will be viewed by PSA in the same manner and in all respects on a par with other companies in the PSA group and that it will play an important and expanding role within the PSA group. In particular PSA will seek at all times to ensure that all the facilities of CUK including design and engineering facilities in both the car and commercial vehicles fields, receive equal consideration with other facilities in the PSA group in terms of investment and product allocation.

2. That CUK will continue to work with its employees on the basis of employee participation to improve its productivity and long-term performance in order to establish CUK's financial strength and profitability, and to assure its future as a viable contributor to the United Kingdom economy and the PSA group. In this connection PSA accepts that CUK should continue the planning agreement discussion process initiated in 1977, which will take account of the role of CUK as envisaged by PSA.

3. That in accordance with the desire to integrate CUK more closely within the European structure, CUK's products and model ranges will be planned as an integral part of PSA's overall product and marketing plan so that CUK's production and capacity will be complementary to, and have a specific and definable position within, the total strategy of PSA.

4. To continue and strengthen CUK's programme of modernization of facilities and investment in order to ensure that CUK grows and prospers as part of the PSA group and thus specifically to provide, to the extent consistent with prevailing economic conditions, continued employment at all CUK's facilities including the principal plants at Ryton, Stoke, Luton, Dunstable and Linwood.

5. To ensure that the current products of CUK (viz, the Avenger, Sunbeam and Alpine built-up cars, the knocked down "Peykan" as supplied to Iran and the commercial vehicles assembled at Dunstable) are given the fullest opportunity in the market place in the United Kingdom and elsewhere and supported by the necessary level of marketing effort. PSA will also ensure that plans to introduce a four-door derivative of the Alpine at Ryton are implemented and that future model programmes take particular account of the need to replace, as soon as PSA and CUK consider feasible, the Avenger and Sunbeam cars at Linwood with models which offer the claer prospect of using the capacity of this facility to the fullest possible extent.

6. To support CUK to the full extent of PSA's managerial, product planning, engineering, design and distribution facilities in the same manner as it supports other operations in the PSA group.

7. To use its best endeavours to maximize the export of current and future CUK products without restriction to all practicable markets in order to maintain the export percentage of the products of CUK at least as high a level as the average for the British motor vehicle industry as a whole.

8. To use its best endeavours to ensure that Iran National Industrial Manufacturing will continue to source knocked down packs for passenger cars from CUK, for a substantial part of the needs of this Iranian customer.

9. To procure to the maximum practicable extent, having regard to considerations of price, quality and reliability, that United Kingdom-based component suppliers have equal opportunity to compete with other suppliers for component supplies to CUK and the rest of the PSA group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Holiday airline explains problen during air controllers' strike

From the Managing Director of Britannia Airways

Sir, As an airline badly affected by the continuing work-to-rule of the French Air Traffic Controllers, we have been very concerned over some misrepresentation.

Our main concern has been over suggestions that airlines operating holiday flights cannot afford to fly longer routes or to seek other alternatives and that, for the same reason, holiday aircraft contain inadequate equipment. These suggestions, repeated in newspapers and on radio and television must cause some passengers to question and doubt the quality of operation of a holiday airline. As the leading British holiday airline, we would like to correct these misunderstandings.

It is true that profit level per passenger is small on a charter flight. The holiday package is a partnership between tour operator and airline. That is why we ask our tour operator partners to take their share of the costs when delays occur and look after passengers. Most responsible tour operators have done so and have fed and accommodated badly delayed passengers. Airlines, on the other hand have been liable for associated airline costs.

The main arteries of holiday flights overfly France and the French dispute has been like a tourniquet on those arteries: not only limiting (at times stopping) the flow of aircraft to the holiday resorts, but also preventing aircraft already there from returning so that the cycle of flights can continue. Because of the geographical situation of France and because French airspace extends right out into the Bay of Biscay and southwards over the Mediterranean towards Algeria, the ability of airlines to avoid the problem was very limited indeed. Because the dispute occurred during the busy period, there was very little spare aircraft capacity available anywhere.

We flew as many flights as was possible over the Bay of Biscay (on one weekend no fewer than 52 flights followed this route), we flew our aircraft faster (incurring high fuel charges) and we subchartered aircraft from as far afield as Finland, Holland United States, Switzerland and Ghana. Our Commercial Department even sought subcharters from Russia! So far the additional net cost incurred is approximately £500,000 (entirely to ease the problems of the dispute).

Britannia Airways operates Boeing 737 aircraft—the type operated by many le scheduled airlines and re ordered by British Airways Boeing 737 is ideally suite equipped for holiday flig Europe and North Afric we continue to purchase new aircraft from Boein was built and equipped fi type of routes which w and is more modern and suited than comparable craft operated by many uled airlines over similar r

Although the ATC d has hit us very badly ar have suffered severe d our problems have not caused by any unwillingn inability to spend money because our aircraft are way inferior to comparabl craft operating schedule vices. We regret very that these delays have occ and we are very sorry fo many affected passe Nevertheless, we hope this letter will help re passengers who have worried by the conti media reports.

Yours faithfully,
D. H. DAVISON,
Britannia Airways,
Luton Airport,
Bedfordshire LU2 9ND
September 22.

Mysterious motives of tax office

From Mr A. E. Schur

Sir, For a few years before retiring in 1969, I was appointed a director of a company, possibly because of many years' experience in two relevant fields, as a nominee of its parent company, by whom I was employed. (I might, perhaps, be regarded as having been a working director, if it is not lèse majesté so to describe one who was not a trade union appointee.)

A month or two ago, I received from a Portsmouth Inspector of Taxes a notice of coding for 1978-79 relating to my employment by the subsidiary. There was either a silly mistake or something odd was afoot, and I entered into a correspondence which may have given me more amusement than the inspector. He asked at what tax office I submitted my annual returns (I had already indicated what and where the office was); then whether I was still a director and, if not, when I left (I had already told him my connexion was severed when I retired from the parent company in 1969 and, in any case, his copies of the subsidiary's accounts would have shown that, since that year, my name has not been included among its directors). He wanted the information so as to pass it on to my usual tax office.

What was the underlying purpose of all this, I wondered. The Inland Revenue, so far as I am aware, can reopen tax matters more than six years old, but only if there is reason to suspect that the taxpayer has defrauded them. Accordingly, in my last letter to the Portsmouth inspector, I asked what grounds he had for suspecting that I had not properly completed past returns and, if he could not or would not answer that, what was his statutory authority for pursuing me with inquiries so long after retirement. He thereupon dropped the matter. Have tax inspectors been instructed to regard anyone who is or has ever been a company director as more likely to be a tax dodger than the average individual?

Yours faithfully,
A. E. SCHUR,
40 Burwood Avenue,
Pinner,
Middlesex HA5 2RZ
September 24

Turkey reacts sharply to textile restrictions

From Mr D. J. Walson

Sir, Your readers will no doubt be interested to learn of the reactions that this organization has received from prominent customers in Turkey. This follows recent quota restrictions on textile imports to the United Kingdom.

There are many organizations such as ours which exist by exporting capital machinery. Such organizations play an essential part in the economy of the United Kingdom.

In this particular situation we have been advised that Turkey has exceeded its total 1978 quota allocation in the period January to July. This in itself sounds serious until one examines the figures. These are: 1976, 3240 tonnes; 1977, 3202 tonnes; 1978, 3,772 tonnes.

Everyone will appreciate that the value of the yarn that is involved is small against the total textile activity. It is true to say that this firm alone has inquiries having a potential order value in excess of the value of the total yarn import in 1978. In addition, we have exported to Turkey c equipment worth many lions in the past.

In addition to this ac there is the export of c equipment from other t machinery firms to Turke the overall effect is or politicians taking a s hammer to crack a walnut.

As a result of this go mental action, we have advised that imports of t machinery from the U Kingdom has been banne the local textile union. Tl in spite of the fact that ag international competition, equipment was acknowle to be superior on both and specification.

We must all remember international trade is a way business and any cor which may be judged nc ary should be carefully i mented, having borne all sible factors in mind.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. WALSOM,
Markering Director,
Samuel Pegg & Son,
Barkby Road,
Leicester, LE4 7LP.

Effect of opencast mining

From Mr Robert Johnson

Sir, I read with amazement in your issue of September 12, 1978, the statement in a letter from the chairman of the Opencast Executive, National Coal Board, that after opencasting "there is no question that in the longer term most of the land is improved". Where is the evidence to justify this sweeping assumption which seems to be pure propaganda designed to allay public misgivings about the consequences of opencast mining?

The crux of the matter is that permanent damage is being done to productive land by opencast mining for short term gain by the Coal Board.

Expert evidence by a soil specialist proved this at the Whittonstall, Northumberland, inquiry last year. Two specimens of soil to a depth of three feet were exhibited to the inspector. They came from the Bay's Leap Farm site at Heddon-on-the-Wall, which was returned to "agriculture" after opencasting more than 10 years ago. One specimen was taken from undisturbed land just off the perimeter of the site and showed healthy root development three feet down into the boulder clay. other came from the rest land and showed feeble growth of a few inches stop at the level of a gritty glomerate which was incap of supporting plant life. natural fertility of this soil been destroyed for evermor

Bearing in mind that an e 1,700,000 acres of land in United Kingdom is expecte be lost to agriculture by 1 that we have to import 46 cent of our food, and that estimated that demand for will be about 20 per higher by the end of the tury, surely it is utt improvident to allow the p less blessing of productive to be wasted by the irres sible ambitions of the Open Executive.

If we neglect to preserve inheritance for future ger tions, history will condemn for being short sighted selfish.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT JOHNSON,
Hon Treasurer,
Tynedale Opencast Prevent Organisation,
Apperley Road,
Stocksfield.
September 26.

Income tax paid by taxi drivers

From Mr Montague Calman

Sir, Do taxi cab drivers pay adequate income tax on their tips and does the Inland Revenue check on the actual day's rakings as compared with the amounts declared on the tax forms?

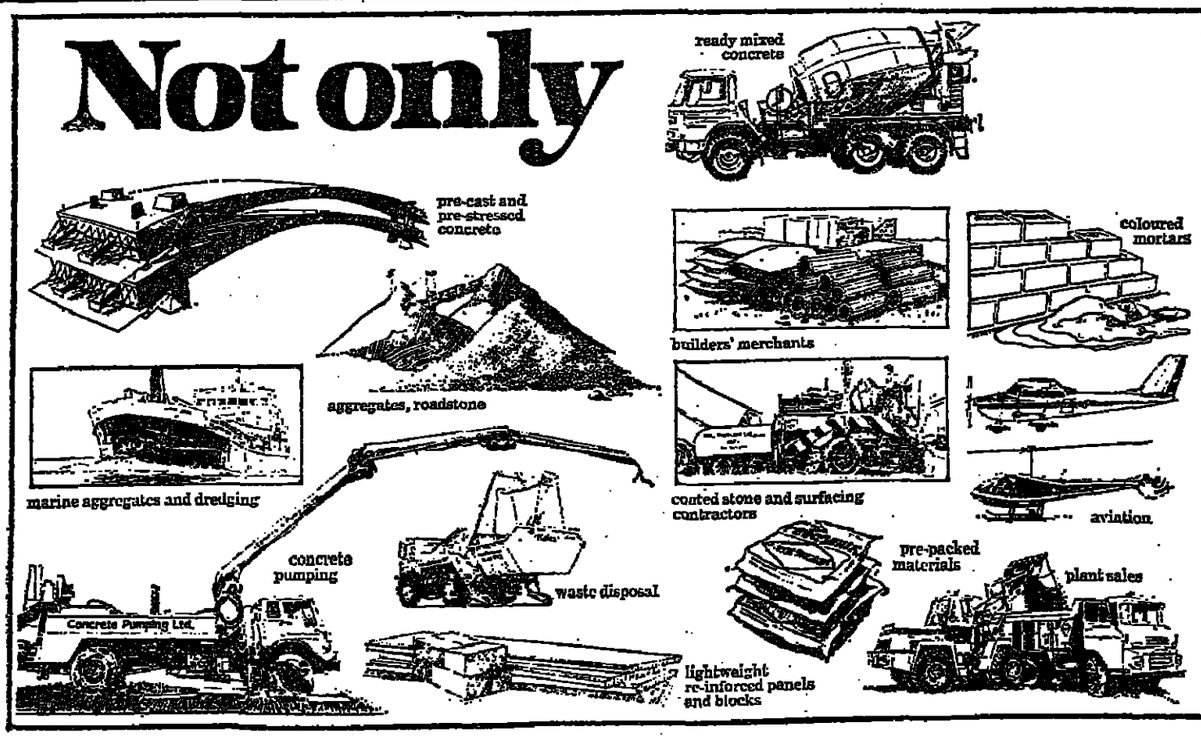
We hear of alleged harassment of small traders, and their wives by the tax men, but one wonders whether anyone has ever noticed that despite the repeated cries of impoverishment from taxicab drivers the central London streets are often filled with learner newcomers for the trade!

Yours truly
MONTAGUE CALMAN
1E Carlisle Place,
Westminster, London, SW1P 1NP
September 19.

With effect from 31st October 1978, Bankers Trust Company will close its branch at 34 Grosvenor Square, London W1 and transfer all accounts maintained at that branch to its main London office located at 9 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4DB.
Account enquiries should be directed to Mr. Michael Eggerdon, telephone number (01) 236 5030.

Bankers Trust Company 9 Queen Victoria Street London EC4P 4DB

Not only



but also

INTERIM RESULTS
For the 6 months ended 30th June 1978

	First 6 months 1978 £000's	First 6 months 1977 £000's	Full Year 1977 £000's
Turnover	£293,778	£265,154	£547,103
Operating profit:			
United Kingdom	9,972	8,938	18,184
West Germany	2,595	2,302	7,448
Other countries	2,672	2,490	4,780
	15,239	13,730	30,412
Profit on disposals of properties	201	93	532
Associated companies	238	419	857
Interest	(1,527)	(2,220)	(3,496)
Profit before taxation	14,151	12,022	28,315
Taxation	(7,290)	(6,139)	(13,836)
Outside shareholders interests	(1,211)	(924)	(2,975)
Earnings	£5,650	£4,959	£11,504
Dividends per share	2.79p	2.5p	5.77p

Group profit before taxation for the first half year increased by 18% to £14,151,000. Further progress is anticipated for the remainder of the year.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 2.79p per share payable on 1st December 1978 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 1st November 1978.

THE RMC GROUP

Ready Mixed Concrete Limited, RMC House, High Street, Feltham, Middlesex TW13 4HA.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Dunlop suffers in Europe

nlop's interim results are predictably bad. tributable profits after a near-60 per cent : charge have been halved to £5m, enough leave a maintained interim dividend e and a half times but not enough to allay ars that unless there is a radical and early provement in the European tyre business, nlop, like others, could be forced into iking some fundamental decisions about tyre making capacity in the future. It is w losing money on tyres in Britain, eland and Germany and screaming loudly out the root cause—vicious price competi- n in Europe, mostly from Comecon untries. Action has been demanded by uropean majors, including Dunlop, from e EEC authorities over imports into rope at prices which can hardly cover anufacturing costs.

That apart, Dunlop can point to improve- ents outside Europe, particularly in the ar East which may go farther towards ocking speculation that it is about to ll its plantation businesses in Malaysia someone like Sime Darby. Meanwhile, e Pirelli contribution under the Union rmula is £4m, down by £2m on account of ll performance in Latin American tyre arkets. The shares took all this philo- phically, holding steady at 76p on the iew that this year at any rate Dunlop will olds its dividend, indicating an attractive)½ per cent yield.

George Wimpey

Confirming the downturn

eorge Wimpey's are the kind of seminal esults that could well mean a fundamental e-rating of the whole construction sector. ack in July Taylor Woodrow had already ainted a depressing picture of fewer rders, tougher competition and lower than xpected profits, but the stock market, ncouraged more recently by excellent gures from Costain, has not taken the int. Now it will have no choice. It is learly Costain which, thanks to its lucrative liddle Eastern contracts, s the odd one out, nd Wimpey's drop in first half profits from 17.5m to £14.5m is clear evidence of how ie squeez on margins is taking its toll.

The pressures began to develop some vo or so years afgo, but Wimpey's account- ig conservatism means the impact is only ow becoming apparent in profit. Trading onditions since then give little grounds anticipate an early end to the decline contracting margins, however, and while ie picture in private housing, where profits e now improving, is much better, Wimpey as also had to face a steeply declining ocal authority workload. The 20 per cent se in the value of work carried out to 406m has to be seen in this context, but ie forward order position is, in any case, eginning to look much less buoyant.

To round off the gloomy prospects, xpansion of land and property buying, specially in North America, has meant ising borrowings and higher interest harges which may not be far short of £10m his year against £5.4m last. All in, then, Vimpey's full year results could well fall hort of last year's £51.4m, compared to arlier estimates of up to £60m or even nore. That explains why the shares fell lp yesterday to 87p. It is when the earnings outlook becomes so dubious that investors are likely to appreciate more fully how little of a prop there is in a prospective 1.7 per cent yield.

Vickers

Still awaiting compensation

The only prop to Vickers's share price, which at 188p is selling on a heady 18 times this year's earnings and without the hoped-for benefit of an increase in the dividend, is nationalization compensation.

In the light of the latest half-year figures, which although up to outside expectations at £5.2m pre-tax against the toral of £18.1m a year ago, including shipbuilding and air-frame interests, are all the same a bit of a disappointment to the company. It is as well that the recent settlements for Hawker Siddeley and LOFS were more than hoped and that the Vickers terms appear to be going along at a faster clip than feared. If Vickers does not have o go to arbitration over BAC, that will be the best news for the shares in a long while.

Vickers still will not be drawn on what it is expecting from compensation but, drawing a line through Hawker, hopes have been pitched at £100m or more for the BAC half-interest and another £25m for the less contentious shipbuilding side. Unfortunately the hectic pace of expansion at the group in recent years means that the balance sheet, with gearing of more than two thirds, will swallow up a sizable chunk of the proceeds rther than leave funds available for new investment.

As it is, that expansion is not yet showing through at the trading level. The engineering division has apparently done better, although how much is accounted for by loss elimination at Scotwood is not disclosed, while office equipment has benefited from last year's rationalization.

The black spot continues to be offshore engineering where losses are going from bad to worse due to the slowdown in North Sea activity and intense competition. Last year the loss was £2.8m and so far this year it has increased to £3m with a similar amount likely in the second half despite remedial action. Overseas, Australia and Canada have been having a hard time with profits down by around £1m.

All this is being felt in financial terms, and nothing is left of retained profits to prevent a cash outflow to fund the already pared-down capital spending programme and rising working capital needs. Not surprisingly Vickers is paying only a maintained dividend with cover assuming £13m pre-tax this year of under one and a half times. Until compensation actually comes through a yield of 7.8 per cent does not make up for the uncertainties.

Insurance broking

Bowring moves, Howden considers . . .

Simultaneous profits news from C. T. Bowring and Alexander Howden provide widely different views of present conditions in international insurance broking.

Bowring with interim profits up 27 per cent to £19m has fared rather better than the market expected, while Alexander Howden, with an 11 per cent jump to £11.5m, appears not to have lived up to best hopes.

This disparity, however, is due to special factors while the common thread is that both groups estimate that brokerage growth slowed to 15 to 17 per cent in the first half reflecting patchy rating conditions, particularly in marine business where Howden is particularly exposed, and the pressure on revenue of a firmer pound.

Outside broking, Bowring's growth has come from better returns on underwriting and a particularly strong contribution from Bowmaker, which was boosted by lower interest rates in the first-half. Shipping continues to be a serious drain but with two further disposals this year and Bowring's fleet reduced to three ships, overall losses will not be significantly above last year's £200,000.

In the second half Bowring could see slower growth particularly with higher interest rates eating into Bowmaker's margins while Howden, with £26m of rights issue proceeds flowing through, should fare rather better.

Interestingly, while Bowring is now exploring a significant transatlantic link-up with Marsh & MacLennan, Howden, which claims to have considered similar deals itself, is looking at acquisition possibilities as a means of securing the flow of United States premiums.

Bowring's profits could be heading for almost £40m this year against £33m last time while the shares, up 5p to 122p yesterday and offering a p/e ratio of under seven and yield of just over 4 per cent, should start to perform better as the American talks move on.

Howden, though, with profits growth of around 15 per cent to £24.5m in prospect has yet to convince the marke that its close integration of broking and underwriting activities will not cause problems in the long run. So the shares, unchanged yesterday at 146p where the p/e ratio is around eight, may continue to underperform despite the attractions of a yield of over 7 per cent.

Frank Vogl

Can Mr Carter cure the dollar?

Washington, September 28.—Optimism reigned abong government officials at this week's annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund. But among the private bankers packing their bags to leave Washington today the prevailing mod has been pessimism, even if rubbing shoulders with the officials did, inevitably, have a temporarily uplifting effect as the week wore on.

The pessimism of the financiers is quite solidly based. They note that there are too many dollars floating around the world's markets and argue that there is no hope that the dollars rate will be strengthened or even stabilized until action is taken to reduce American inflation and there is a sharply improving trend in the United States balance of payments.

Over the last 18 months, it is pointed out, the Carter Administration has given no indication of a genuine willingness to act to stem the growth in supply of dollars.

The views of many European bankers have been shaped by influential bankers in the United States and in New York and elsewhere there is barely any confidence in President Carter. Mr Ellmore Patterson, chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, said recently: "Although we repeatedly tell ourselves that inflation is our number one economic problem, we

> 'Bankers were firm in their view that the foreign exchange markets will be nervous until the President announces his anti-inflation programme'

are exceedingly skilful in developing rationallizations for avoiding all but the mildest of remedies.

"I am afraid it is no exaggeration to say that, in a disturbing degree, we are a nation adrift in terms of economic policy. We talk, we diagnose, but we cannor seem to muster the will to act decisively."

The turbulance of the currency markets over the last 18 months has frightened many investors. It has led some to diversify their portfolios, reducing their holdings of dollars in favour, particularly, of Swiss francs. Many people have even turned away from currencies and bought gold.

What has not happened yet, however, is a significant move away from the dollar by large official holders, such as the Saudi Arabians.

Dr Wilfred Guth, managing director of the Deutsche Bank, has been arguing absolutely no indication that the Saudi Arabians are keen to sell their dollars on a large scale, but he adds a warning that if there is no real American action on the inflation front in the next year, then a move from dollars by some important official foreign holders is a distinct possibility.

Private bankers and government officials agree that stabilizing the rate for the dollar is made harder by the massive and uncontrolled sume in the Euro-markers — possibly $500,000m or more. But agreement emerged among finance ministers, encouraged by bankers, at this week's meeting that the problem cannot effectively be resolved by clamping on controls. The solution rests in the hands of the United States. Fiscal and monetary discipline in America will attract foreign capital flows and stabilize the Euro-markets.

As the week progressed discussion of the dollar's prospects turned more and more to consideration of whether President Carter really has the courage to take firm action over inflation. Some officials were sceptical. Dr Otmar Emminger, president of the Bundesbank, said candidly that he first wants to see the new anti-inflation programme before predicting the dollar's future course.

Many private bankers held lengthy discussions with top American government officials and came away somewhat encouraged. So, too did many European government officials. President Carter and his colleagues repeatedly said that they would be tough—and repetition of this pledge helped to raise hopes.

Bankers also increasingly came to accept the views of officials that an improvement in the American current account balance of payments is in prospect. Few bankers believed that IMF's forecast of a $7,500m deficit in 1979 to be realistic, but many did agree that the deficit in 1979 could be a third below this year's projected level of between $18,000m and $20,000m.

Some, however, were swift to point out that even a $10,000m deficit is a large one, adding to global supplies of dollars and so possibly aggravating matters. But most bankers accepted that an improving trend was important and would be more significant in terms of investor confidence in the dollar than the precise total volume of the deficit.

As the bankers prepared to leave Washington they were all quite firm in their view that the foreign exchange markets will be nervous until President Carter announces his anti-inflation programme, possibly within two weeks or so. They seemed unanimous that if the programme is less than adequate, then the results for the dollar will be disastrous.

The political realities have been well understood here. One New York banker summed it up: "The longer we avoid taking painful medicine, the tougher will measures inevitably have to be. The President has to realize that if he doesn't act now, then his opinion poll ratings will plummet.

"He will have to impose wage and price controls sometime next year and there will be a credit crunch. Believe me; that will all produce a recession and a hopeless 1980 reelection position for Mr Carter."

Government officials at the meeting here sought to "talk up" the dollar and perhaps they succeeded in a modest way. But, now that the meeting has ended and the bankers are flying home, many of them will still be resolute in their conviction that it is new measures and firm results that really influence investor sentiment—and not bright forecasts from the IMF, Mr Blumenthal or even the chairman of the IMF's interim committee, the particularly cheerful and optimistic British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Denis Healey.

A fresh assault on the scanner market

No longer the glamour technology that promised riches from a genuine breakthrough in medical electronics, the X-ray scanner business is now subject to tough and competitive market pressures.

EMI were the pioneers in 1972 with the first computed-tomography (CT) brain scanner; after a rapid advance in the United States the company fell on expensive times as orders dropped off and competing companies caught up.

This week's announcement of five new scanners from EMI marks a significant change in market approach, as well as new technology. Previously, the company had built its medical-electronics reputation and sales on two general purpose machines, the brain scanner and the whole-body scanner. Now the technology has been focused on to five specific types of user and a different solution is offered for each.

The basic principle remains the same, that of rotating an X-ray source round the head or body at a fixed level and detecting the emerging radiation on the other side. Many X-ray "views" are obtained as the source rotates and, by complicated computer processing based on techniques of radar signal processing, they can be integrated to give a clear cross-sectional picture—a "slice" across the body.

For medical diagnosis the use of CT brain scanners is now accepted as a clinically effective and cost-effective technique and similar evidence is now accumulating for the more-recently developed CT whole-body machines.

Scanners are being sold worldwide, but the United States was, and is, by far the biggest market. In the early days (1973-76), Sir John Read, EMI chairman, recalled this week, American customers were "lining up with dollars in their pockets" to buy the British machines.

In 1976 the North American market reached a peak of 470 machines sold, of which EMI supplied nearly half. This was followed by a sharp decline in the next two years, mainly as a result of measures to control health care costs introduced by the United States Government. This affected the entire scanner industry in that country, with sales falling by about 60 per cent from the 1976 level.

But the American scene now looks slightly more hopeful for the scanner companies. Earlier this year Congress rejected cost-constraining legislation in favour of a voluntary scheme put forward by the medical profession and hospitals. This should mean a more flexible approach in deciding whether a particular hospital is granted the necessary Certificate of Need (an authorization from state or federal government) to purchase a CT scanner.

As more companies entered the scanner business (17 in the United States alone), the competition for the depressed market led to price cuts by some makers. Discounting, prevalent in the United States, could only harm the investment needs of the industry, Sir John gave warning, for research and development costs were high (EMI's R and D costs have been stepped up during the past two years; they reached a peak of more than £12m a year, but are now running at less than that).

By the end of June this year there were slightly more than 1,000 scanners of various types installed and operating in the United States. EMI had sold 54 per cent of these. The total number of systems installed or on order worldwide is now about 2,000, of which EMI has taken nearly 50 per cent.

In terms of use, EMI estimates that about 10,000 patients a day worldwide are now being examined with the company's scanner systems.

The prices of EMI's new quintet of scanners range from £136,000 (plus metered-usage charges) to £574,000. At the bottom end are two general-purpose machines, one a neurological system covering the head, neck and spine, and the other covering the whole body. Here the aim has been to produce the best all-round performance at the lowest price.

Major innovations in scanner design and use are featured in the other three models. One is a high-resolution version of the general-purpose machines, which gives much clearer and more detailed pictures (to a definition of 0.5mm).

Another combines the diagnostic role of the scanner with a treatment role in planning radiotherapy dosages. This enables the positioning and strength of radiotherapy beams to be determined or adjusted directly from the scanner pictures; it is claimed to be the first of its type in the world.

The fifth machine is a high-performance body scanner in which improved sensors and sensor-movement geometry have resulted in a unique combination of fast scan (three seconds) and high picture quality.

Between them, these machines can now serve the needs of different categories of users such as accident units of general hospitals, with low and sporadic case-load and the need for immediate diagnosis of head injuries; neurological clinics, handling substantial numbers of patients; general hospitals with many patients and wide range of conditions for diagnosis; specialized cancer treatment centres; and research and teaching hospitals carrying out special investigations as well as general diagnosis.

Kenneth Owen

The author is The Times *Technology Correspondent.*



EMI's new 7020 body-scanner has a two-screen console for control and viewing by the operator.

Bowring

Profit announcement for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1978

The unaudited Consolidated Group Profit after convertible loan stock interest for the six months to 30th June, 1978 is £19,071,000 as against £14,951,000 for the six months to June, 1977.

	6 months ended 30.6.78 £'000	6 months ended 30.6.77 £'000	12 months ended 31.12.77 £'000
Turnover	645,020	548,782	1,088,091
Consolidated Group Profit	19,071	14,951	33,007
Taxation	9,917	7,785	16,298
Profit after taxation	9,154	7,166	16,709
Minority	269	204	387
	8,885	6,962	16,322
Preference dividend	5	5	11
Available for Ordinary Shareholders	8,880	6,957	16,311

☐ All sectors of the Group other than shipping have contributed to the 27% increase in profit before tax for the six months ended 30th June, 1978.

☐ Insurance broking profits again increased, in spite of the adverse effect of the weakness of the U.S. dollar; and there was an improved contribution from the underwriting activities. Bowmaker, the credit finance and engineering subsidiary, had an excellent first half year. Merchant banking and trading profits showed improvement. There was a further loss in shipping, but for the year as a whole the operating loss is expected to be less than in 1977. This will be mitigated by exceptional profits.

☐ The Directors expect that profits for the year 1978 will show improvement over 1977 but the rate of growth seen in the first half is not expected to continue in the second half of the year.

☐ The Directors have resolved to pay an interim dividend of 1.013375p per share for the year ending 31st December, 1978 which together with imputed tax credit amounts to 1.5125p per share (1977 1.375p per share). In addition, arising from the reduction of 1 per cent in the basic rate of income tax since the declaration of the final dividend for 1977, the Directors have resolved to pay a further dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1977 of 0.030899p per share which together with imputed tax credit amounts to 0.046118p per share. This gives a total payment of 1.044274p per share payable on 20th November 1978 to Ordinary Shareholders on the Register on 20th October, 1978. These dividends will absorb £1,086,000 and £33,000 respectively.

Awarded to C. T. Bowring (Insurance) Holdings Ltd. 1977

C. T. Bowring & Co. Ltd

The Bowring Building, Tower Place, London EC3P 3BE

Business Diary: Chemical wherefore • I know a bank . . .

Why is that whenever emissaries from West Germany, the land of the economic miracle, come among us the tale they tell is of things niether economic nor miraculous?

Yesterday it was the turn of Herbert Grünewald, chairman of the huge chemicals group Bayer AG, and the tidings he brought from Leverkusen were not good.

Bayer, he said, had to fight hard for export sales (60 per cent of the company's total) when in seven years the Deutsche mark had been revalued, alowing for inflation, by 47 per cent against the dolar

The chemical industry, Grünewald went on, used more energy tha anyone else, yet Germany had to import oil and her coal is among the world's most expensive. He wants North Sea oil treated as a European rather than a British national asset.

But then he would, wouldn't he?



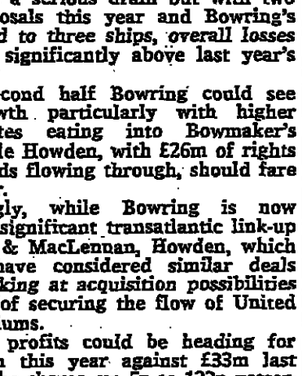
Spreading North Sea oil around: Bayer AG's Herbert Grünewald in London yesterday.

A couple of hundred former students o f Baroness Seear, many of them now making working life more worth living, gather in the House of Lords tonight to honour their teacher on her retirement from the Readership in Personnel Management at the London School of Economics.

Baroness Seear is the mother of the Sex Discrimination Act an dthe guru of British personnel management and today is not the last we shall hear of her.

As president of the Institute of Personnel Management she will preside at next month's annual coference in Harrogate. One of the seminars will be on equal opportunity action in the United States and the United Kingdom.

In the October issue of Personnel Management, *the IPM journal, she will tick off managers for lack of imagination. In books, pamphlets and speeches, Baroness Seear's approach has always been "sock 'em with the facts".*



Sock 'em with the facts: Baroness Seear.

What is now the Sex Discrimination Act would have remained a Bill for many years more had it not been for her constant sniping in the Lords.

She shot down the backwoodsmen and women in both Houses with her assiduously researched dictum that any job considered unsuitable for a woman in one company was being done by a woman in another.

Were there any justice, the statute would be called the Seear Act.

Baroness Seear stays on at LSE for a while as part-time director of a German-financed study of discriminatory personnel practices in two banks, one in London and the other in Paris.

Her name will be commemorated at LSE long after that, however, by the establishment of a Seear Fellowship in Personnel Management. This was funded by business—with the notable exception of the banks.

Among Baroness Seear's former pupils at tonight's reception is somebody who ought to be able to give her a few pointers—Terry Lyons, personnel director of Williams & Glyn's Bank.

■ In selling their Crombey menswear chain to Amber Day for £2.5m the brothers Alf and Monty Zeff have raised the value of their combined RAF demob gratuity no less than ten thousand fold.

Alf had been a radio instructor in his service days, while his brother was one of the original six RAF parachute instructors, but in 1946 they had no idea what to do next. "We were literally unemployable", Monty remembers, "and we did nothing for six months wondering what would happen to us".

What they eventually found was a clothes shop in Hendon, North London, and the chance mixture of accident and good fortune essential to success.

For a start, the freeholder wanted a £500 deposit, which was double the amount of their gratuity. Luckily the estate agent was a Royal Flying Corp veteran who eventually persuaded the owner to defer the premium for a year.

What the brothers had not been told was the cheap rent of £5 a week could only be found on a poor trading site. Custom was in the doldrums even though they enjoyed the ex-servicemen's ready access to the essential coupon "float".

Things were not helped by their unwitting decision to name the shop after an amalgam of their names—Malfonze, which in Italian means dirty water. The name was soon changed.

Trade picked up only when a thief lobbed a brick through the shop window and made off with most of the stock. The incident was duly reported in the local paper and, such is the power of the pen over the sword (or brick), that the resultant public sympathy ensured that Alf and Monty never looked back.

■ Concern for the safety of their apprentices and the fact that they represent thousands of pounds worth of company investment, has led Johnson Radley, the engineering division of United Glass, to introduce motor cycle instruction into the apprentices' normal training programme.

Len Grimshaw, training manager at Johnson Radley, which is based at Pudsey, West Yorkshire, said: "One of our youngsters has been killed and over the years others have been injured, some seriously.

"Obviously we are concerned primarily for the safety of the lads but our interest goes much further. Apprentices represent an investment of thousands of pounds and a potential source of skilled labour—something we need to safeguard."

The course, which is practical and theoretical, is seen as a breakthrough in motor cycle training by West Yorkshire county council road safety unit. A spokesman said: "We believe this may be the first time that a company in this country has taken such an initiative. The potential is enormous."

At the Pudsey plant 30 first-year apprentices will be taking the course which will lead to the RAC/Auto Cycle Union motor cycling test. The company view is that they have a responsibility to their apprentices which extends beyond the factory gate.

Grimshaw said: "We also believe we have a responsibility to the community generally. We want our apprentices to use the roads with respect and to regard other road users with respect."

Ross Davies



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Tempting Times

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Tempting Times

Apologies to Ogden Nash

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FINANCIAL NEWS

HK Land plans £63m rights issue

Hongkong Land is to make a SHK600.9m (about £63.25m) issue with 8 per cent unsecured loan stock, 1984-93, on the basis of $10 of loan stock for every eight shares held.

Immediate reactions to the announcement by the colony's stock brokers was that the offering was likely to depress the Hongkong stock market when trading started today.

The first call of 50 per cent is to be made on November 20 with the remainder due next May. Brokers believed that larger investors would stay out of the market to conserve funds for the first payments. Some brokers forecast that the Hang Seng Index might fall 10 per cent today.

The company said yesterday it expected full year profits to reach $276m against $230m last year and that the final dividend was expected to be at least 29 cents a share making a total of 43 cents, compared with 38 cents.

International

Sime Darby in line with hope

Sime Darby made record pre-tax profits of M$184m, about £41m for the year to June 30, a 20 per cent increase on the previous year, in line with market expectations.

A major contributor to the increase was Kempas (Malaya) Berhad, which became a subsidiary last year. For the 18 months to June 30 it made M$27,000 but Consolidated Plantations profits dipped slightly to M$66.8m with total sales showing an increase from M$182m to M$186m.

The proposed final dividend amounts to 17.5 per cent gross, making a total of 30 per cent, including a special dividend of 2.5 per cent, against 20 per cent afteradjustments for scrip.

Krupp turnover rise stagnant

Fried Krupp said yesterday that its external turnover grew by only 1 per cent in the first half of the year to DM5.250m.

The company said exports share of turnover increased to 37 per cent from 35 per cent in the same period. Krupp reported that incoming orders in the first half of the year totalled DM5.500m, about 3 per cent under year-earlier levels. Order books, it said, remained at the same level as year-end 1977 at DM10.200m.

The company's flagship steel sector reported a decline in turnover of 2.2 per cent to DM2,300m from DM2,350m in the same period.

Kaiser go-ahead for Ashland Oil stake

Kaiser Resources has received aproval under the Canadian Foreign Investment Review Act to buy 79 per cent of Ashland Oil Canada from Ashland Oil Inc, at a cost of C$33.50 a share.

Yesterday the company said it will bid for the remainder of the equity in November at a similar price, making a total cost of C$480m (about £206m), including the conversion of debentures.

Hoechst's 'glimmer of optimism'

Hoechst AG sees its current situation and immediate future with a glimmer of optimism, although it is unclear if an upwards trend has realy begun, its chairman, Herr Rolf Sammet, said in Frankfurt.

He told a press conference that he hopes world group pre-tax profits which rose in the second quarter from the first will continue to improve this year after first half 1978 pre-tax profits of DM550m (about £143m).

Hoechst had world group 1977 net profits at DM304.2m on turnover at DM23,300m.

He said although the earnings position is unsatisfactory, if the level can be maintained a dividend in line with the 1977 DM6 payout could be considered.

Consolidated domestic group turnover in the first eight *months of 1978 rose* a total of 4.4 per cent to DM8,700m with a 4.8 per cent rise to DM4,460m in exports and a 4.1 per cent rise to DM4,250m for domestic sales.

Hoechst's United Kingdom subsidiary Berger Jenson and Nicholson reported a 49 per cent pre-tax profit increase to £4.12m in the first half, on sales up from £94.8m to £105.7m.

The company said that the greater efficiency of the United Kingdom operations had been the main reason for the improvement. Operations in Australia had to compete with poor market conditions

Non-foods side still primes volume growth at Morrison

By Ray Maughan

Volume growth at Yorkshire-based Wm Morrison Supermarkets still stems almost exclusively from the non-foods side of the business. The improvement here amounted to about 7 per cent in the half-year ended June 29 last which, after a flat grocery performance, suggests a 4 per cent volume advance as a whole.

Group turnover during the period climbed by a quarter to £50.47m while pre-tax profits pushed ahead by 21 per cent to £1.52m. The implied margins' contraction, however, is entirely attributable to the £1.1m. Whelans Discount Stores acquisition in April which added about £3m in sales but required about £100,000 in store improvements whose costs were written off above the line. Stripping out Whelans, net margins were unchanged at about 3.3 per cent. The acquisition should break even during the current half and will make a positive contribution in 1979.

Encouragingly, trade has picked up since July. The board, headed by Mr K. D. Morrison, is talking of a 2 per cent volume improvement across the board in the second half on a year on year basis and the omens for the Christmas trade already look good.

Whelans' 35,000 sq ft Preston store will re-open in Novem[ber] after refurbishment and the [St] Helens outlet is currently bei[ng] extended. Morrison's Lifest[yle] warehouse is now operatio[nal] and supplying the non-food di[vi]sion while the opening of [the] new Harrogate store will a[dd] around 65,000 sq ft of new [...] selling space next year. Gi[ven] success of the Sheffield a[nd] Darlington stores plann[ing] applications, a further 100,[000] sq ft will be added.

A gross interim dividend [of] 0.52238p per share is propo[sed] while the shares lost 1p to 87[p].

Meanwhile, at Kwik S[ave] Discount, the £3.75m cash acq[ui]sition of Cee N Cee Sup[er]markets will boost KSD's [...] selling area by some 200,000 [sq] ft to 1.11m sq ft while offer[ing] valuable geographical exp[an]sion.

The book value of the retail stores in Cheshire, Lan[cashire] shire and the Potteries [...] £1.92m excluding an allowa[nce] for deferred taxation of £1.2[6...] On this basis the goodwill [...] ment looks comparatively sm[all] and can be quickly written [off] should the board decide to value the retail portfolio

Last year's £5m rights issue [is] now mostly absorbed but Cee Cee offers scope for cost savi[ngs] and an improvement on margi[ns] which have been running at [...] per cent.

Business appointments

New controller of finance named for Courtaulds

Mr A. M. Ramsay has been appointed by Courtaulds as group financial controller from November 1 in succession to Mr C. J. Chalmers, who is leaving the group on January 1 to become finance director of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries.

Mr Anthony Barker relinquishes his role as managing partner of Tyzack & Partners and remains as chairman. Mr P. T. Prentice has been appointed managing partner.

Mr Bryan Wilson joins Wilsons Brewery of Manchester as production and distribution director as from October 2.

Mr V. J. Scrivener is appointed managing director of McIntyre, a subsidiary of Tate & Lyle Transport.

Dr Gunther Sassmannshausen has joined the board of Amalgamated Metal Corporation together with Mr Jorg Stegmann, Mr Hurst Junke, and Dr Rudolf Muller. Four representatives of Patino NV have resigned from the AMC board. They are: Mr Antenor Patino, Mr J. Ortiz-Patino, Mr P. J. Keenan and Mr A. D. Stirling, as well as two representatives of Norddeutsche Affinerie, Mr P. Hofmeister and Mr W. A. Gleich.

Mr John Midlane has been appointed director and general manager of Rentco Nationwide Trailers.

Mr Peter Balfour is to become chairman of Edinburgh American Assets Trust on the retirement of Sir Alastair Blair. Mr J. C. R. Inglis is succeeding Sir Allistair as chairman of British Assets Trust.

Mr L. T. G. Preston is retiring as a director and chairman of Mocatta and Goldsmid and Commercial Metal Co, and will be succeeded as chairman of both companies by Mr M. D. McWilliam. Mr Preston is also retiring as chairman and director of Standard Chartered Bank AG, Zurich, and will be succeeded as chairman by Mr N. McMillan.

Mr Michael Mayo has been appointed treasurer of Barclays Bank International from January 1. He is at present assistant general manager, corporate finance, international division of BBI. Mr Mayo will be succeeded by Mr Mark Deverell.

Mr J. E. Boyd has been appointed to the board of London and Garmore Investment Trust.

Mr Ruben Viner has been appointed president of Viners. Mr Roger Viner has succeeded him as chairman and Mr Donald Saunders has joined the board as a non-executive director. Mr Ruben Viner will remain as a member of the board.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

GENERAL MILLS, INC.

(SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL MILLS FINANCE N.V.)

7% Guaranteed Debentures Due November 1, 1980

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of November 1, 1968 between General Mills Finance N.V., (General Mills, Inc., Successor as aforesaid) and United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, $2,175,000 in aggregate principal amount of the above captioned Debentures will be redeemed for the sinking fund on November 1, 1978 at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to November 1, 1978.

The numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed are as follows:

15	1101	2116	3112	3816	4889	6279	7224	8414	9547	10571	11283	12325	13769	15098	16318	17952	19196
47	1109	2129	3117	3824	4899	6286	7228	8417	9576	10573	11287	12338	13772	15099	16320	17962	19209
50	1115	2139	3125	3852	4900	6301	7232	8424	9580	10577	11290	12349	13773	15100	16339	17971	19214
52	1117	2141	3171	3854	4901	6302	7248	8431	9582	10579	11298	12350	13774	15101	16369	17985	19221
55	1120	2160	3172	3868	4945	6305	7262	8432	9586	10606	11299	12368	13844	15104	16370	17990	19228
61	1122	2165	3181	3870	4946	6328	7280	8434	9612	10612	11302	12368	13846	15113	16371	18004	19237
62	1123	2196	3183	3871	4949	6329	7285	8444	9614	10622	11356	12392	13847	15114	16377	18013	19238
64	1130	2197	3185	3880	4952	6331	7286	8445	9617	10629	11358	12394	13848	15116	16381	18014	19263
65	1139	2210	3188	3881	4955	6356	7298	8450	9619	10632	11360	12395	13855	15133	16385	18022	19269
74	1141	2215	3190	3882	4959	6357	7299	8453	9627	10635	11361	12396	13860	15136	16400	18058	19271
81	1146	2216	3192	3885	4965	6358	7301	8456	9643	10684	11363	12424	13865	15138	16401	18073	19284
97	1147	2222	3194	3887	4970	6361	7302	8469	9644	10692	11381	12425	13891	15146	16402	18074	19287
98	1148	2223	3206	3891	4978	6363	7303	8481	9656	10696	11392	12428	13909	15147	16409	18084	19268
100	1149	2228	3222	3895	4982	6370	7308	8483	9658	10697	11409	12431	13910	15154	16410	18087	19290
102	1152	2234	3225	3934	4984	6373	7317	8485	9659	10699	11421	12433	13912	15160	16439	18094	19292
103	1188	2239	3230	3935	4967	6376	7321	8511	9665	10712	11439	12438	13933	15165	16440	18097	19295
105	1193	2242	3231	3943	4988	6380	7353	8525	9705	10715	11442	12447	13942	15190	16441	18100	19302
106	1194	2266	3237	3971	4992	6382	7354	8526	9723	10720	11446	12491	13945	15192	16443	18133	19307
108	1201	2267	3240	4029	5004	6391	7381	8568	9777	10726	11450	12496	13948	15204	16444	18135	19310
110	1203	2272	3242	4045	5008	6395	7382	8566	9787	10728	11452	12539	13953	15236	16490	18140	19320
112	1213	2276	3243	4047	5012	6401	7398	8575	9790	10730	11552	12581	13960	15250	16494	18146	19324
113	1268	2278	3251	4082	5020	6407	7574	8576	9840	10731	11556	12582	13978	15257	16495	18151	19329
140	1271	2298	3254	4083	5023	6408	7578	8578	9842	10741	11558	12586	13984	15258	16497	18155	19330
143	1280	2324	3256	4085	5027	6409	7580	8580	9890	10743	11575	12588	13985	15260	16501	18157	19351
146	1286	2335	3265	4141	5030	6410	7581	8624	9896	10745	11576	12592	13986	15268	16505	18160	19353
148	1288	2339	3266	4142	5032	6411	7583	8654	9898	10746	11577	12613	14020	15272	16520	18164	19354
151	1290	2342	3271	4147	5035	6415	7595	8661	9921	10750	11609	12614	14021	15276	16526	18179	19359
155	1292	2344	3277	4149	5044	6418	7596	8671	9929	10752	11615	12615	14024	15278	16527	18231	19365
158	1296	2348	3284	4151	5049	6429	7598	8674	9930	10756	11621	12629	14026	15286	16529	18237	19373
166	1297	2349	3294	4152	5053	6433	7599	8676	9984	10758	11624	12632	14057	15312	16532	18243	19377
173	1299	2352	3301	4158	5054	6436	7608	8681	9939	10762	11626	12633	14058	15394	16540	18246	19378
175	1328	2365	3309	4168	5058	6437	7609	8683	9950	10764	11629	12635	14061	15410	16541	18266	19379
177	1331	2372	3310	4174	5059	6438	7625	8685	9956	10765	11630	12638	14067	15413	16546	18274	19395
179	1333	2373	3316	4188	5060	6441	7629	8690	9958	10768	11636	12640	14073	15414	16549	18277	19402
194	1352	2374	3317	4203	5064	6456	7647	8694	9965	10769	11652	12654	14076	15435	16584	18284	19404
195	1353	2380	3321	4208	5090	6457	7651	8699	9968	10772	11674	12676	14077	15441	16585	18285	19409
196	1360	2393	3323	4209	5093	6460	7652	8701	9978	10777	11677	12678	14078	15448	16587	18290	19410
197	1361	2400	3333	4212	5097	6470	7655	8702	9987	10779	11680	12699	14080	15450	16590	18323	19412
201	1378	2401	3340	4217	5121	6475	7756	8704	9995	10780	11713	12729	14090	15572	16596	18369	19429
206	1379	2415	3342	4223	5189	6481	7789	8707	9996	10783	11724	12757	14178	15588	16599	18374	19430
292	1380	2420	3344	4227	5208	6482	7805	8708	9999	10795	11729	12758	14180	15589	16600	18388	19434
298	1382	2426	3346	4235	5210	6483	7810	8709	10010	10796	11732	12759	14181	15592	16607	18415	19436
309	1383	2429	3347	4242	5214	6484	7823	8710	10011	10799	11733	12764	14186	15595	16661	18417	19440
310	1390	2435	3352	4243	5215	6494	7824	8712	10013	10805	11737	12769	14187	15596	16666	18422	19441
318	1472	2442	3354	4245	5216	6531	7831	8713	10014	10809	11775	12780	14192	15600	16790	18439	19443
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321	1477	2450	3363	4247	5235	6539	7838	8717	10020	10821	11785	12835	14195	15622	16950	18443	19455
322	1480	2453	3365	4249	5251	6540	7842	8718	10026	10825	11786	12838	14199	15627	17116	18444	19456
333	1483	2481	3380	4254	5317	6542	7916	8719	10031	10834	11792	12839	14207	15636	17117	18452	19466
336	1486	2483	3381	4257	5349	6545	7922	8727	10038	10839	11793	12852	14227	15638	17118	18482	19471
378	1488	2484	3382	4258	5361	6548	7923	8731	10040	10842	11796	12857	14228	15650	17139	18494	19473
381	1490	2485	3383	4264	5365	6551	7929	8732	10042	10845	11799	12864	14234	15654	17146	18537	19476
399	1508	2492	3389	4265	5401	6561	7930	8733	10046	10848	11805	12866	14237	15655	17149	18540	19480
415	1510	2533	3393	4266	5405	6568	7935	8743	10048	10849	11806	12885	14243	15662	17155	18545	19483
479	1511	2544	3396	4267	5408	6569	7940	8748	10049	10856	11808	12896	14253	15665	17164	18548	19492
485	1521	2558	3397	4268	5409	6579	7942	8749	10054	10857	11810	12897	14255	15668	17166	18557	19504
494	1522	2615	3400	4269	5430	6580	7944	8752	10056	10864	11811	12903	14264	15673	17173	18566	19518
501	1523	2616	3401	4279	5434	6589	7946	8822	10058	10877	11814	12904	14270	15675	17176	18626	19519
505	1535	2620	3403	4286	5435	6590	7955	8857	10062	10881	11822	13021	14275	15677	17179	18656	19528
506	1541	2630	3408	4288	5437	6592	7958	8860	10069	10888	11907	13026	14279	15678	17181	18662	19529
514	1544	2631	3421	4291	5439	6640	7975	8891	10071	10889	11912	13028	14281	15679	17185	18665	19530
517	1551	2633	3483	4293	5453	6678	7977	8913	10144	10891	11918	13072	14282	15680	17189	18668	19533
528	1556	2636	3485	4297	5454	6680	8001	8918	10149	10893	11924	13075	14286	15682	17192	18706	19539
529	1559	2639	3486	4298	5456	6690	8002	8919	10150	10894	11933	13079	14291	15702	17213	18731	19561
547	1586	2642	3491	4299	5457	6691	8007	8945	10152	10896	11936	13080	14300	15717	17251	18735	19563
558	1608	2713	3495	4325	5458	6694	8010	8946	10156	10900	11938	13085	14302	15718	17259	18742	19565
562	1609	2714	3496	4326	5495	6710	8011	8947	10158	10906	11946	13091	14311	15722	17261	18759	19566
568	1612	2722	3518	4358	5499	6719	8013	8949	10159	10916	11971	13093	14312	15753	17264	18765	19571
585	1617	2724	3527	4366	5500	6724	8014	8951	10161	10917	11989	13106	14315	15758	17311	18772	19574
591	1623	2727	3528	4370	5502	6725	8028	8954	10167	10918	12003	13112	14319	15760	17312	18773	19575
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602	1626	2741	3534	4372	5579	6735	8030	8957	10176	10974	12008	13119	14434	15762	17331	18788	19585
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617	1668	2842	3537	4431	5585	6749	8033	8989	10208	10980	12023	13129	14441	15766	17386	18812	19589
619	1669	2846	3539	4435	5590	6768	8038	8991	10209	10984	12024	13130	14447	15779	17389	18832	19590
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621	1678	2848	3548	4463	5595	6772	8043	9005	10249	10989	12030	13134	14454	15791	17395	18858	19602
622	1680	2849	3552	4471	5748	6776	8045	9016	10252	10991	12037	13139	14455	15796	17396	18860	19604
626	1684	2853	3554	4478	5754	6779	8046	9018	10253	10993	12043	13146	14458	15804	17398	18861	19607
627	1698	2857	3580	4483	5755	6786	8047	9035	10257	11000	12080	13149	14467	15806	17400	18862	19610
630	1712	2859	3582	4484	5765	6790	8048	9041	10258	11004	12084	13152	14469	15822	17403	18865	19616
631	1713	2877	3585	4485	5766	6797	8051	9047	10260	11007	12134	13166	14651	15823	17427	18866	19650
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641	1723	2883	3597	4496	5782	6801	8055	9051	10274	11023	12147	13168	14682	15831	17445	18913	19660
644	1725	2890	3647	4498	5790	6814	8056	9053	10278	11027	12148	13170	14693	15836	17759	18914	19667
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660	1735	2943	3673	4558	5929	6850	8092	9154	10322	11059	12182	13262	14750	16077	17783	18956	19717
706	1742	2946	3736	4559	5963	6859	8093	9167	10344	11060	12186	13264	14758	16091	17792	18963	19721
707	1743	2951	3738	4562	5988	6860	8105	9168	10345	11071	12190	13269	14759	16093	17794	18964	19722
711	1745	2954	3740	4572	5991	6876	8116	9171	10348	11077	12191	13271	14817	16100	17801	18982	19723
714	1760	2966	3743	4574	6014	6878	8126	9172	10352	11079	12195	13272	14831	16119	17804	19008	19731
719	1761	2969	3748	4582	6015	6881	8127	9174	10362	11082	12196	13286	14848	16121	17807	19011	19733
722	1762	2990	3752	4588	6019	6888	8[illegible]2	9231	10380	11085	12198	13292	14850	16124	17821	19015	19737
744	1767	2991	3753	4590	6048	6891	8212	9237	10382	11087	12205	13295	14853	16130	17828	19035	19738
767	1770	2995	3754	4600	6049	6894	8228	9263	10393	11101	12206	13305	14857	16135	17830	19038	19741
793	1773	2998	3755	4601	6061	6905	8233	9266	10403	11103	12208	13314	14858	16136	17834	19040	19833
809	1776	3024	3756	4604	6068	6906	8288	9271	10406	11104	12213	13315	14861	16142	17835	19054	19835
812	1779	3026	3760	4605	6069	6913	8296	9273	10407	11109	12215	13352	14876	16146	17837	19100	19837
850	1780	3037	3767	4606	6098	7028	8303	9274	10409	11110	12217	13363	14881	16147	17839	19111	19875
972	1781	3040	3769	4607	6107	7029	8306	9294	10412	11119	12218	13386	14889	16152	17843	19113	19894
1017	1925	3043	3773	4608	6121	7047	8307	9299	10413	11120	12219	13393	14891	16154	17844	19114	19912
1019	1926	3048	3775	4716	6130	7055	8310	9312	10415	11122	12223	13402	14895	16162	17850	19116	19917
1021	1945	3059	3780	4718	6132	7057	8342	9314	10416	11127	12243	13404	14896	16167	17853	19121	19918
1028	1976	3060	3782	4722	6144	7060	8343	9329	10422	11235	12251	13411	14897	16187	17860	19123	19921
1048	1979	3062	3785	4728	6155	7078	8345	9342	10430	11240	12256	13439	14898	16189	17862	19124	19931
1049	1981	3083	3789	4730	6160	7082	8349	9343	10447	11244	12258	13444	14909	16196	17865	19129	19933
1050	1982	3084	3793	4813	6163	7083	8350	9351	10450	11253	12259	13448	14913	16198	17870	19130	19934
1051	1997	3087	3798	4817	6168	7084	8361	9352	10460	11254	12265	13451	14924	16253	17873	19134	19939
1053	2016	3092	3802	4821	6179	7093	8368	9409	10461	11258	12266	13460	15057	16254	17879	19143	19953
1054	2020	3094	3803	4824	6180	7096	8379	9424	10462	11260	12268	13703	15073	16258	17890	19148	19954
1055	2021	3095	3805	4827	6182	7114	8386	9441	10468	11263	12277	13706	15077	16259	17896	19160	19955
1059	2025	3100	3806	4830	6199	7115	8395	9442	10548	11264	12284	13712	15079	16260	17909	19162	19956
1062	2029	3101	3808	4841	6200	7203	8396	9486	10556	11275	12285	13713	15084	16264	17910	19171	19959
1075	2038	3104	3811	4842	6205	7205	8398	9490	10564	11276	12301	13714	15088	16295	17913	19175	19980
1082	2043	3105	3812	4845	6207	7212	8401	9492	10565	11278	12306	13716	15094	16301	17930	19180	
1085	2046	3110	3813	4852	6220	7215	8410	9493	10569	11279	12307	13729	15095	16304	17933	19182	
1099	2095	3111	3815	4858	6274	7219	8413	9496	10570	11281	12324	13737	15096	16305	17938	19188	

On November 1, 1978 there will become due and payable on the Debentures to be redeemed the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest to November 1, 1978. On and after November 1, 1978 interest on the Debentures to be redeemed shall cease to accrue.

Payment of Debentures to be redeemed will be made in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment therein of public and private debts. Payment of Debentures redeemed at the offices of Paying Agents outside of the United States of America shall be by a United States dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City. The Company has appointed the following Paying Agencies: The Corporate Trust Office of Citibank, N.A. in New York City and its main office in Frankfurt/Main, the main office of N. M. Rothschild & Sons in London, the main office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris and the main offices of its affiliates in Amsterdam, Brussels and Luxembourg and the main office of Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan.

Payment of Debentures to be redeemed will be made on or after November 1, 1978 upon presentation and surrender of said Debentures, with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after November 1, 1978 at any one of the aforementioned Paying Agents. Coupons which shall mature on, or shall have matured prior to, said redemption date should be detached and surrendered for payment in the usual manner.

GENERAL MILLS, INC.
(SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL MILLS FINANCE, N.V.)
By: UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Trustee

Dated: September 29, 1978

مكتبة من الأصل

NANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

ock markets

Gloom as nerves begin to fray

he market's nerves are inning no fray. Background s got worse in that the d closure was followed by s of a worsening situation Vauxhall and threats to man- ment at BOC of a "spon- eous walk-out" if it dared offer something absurd like er cent.

n its present mood the rket remains fearful of the ding Labour Party confer- e... where Government nisters and union chiefs ld easily indulge in recrimi- ion.

Cooler heads see the confer- e as a more constructive portunity but they seemed be in a minority yesterday big companies, many of them index 30 constituents, ened to report miserable ures, knocking the index ckily towards the 500 mark. Gilt-edged securities looked serable, but there was a idency for stocks to rally a towards the close. The e in United States rates pped for the day as did the ative recovery in the llar. But most operators are ing on their hands, waiting r the Government broker to ke a move.

ay Ashnore eased 3p to 292p. part from the market trend me think that Davy has paid lot for its recent United States quisition. However there is ssip of a Eurobond issue to lp pay for it and that could ve the way for a bigger vidend.

Money market rates have sed a bit this week (but pped doing so yesterday) as e temporary squeeze in liqui- ty caused by the recall of 1 r cent of special deposits was ercome, but there is no incen- e to turn cash into gilt edged this stock is likely to get eaper. Labour unrest was so unsettling.

There were signs of a feeble ly at the beginning of busi- ss. By 11 am the *FT* Index s holding its own but it was t points down at 500 exactly 1 pm. At the close the fall as 4.8 or 0.9 per cent to 501.2. The indext last finished below *0 on September 4 and the* test fall was the fifth in six ading days Bargains marked oved down from *5,491* to 5,162. Many index stocks did their t to undermine the index. But unlop, the last to show its nd, failed to get the index low 500.

The slump in interim profits as judged to be awful but they ere expected to be bad and e maintained dividend was a nsolation. The shares closed down at 246p.

Vickers was almost exactly in line with expectations with interim profits *72 per cent lowetr* but on a bad day that was enough to knock the shares 6p to 188p. At EMI the shares continued to suffer from the backwash of Sir John Read's pessimism in front of annual figures next Thursday, falling 2p to 144p, while BOC sank 3p to 72p in reflection of the militancy of the workforce.

Lucas, another index stock, retreated 5p to 309p after the French Government refused to allow it to proceed with a take-over of Ducellier.

But yesterday was a day when non-index stocks also provided their share of setbacks. Wimpey dived 8p to 87p after *word of* a 17 per cent drop in first half profits, instead of an expected rise.

Taylor Woodrow took its cue, receding 20p to 428p and R. Costain did the same, sinking 12p to 244p. Moreover adverse press comment on Gulf contractors on Wednesday was still hurting. In th ecase of Aberdeen Construction smaller profits and a warning were enough to lower the shares 5p to 94p.

Elsewhere, Marley shed 1p to *77p on difficulties* in getting a price increase in tiles through the Price Commission, and Legal & General lost 7p to 148p, still on disappointing figures. The capital reorganization took 9p to 120p off Campari ordinary shares and 13p to 115p away from the "B" shares.

The Thorn placing of 16 per cent of Wilkins & Mitchell had Thorn 2p off at 374p and Wilkins unchanged at 45p. In acquisitions, the Amber Day plan to take over Crombey had the shares *5p off* at 41p while the Kwik Save's purchase of Cee N Cee weakened the shares *1p to 89p*

Combined English Stores had a 150 per cent jump in profits. The shares closed unchanged at 125p. A one fifth rise in profits at William Morrison saw the shares ease 1p to 87½p.

There were some bright spots. A 27 per cent jump in first half profits had CT Bowring ahead 5p to 122p and at one stage renewed bid gossip pushed up Charles Clifford 9p to 130p. Speculative demand also took Anglo African Finance up 7p to 19½p.

In bid situations Bambergers, talking to an unnamed suitor climbed 4p to 84p. Some do not expect the partners to come from outside the timber trade-Meyer or Mallinson are names mentioned.

Elsewhere Owen Owen lost 1p to 112p and Metal Box, 4p down at 348p and Fisons 5p off at 347p failed to go against the market. In contrast Louis Newmark shot up 10p to 280p on demand in a thin market.

Among South African issues the talking point was Mr Pieter Botha, the defence minister suceeding Mr Voster as Prime Minister.

This disconcerted *international operators—Mr Botha* is a hardliner—but pulling the other way was the rise in bullion so that South Africa counters were a mixture of rises and falls. Kloof, Libanon and West Rand Consolidated gained a few pence, but De Beers shed 2p to 412p and Charter Consolidated 4p to 150p.

Liden Holdings are now 20p. Mr Norman Clothier is pulling the group round from losses and a return to interim dividends is expected soon. Prudential Assurance is thought to have sold its 5.8 per cent stake through a placing at around 19p.

After hours shares hardened a bit with HTV dull, losing 6p to 128p after disappointing results.

Equity turnover on September 27 was £89.24m (16,333 bargains). Active stocks according to Exchange Telegraph were Shell, European Ferries, RTZ, ICI, BP, P & O, GUS A, Marks and Spencer Barclays Bank as well as Distillers, BAT and Trafalgar House.

Assoc Book looks to good full-time advance

Associated Book Publishers is expecting a more even spread of profits over the two halves of 1978 after the previous disproportionate weighting in the first six months. So, while an 8 per cent halftime advance to £1.2m pre-tax looks disappointing initially, the Methuen and Eyre & Spottiswoode publisher is looking for a "satisfactory advance in profitability for the year".

Currency fluctuations trimmed the interim improvement back from 11 per cent and a similar rate of growth in overseas sales was in effect, clipped back only 1½ per cent in sterling terms. Home turnover climbed 30 per cent while legal and other specialist publishing profits increased by 38 per cent. APB is looking for a more active second half in the UK and Canada which fell by 21 per cent pre-tax but non-recurring costs will again hold back any trading advance in Australia.

Headed by Mr Peter Allsop, the board is pledged to pay the maximum permitted annual dividend permitted by the new regulations. For the moment, the interim dividend is raised from 2.239p to 2.836p gross per share. Cover for the 1977 dividend was 7.5 times.

SACCONE—BALLS BROS
Saccone & Speed and Balls Brothers have agreed to the purchased by *Saccone of nine retail* off-licences operated by Balls.

Stronger construction side gives £2m lift to RMC

By Michael Prest

Despite poor weather in the first half, a strengthening construction sector lifted Ready Mixed Concrete's pre-tax *profits by £2m to £14.2m*, leaving the company cautiously optimistic about the full time *outcome. An interim dividend* of 2.79p. teh maximum allowed, has been declared. Earnings per share of 7.7p against 7.8p reflect the conversion of the 8½ per cent Convertible Loan Stock.

A small increase in borrow*ings over the eyar as a whole*, mainly because of higher machbe a return to high gearing. inery prices, *but this will not* Last year Ready Mixed more than halved its borrowings. *The company now says that it* is looking at possible acquisitions in areas where it can make a useful *contribution*".

Profits from West Germany, which fell somewhat last year, should pick up this time. Concrete itself may not improve on 1977, but demand for aggregates is higher, and other *activities such as builders'* merchants and waste disposal are also doing better.

Turnover in the first six months was up from £265m to £294m. Fully diluted earnings per share were 7.6p, compared with 7.0p in 1977. The United Kingdom continued to be far and oway the most important area, contributing £143m of turnover. Germany's share was more than £10m up at £95.4m, while other countries chipped in with £55.1m, an increase of £5m.

Concrete prices are tied to *those of cement, though* Ready Mixed says the final price of its chief product depends on local *market conditions. An increase* in cement prices was refused by the Price Commission earlier in the year.


Mr John Camden, chairman of Ready Mixed Concrete.

Lower tea prices weaken Finlay

By Our Financial Staff

Slightly lower tea prices in *the first six months of the year* helped to push James Finlay's pre-tax profits down £1.8m to just over £5m. But approval has been received from the Treasury *in the wake of buying Seaforth* Maritime to pay a third interim of 2.5p dividend in the middle of next year, equivalent to a 129 per cent increase.

Results for the full year are expected to top 1977's £15.8m. Because Indian yields are reported to be 20 per cent down tea prices may harden towards the end of this year, giving higher sales revenue through to May, 1979. Second half results will also show proceeds from the Indian and Bangla Deshi crops which have yet to be picked. Confectionery always sells well at Christmas.

After suffering from bad debts in 1977, profits from banking and confirming should return to 1976 levels. The rest of the Glasgow-based company's main divisions such as insurance, steamship agents and confectionery are all showing improvements over last year. Earnings per share during the first half were 8.3p against 10.9p.

Finlay agreed to bid the equivalent of £7.9m in shares for Seaforth, a North Sea oil servicing company, in June. As part of the deal, 30 per cent of Seaforth was sold to Taylor Woodrow for £2.3m. Seaforth's pre-tax profit last year was £790,000 on a turnover of £16.5m.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Alva Inv (I)	—(—)	0.09(0.09)	—(—)	3.18(2.6)	31/10	—(6.1)
Amber Day (F)	17.2(14.2)	1.15(1.1)	7.27(7.06)	1.42(1.29)	28/11	2.16(1.93)
APV Hldgs (I)	34.2(31.1)	1.37(1.14)	12.23(11.20)	2.23(2.0)	25/10	—(5.7)
Assoc Book (I)	12.9(11.5)	1.19(1.1)	12.9(11.3)	1.9b(15.)	31/10	—(4.01)
C. T. Bowring (I)	645.0(548.7)	19.0(14.9)	—(—)	1.01b(0.9)	—	—(2.9)
Brown Bros (F)	*106.2a(58.8)*	*4.6(1.9)*	*9.3(3.82)*	*0.62(0.75)*	—	1.62(0.95)
Frank G. Gates (I)	13.5(10.4)	0.72(0.57)	6.8(5.5)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Charterhall (F)	0.59(0.87)	0.02(0.1)	0.06(0.39)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
Cons Plants (F)	—(—)	*75.5(78.8)*	—(—)	2.12(2.12)	—	2.99(2.99)
Downs Surgical (I)	7.17(6.01)	0.7(0.42)	3.3(1.96)	0.8(0.7)	4/12	—(2.32)
Dunlop Hldgs (I)	749.0(685.0)	22.0(32.0)	—(—)	2.65(2.65)	2/1	—(5.3)
James Finlay (I)	*37.6(39.3)*	*5.02(6.6)*	*8.3(10.9)*	*2.5(—)*	—	—(—)
Footwear Inds (F)	10.2(9.3)	0.63(0.82)	10.3(9.54)	2.98(—)	—	4.38(3.87)
Galliford (F)	—(—)	2.5(2.34)	—(—)	2.6(2.3)	—	3.4(3.05)
Gen Investors (I)	—(—)	*0.72(0.57)*	—(—)	1.7(1.6)	31/10	—(4.0)
Gordon & Gotch (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2.95(2.64)	3/11	—(2.4)
J. Hewitt (I)	1.22(1.11)	0.1(0.06)	2.4(1.4)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Heron Corp (F)	*265.5(232.4)*	*6.5(5.3)*	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Alex Howden (I)	—(—)	11.49(10.3)	—(—)	2.5(1.5)	13/11	(5.59)
Hunt & Moscrop (F)	16.3(12.3)	1.48(1.3)	—(—)	0.45(0.46)	—	0.78(0.69)
HTV Group (F)	29.7(20.3)	1.44(1.32)	13.96(12.83)	6.0(4.0)	—	9.0(10.0)
P. & W. Maclellan (I)	3.0(2.6)	0.06(0.05)	—(—)	0.5(0.5)	10/11	—(1.3)
R. P. Martin (F)	4.1(3.27)	0.64(0.68)	3.09(6.6)	2.5(3.4)	11/11	4.5(5.9)
Wm. Morrison (I)	50.4(40.3)	1.5(1.25)	—(—)	0.35(0.32)	6/11	—(0.75)
J. & J. Makin (F)	13.3(11.7)	0.73(0.5)	19.9(12.66)	1.28(1.14)	—	1.72(1.54)
Owen Owen (I)	44.2(36.9)	0.2(0.6)	—(—)	0.69(0.61)	2/12	—(2.85)
Ready Mixed (I)	293.7(265.1)	14.1(12.0)	7.6(7.0)	2.79(2.5)	1/12	—(5.77)
Charles Sharpe (F)	—(—)	0.88(1.0)	—(—)	17.76(15.8)	21/11	21.88(19.6)
Sime Darby (F)	395.5(316.4)	41.8(35.4)	4.01(3.39)	1.75(1.20)	—	3.0(2.0)
Vickers (I)	191.4(236.4)	5.16(18.11)	5.5(19.5)	3.85(3.85)	3/1	—(9.81)
Whatman Reeve (I)	5.4(4.7)	0.65(0.7)	—(—)	2.7(2.23)	3/11	4.5(4.4)
Geo Wimpey (I)	—(—)	14.5(17.5)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(0.68)
Woodrow Wyatt (F)	5.9(5.5)	0.07d(0.24d)	—(—)	0.1(Nil)	—	0.1(Nil)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown *pre-tax and earnings* are net. a=For 18 months. b=Excludes small extra payment. c=Malaysian dollars and cents. d=Loss.

Brown Bros buoyant as £4m topped

Brown Brothers Corporation, which is 69 per cent-owned by the American Dana Corporation, raised pre-tax profits from 1.9m to £4.6m in the 18 months to June 30, 1978. The change from a year ending December 31 was to keep the group in line with Dana's accounting period.

The group, whose main activity is the distribution of motor parts and accessories, has reduced its radio and electrical interests to only 15 per cent of the £160m turnover. Turnover in th epervious 12 months was £59m.

The manufacturing side, which at the moment contributes 20 per cent of profits, has been hit by a restricted aerospace programme as it has contracts linked to the Tornado military aircraft. Vehicle manufacturers' industrial problems have also affected the group

A final dividend of 0.92p *gross is proposed and with the* interim of 1.49p, the total will amount to 2.4p compared with *1.4p last year.*

APV now deeper in volume shortfall

By Our Financial Staff

APV Holdings is running further into a volume shortfall. *The processing and heat transfer* equipment manufacturer took in orders worth £123m for *the six months to 30 June last* which is at a similar annual rate to that achieved in 1977 and obviously allows nothing for the effect of inflation over the period.

So the rate of growth has slowed. Interim pre-tax profits advanced by just over a tenth to £8.47m but, stripping out the near 20 per cent improvement to £1.37m from Hall-Thermotank, the advance comes down into single figures.

Much of the upturn stemmed from the three subsidiaries operating in North America which now account for some 40 per cent of the profits total. Demand has varied from region to region with a good performance also coming from South Africa, the Far East and Australia partly offset by a lower rate of ordering in the home market, Europe and the Middle East.

Nevertheless, chairman Mr H. P. N. Benson, states that "our orders in hand are still *at a high level. Sales invoicing* will be better in the second half year and we expect to see *some further improvement in* profits but this must be subject to movements in currencies, particularly the *U Sdollar.*"

The group has made no allowance for ED 19 in computing the halftime charge of £4.41m against £4.01m and fully taxed and diluted earnings are thus improved from 11.2p to 12.3p per share.

The shares fell 5p to 237p yesterday which implies a prospective p/e ratio of about 9½ if profits are maintained in the second half which looks some way ahead ofthe average historic engineering multiple of less than 8.

Adjusting for the capilisation issue, the interim dividend is lifted by 10 per cent to 2.2346p per share while the slight reduction in the standard rate of tax allows a slight increase of 0.0561p per share to be made on the final paid for 1977.

Stag pays £1.5m for Mereden

The board of Stag Furniture Holdings is to pay £1.5m to Mr R. W. Whewell, the receiver of D. Meredew, to acquire Meredew Furniture. This used to be owned by Bond Worth Holdings, the carpet group now in the hands of a receiver.

Stag says that the products of Meredew are essentially complementary to its own, and the *acquisition will significantly in*crease the group's market share in the dining room and living room sectors. The enlarged group will be aiming for a turnover of at least £30m in 1979. Stag will be financing the deal from its existing bank facilities.

Meredew's audited accounts for the period from August 11, 1977, to June 30, 1978, show turnover of £6.27m and a profit before tax and extraordinary items of £432,000.

The value of the et tangible assets being acquired by Stag amounts to £1.97m and include the properties at £850,000—their estimated open market value.

Notice of Issue — Abridged Particulars

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List

WEST KENT WATER COMPANY

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1878)

Offer for Sale by Tender of £1,500,000
7 per cent Redeemable Preference Stock, 1983
(which will mature for redemption at par on 31st December, 1983)
Minimum price of issue £97.25 per £100 Stock
yielding at this price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £10.74 per cent

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the *First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph*, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order 1973, such rate was *reduced to 2.5 per cent* in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

The preferential dividends on this Stock will be at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The *associated tax credit* at the present rate of Advance Corporation Tax (33/67ths of the distribution) is equal to a rate of 3 30/67ths per cent per annum.

Tenders for the Stock must be made on the *Form of* Tender supplied with the Prospectus and must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for and sent to Deloitte Haskins & Sells, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 207, 128, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for West Kent Water Stock" so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Thursday, 5th October, 1978 being the time of the opening of the subscription lists, and *before which no allotment* will be made. The balance of the purchase money will be payable on or before Thursday, 21st December, 1978.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from:—

Laurie, Milbank & Co.,
Portland House,
72/73, Basinghall Street,
London EC2V 5DP.
National Westminster Bank Limited,
87, High Street,
Sevenoaks,
Kent TN13 1LA.

or from the offices of the Company at Cramptons Road, Sevenoaks, Kent TN14 5DG.

Book loss as Thorn sells 16pc stake in Wilkins

By Our Financial Staff

Thorn Electrical Industries has sold its entire holding of 1.03m shares, 16.03 per cent of the equity, in Servis domestic appliance manufacturer Wilkins & Mitchell.

The placing price to institutions was undisclosed but, in the context of the opening market price of 45p yesterday, Thorn looks to have incurred a substantial book loss.

Thorn's interest goes back over five years when it was looking for a British manufacturer to substitute for its imported Bendix white goods supply. It picked up the bulk of its stake at an average price of about 120p a share and was rumoured to have contemplated an offer of about 180p a share.

The Wilkins board, which speaks for about 52 per cent of the shares, rejected any such approach, however, and for at least the last two years. Thorn has regarded its holding purely as an investment. Italian sourcing has long since replaced any domestic production ambitions.

As an investment, Wilkins scarcely falls into the blue chip category. Aggravated by Australian problems, the group has incurred losses in two out of the last three years, passed both dividends in 1976 and paid only an interim in each of the subsequent two years. Yet it is now felt that, given stability in Australia, Wilkins is capable of about £800,000 pre-tax in a full year although this is still low when set against annual turnover of about £50m. Thorn has probably lost about £750,000 on *the book cost of its involvement.*

HTV goes ahead to £3.2m

By Tony May

After an Exchequer levy of £3.7m, against £2.8m, pre-tax profits of HTV Group, the Welsh and West of England independent television contractor and fine art dealing group, rose from £2.9m to £3.2m for the year to July 31. At the net level, the rise is from £1.58m to £1.7m. Turnover went ahead from £20.3m to £29.6m.

Earnings a share are 13.96p, against 12.8p, and the dividend is 13.48p gross, compared with 15.27p which included a special payment.

Income before tax included £2.25m from television, against £1.9m. £618,000, compared with £516,000 from the Frost & Reed fine art company and £334,000, against £23,000 from the property and leasing division. Publishing and stationery—included *for the first time*—made a profit of £42,000 on turnover of £4.3m.

Lord Harlech, *the chairman*, said that the results are better than they look because the diary activities of J. & J. Smith are somewhat misleading. They give little indication of the position for a full 12 months' contribution as the trade is highly *seasonal.*

Sime Darby

Sime Darby Holdings Limited

...another record year!

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1978

TURNOVER
–increased 28·8% to a record M$1·74 billion

PRE-TAX PROFIT
–up by 21·8% to a record M$184·4 million

ASSETS
–assets employed increased to a record M$1·13 billion

DIVIDENDS
*–up 50% on last year; earnings per share 17·69 cts**

THE FUTURE
–Directors see continued growth

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

	1978 M$000	1977 M$000	1978 £000	1977 £000
TURNOVER	1,743,234	1,352,952	395,560	316,480
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	184,474	151,434	41,859	35,423
PROFIT BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	68,703	55,538	15,589	12,991
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	9,512	39,942	2,158	9,343
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SIME DARBY HOLDINGS LIMITED	78,215	95,460	17,747	22,334

NOTES: 1. The consolidated profit and loss account includes 18 months' results of Kempas (Malaya) Berhad which became a subsidiary in December 1977; it was formerly an associated company.

2. Dividends for the year total 30% compared with 20% in the previous year after adjusting for the one-for-one bonus issue in May 1978. Included in both years' dividends is a 2.5% special dividend.

3. Extraordinary items for the previous year included a non-recurring attributable profit of $39,745,000 on sales of land by The Amoy Canning Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited.

The 1978 Annual Report and Accounts will be sent to Shareholders on 23rd October, 1978 after which date, copies may be obtained on request from the Secretary, Sime Darby Holdings Limited, Wisma MISC, Jalan Conlay, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

* *Excluding extraordinary items.*

Galliford Brindley Limited

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Year to 30th June	1978 £	1977 £
TURNOVER	38,582,000	33,450,000
Profit before Taxation	2,513,930	2,345,667
Taxation	606,852	1,231,313
Profit after taxation ..	1,907,078	1,114,354

The fact that demand for construction has now stopped falling has allowed some confidence to return to the industry and, although the level of demand is well below that of the early 1970s, our order books ,taken as a whole, are better than those of a year ago.

Kendal in the black at last in CES threefold increase

By Rosemary Unsworth

Combined English Stores, whose fashion outlets include the Harry Fenton menswear chain and Salisburys Handbags, almost trebled pre-tax profits at £1.6m for the 28 weeks to August 12, 1978.

Sales excluding VAT increased by 32 per cent to £34m with an average 25 per cent increase in the handbag and menswear divisions. The group pulled the Kendall chain of 84 ladies shops into profit for the first time in 25 years during the interim stage at £49,000. The chain had previously lost £110,000 during a similar period and did not make any money immediately after its aquisition earlier this year.

Two new branches in London and Stevenage are due to open this year and it is planned to expand the chain to 100 shops

An interim dividend of 2.55p gross has been declared compared with 2.32p last year. The chairman, Mr Murray Gordon, anticipates using 1976, the year of highest dividend cover, to pay a "few per cent more" than the 10 per cent dividend increase on the total.

The group is looking forward to reaping the benefits of consumer spending at Christmas and is hoping to maintain the 25 per cent increase in turnover at Harry Fenton, Salisburys and Collingwood Jewellers, the main contributors to the first half increase. "This financial year will be another year of substantial growth for the group", said Mr Murray.



Mr Murray Gordon, chairman of Combined English Stores.

UK stores sales fillip as Owen Owen returns to profits

Owen Owen, the department stores group operating mainly in the north-west, is back in profit with £208,000 for the 26 weeks to July, 1978, compared with losses of £581,000 during the corresponding period last year. An interim dividend of 1p gross has been declared, with an additional 0.05p for 1977.

United Kingdom stores sales increased by nearly 20 per cent which represents a material volume increase and profits have benefited accordingly, says the group. Results from Suters stores acquired earlier this year have not been included in the group results but would not help them significantly. The furnishing and shopfitting subsidiary, Plumb Contracts, has contributed a satisfactory sales and profits increase.

But the Niagara Falls store which opened in August, 1977, contributed a loss in its spring half-year although sales in the other five Canadian established stores gave a "marginal reduction in their trading loss for the six months" according to the chairman, Mr John Norman.

But second half results in the UK and Canada should improve, he adds.

C & W Walker goes slightly ahead

After fully providing for the losses and termination costs of F. Atkinson (Deutschland), pre-tax profits of C. & W. Walker Holdings are up from £329,000 to £333,000 for the six months to July 29. Earnings a share are 8.96p against 11.02p and the dividend is raised from 3.79p to 4.1p gross.

In the United Kingdom productivity at this specialist engineer has continued to improve, but the order intake fell below budget in the second quarter. Since the half year, the group has experienced a welcome upsurge in inquiries, which should show through in the latter part of the year.

The board expects the final results to be "at least as good" as the record £747,000 made last year.

Opening reverse for Aberdeen Cons

Pre-tax profits at Aberdeen Construction Group continued to dip with a 31 per cent fall to £1.2m in the half year to June 30, because of bad weather early in the year.

With turnover remaining virtually static at £26.8m compared with the same period, the board predicts that the satisfactory level of tendering opportunities will be maintained in the future. "While it is unlikely that the percentage return on the whole year's turnover will be much improved as a consequence, it is not anticipated that the profit margin will deteriorate."

An interim dividend of 2.9p gross is declared against 2.6p last year. Earnings a share fell from 8.26p to 5.75p.

Hunt & Moscrop's one-for-4 scrip

Hunt & Moscrop (Middleton), the industrial machinery manufacturer, saw an 11 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £1.4m for the year to June 30.

The group also proposes a scrip issue of one deferred ordinary for four ordinary shares to increase authorized capital to £2m ordinary and £500,000 deferred ordinary shares. The deferred shares will not have the right to receive dividends for 10 years but will be identical to ordinary shares in every other respect.

A final dividend of 0.68p gross has been recommended, making a total of 1.16p including an adjustment for advance corporation tax on the interim of 0.49p.

Beckman slips but payout up

After a dip in second-half profits from £1m to £951,000, A. Beckman, a fabrics converter and merchant, has ended the year to June 30 with a 7.5 per cent fall in profits before tax to £1.8m. This follows a 5.8 per cent slip in turnover to £16.3m.

Earnings a share are 8.56p against 9.35p, but the dividend is raised from 7.32p to 7.43p gross.

BICC to keep $53m of Gen Cable sale

The board of BICC has decided to keep the proceeds from its sale of a 20 per cent stake in General Cable Corporation, in dollar. The $53m £29.3m will be redeployed elsewhere within the group or be used to finance further acquisition opportunities in the UK or overseas.

The agreement, which has now been completed, is for General Cable to buy back the stake at $18.5 a share.

Charterhall slides and dividend passed

Charterhall Group's profit fell to £16,000 from £109,000 after tax credit of £15,000 and written off exploration costs during the year ending June 30 1978.

No dividend has been proposed for the year and earnings a share stand at 0.06p compared with 0.39p in 1977. The group's immediate future centres on its Buchan Field investment which is due to start production in the third quarter of 1979.

The UK financial comp have continued to trade satisfactory level and provided sufficient earnin cover the operating exp of the group as well as exploration expenditure o oil division during the said chairman, Mr Derek Hams.

R. P. Martin shows fall of 6 pc

R. P. Martin, foreign change and currency br reported a 6 per cent fa pre-tax profits of £645,00 the year ending June 30.

Abortive takeover costs overseas office relocation amounted to £42,000 and attributable to the parent pany slumped from £401,0 £85,000. As a result the prop final dividend is reduced 5.2p gross to 3.7p, making 5.2p gross to 3.7p, maki total of 6.7p against 8.9p 1977, although the boards 1977, although the board its expansion policy and provement in overseas ven should bear fruit.

Directors Sheffield Brick stake

Mr Roger Marsh, chairma W. J. Reynolds for eight y until it was taken over ea this year, has bought a 2 per cent stake in Sheff Brick and has been appoi deputy chairman. His purch of 400,000 shares is linke the disposal by Raine Engin ing Industries of the 28.8 cent interest which it rete following its abortive bid Sheffield Brick in April year.

Talbex buys 29pc stake in Hoskins

Talbex group has acquire 29.2 per cent stake in Hos & Horton, the Birmingh based builders and civil gineers, which was held clients of Artoc Bank & Tr

The purchase at 159p a st follows Talbex's approach week to the board to disc a takeover, and puts a price about £3.75m on the group.

Heron Corporation climbs 23 pc

Heron Corporation, Gerald Ronson's petrol stat to vehicle distribution emp increased pre-tax profits by per cent to £6.5m int he y to March 31. Sales were up per cent to £265.5m.

Mr Ronson reports that group's cash balances at end of the year were £16.7 while shareholders' funds af a rise of more than two-fift stood at £60.5m.

UDT sells German interests for £4.8m

United Dominions Trust, the instalment credit group, has sold its German interests. This is a continuance of its strategy of reducing its overseas involvement to relieve it of its funding responsibilities and take some of the strain off the balance sheet.

ABC Bank of Cologne has agreed to acquire for £4.8m UDT's Einkaufskreditbank (EKB) and its interests in related companies in Germany. EKB is a licensed bank providing instalment credit facilities and accounted for £983,000 of UDT's net profits of £10.9m in the year to last June. With the rise in the Deutschemark and expansion of EKB's business, the guarantees UDT have to make to depositors in Germany have risen sharply and the sale will release £16.7m that has gone in the form of guarantees. The proceeds will go towards repayments of UDT's 8 per cent Swiss Notes due for redemption next January.



Giving details of the proposed listing of European Ferries on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, Mr Keithe Wickenden, the chairman (above), says that dealings will start on October 11. Continental Depositary Receipts representing 100 ordinary shares will be traded. He has no plans to raise the issued capital.

Briefly

BELHAVEN BREWERY
Has acquired two licensed hotels in Scotland for £206,000, in shares. They are Crosskeys Hotel, Peebles, and the Royal Hotel, Jedburgh.

WHATMAN REEVE ANGEL
Turnover for six months June 30 £5.38m (£4.68m). Pre-tax profit £652,000 (£719,000). Dividend is 4.02p (3.39p).

J & J MAKIN PAPER
Dividend is 2.57p gross (2.34) for year to March 31. Turnover, £13.28m (£11.76m). Pre-tax profit £734,500 (£508,000). Earnings a share 19.97p (12.66p).

WOODROW WYATT
Sales for year to March 31 £5.92m (£5.48m). Pre-tax loss £68,000 (loss £240,000). Group now back in profit so nominal dividend 0.14p proposed. Trading generally in the group has improved..

BTR-KENCORD
BTR's Australian subsidiary has taken a 20 per cent stake in Kencord Holdings at a cost of $A1.45m and is to bid on the same terms for 40 per cent of the remaining equity to gain a 52 per cent controlling interest. The terms value the company at $7.2m (about £4.2m). The company makes automotive moulded carpets, trim and commercial carpets.

EC (HOLDINGS)
Discussions are taking place with the Thomson Organisation which may lead to an offer being made by Thomson for 49.2 per cent of E. C. not already held.

DOWNS SURGICAL
Sales £7.17m (£6.0m) for half year to June 30. Pre-tax profit £704,000 (£428,000). Earnings a share 3.30p (1.96p). Interim is 1.19p (1.06). Performance has improved in first half and board confident that improvement will continue.

FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY INV
Turnover for year to May 31 £10.22m (£9.34m). Pre-tax profit, £632,000 (£823,000). Earnings a share, 10.3p (9.54p). Dividend is 6.5p (5.86).

GEN INVESTORS & TRUSTEES
Total revenue £1.05m (£871,500) for half year to July 31). Pre-tax revenue £724,000 (£572,000). Net asset value a share 155.7p (131.6p). Interim is 2.53 (2.42).

P. & W. MACLELLAN
Sales for half year to June 30 £3m (£2.6m). Pre-tax profit £59,000 (£48,000). Interim is 2½ per cent (same). Satisfactory improvement seen.

ST GOBAIN DISPOSAL
Saint Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson SA have sold a 35 per cent stake in construction company Maisons Phenix SA for 225m francs (£26.2m) to an international group of institutional investors, giving St Gobai a capital gain of about 100m francs.

ROEBCO TAKE OVER
Robeco NV will take over WAP Property, which is equally owned by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, Pierson, Heldring En Pierseon NV and Westland Utrecht Hypotheekbank NV. They gave no financial details, but WAP has property in several Western European countries, worth about 90m florins (about £21.5m).

RIGHTWISE MERGER
Scheme of arrangement between Rightwise, Deundi Holdings, Gadek Indonesia and Arbour Court Investments became effective on September 25.
Three latter companies become wholly-owned subsidiaries of Rightwise.

JERSEY ELECTRICITY
Pre-tax profit £1.07m (£807.000) for half year to July 2. Interim dividend is held at 4p. Second half likely to reflect increased capital costs caused by start of programme for replacement of faulty cable.

WEST KENT WATER CO
Offer for sale by tender of £1.5m 7 per cent redeemable preference stock, 1983 announced.

BELHAVEN BREWERY
In line with Allied Breweries' undertaking to Monopolies Commission, Mr P. Salmon, the Lyons representative on board, has resigned.

MERGER CLEARED
Proposed merger between Y. J. Lovell (Holdings) and Farrow Group and National, Enterprise Board's purchase of a stake in Monotype Holdings. Not to be referred to Monopolies Commission.

RICARDO & CO
Acceptances of rights issue received for 95.9 per cent of shares offered.

EASTERN PRODUCE
Eastern Produce (Hldgs) has purchased Ernest Notcutt Group, an insurance broker both in the United Kingdom and overseas, for £750,000.

AMALGAMATED STORES
Turnover for year to March 31 £273,500 (£154,000). Pre-tax loss £18,000 (loss £23,000). No div (same). Loss per share 0.13p (0.41p). No trading profit yet as board has concentrated on further expansion and development of group's asset base as the first priority.

ALLIED BREWERIES & J. LYONS
Circular to holders of J. Lyons 7½ per cent unsecured loan stock 1981 proposes cancellation of conversion rights, and an increase of three quarters per cent in rate of interest. Directors of Lyons and financial advisers recommend proposals.

CHARLES SHARPE
Pre-tax profit £880,000 (£1m) for year to June 30. Dividend is 32.6 (29.7).

FRANK G. GATES
Turnover £13.5m (£10.4m) for 6 months to June 30. Pre-tax profit £714,000 (£579,000). Earnings per share 6.8p (5.5p).

WEST KENT WATER
Underwriting completed for an offer for sale by tender of £1.5m West Kent Water Co 7 per cent redeemable preference stock, 1983. Full particulars available today. Brokers to issue are Laurie, Milbank.

PHOENIX MINING & FINANCE
Applications received for 206,104 units of Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining following offer for sale of 252,754 Globe stock units. Applicants satisfied in full and remaining 46,650 stock units taken up by African Lakes Corporation which now holds a total of 126,831 units (14.3 per cent) of capital of Globe & Phoenix.

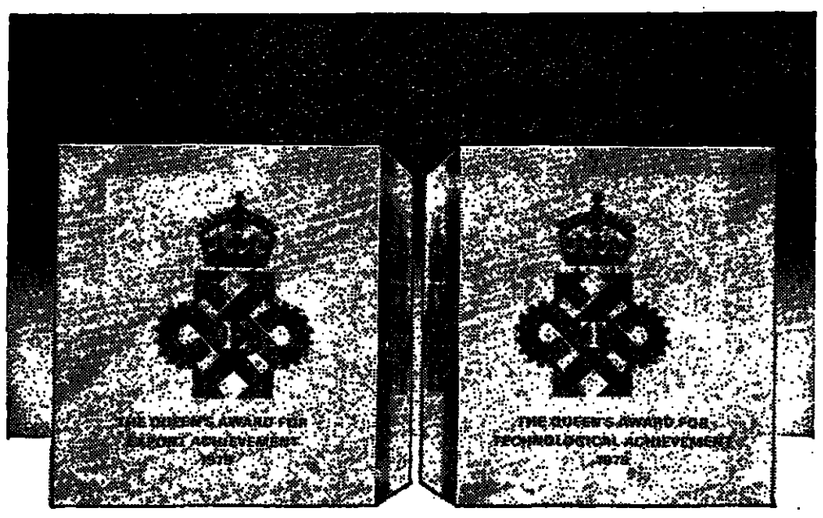
ARMSTRONG EQUIPMENT—CORNERCROFT
The ordinary offer for Cornercroft not already owned by Armstrong, closes on October 12 unless acceptances have been received by then for not less than 90 per cent. The preference also closes on October 12 unless acceptances received for not less than 90 per cent. Armstrong has to date received acceptances, etc. for 89.3 per cent of the ordinary and over 80 per cent of the preference capital of Cornercroft.

JENTH OFFER FOR WM MOWAT
Directors of Mowat & Sons have agreed to sell to Jenth 61.67 per cent of share capital for 22.5p per share in cash. Jenth will make an identical unconditional offer for rest.

Options

The traded options pitch livened up a little yesterday when the number of contracts arranged rose from 419 to 622. Marks & Spencer led the way with 118 deals and ICI followed with 110 deals. Few souls were hardy enough to take positions in EMI where only 19 options were fixed. There was, however, a call in EMI for a fortnight' yoption in the conventional market. There was also a double in the stock. In the three months option list a double was done in among other stocks, First National Finance 9½ per cent loan 1992-97 and in FNFC ordinary.





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Address _____
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RESULTS FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1978

1. The Company's unaudited results for the six months ended 30th June 1978 show a pre-tax profit of £5.157m (1977 £18.116m including the contributions, shown on the attached statement, from businesses now nationalised).
2. The U.K. operations, other than Offshore Engineering, together achieved higher profits than in the first half of last year. In Australia and Canada lower profits were earned, the Canadian performance being severely affected by a four week strike at the plant.
   The effects of rapid developments in underwater technology and weak market conditions have combined to produce significant losses during 1978 in the Offshore Engineering Group, particularly in Vickers Oceanics Limited. Remedial actions already taken and those that are in hand, supported by continuation of the extensive research and development programme, are aimed at strengthening the position of these businesses in this important engineering sector.
3. Negotiations with the Government on the nationalisation compensation issue are in progress. Payments on account, amounting in total to £10.1m, have been received, on which an interest credit of £0.688m has been included in the first six months' results.
4. At their meeting to-day the Directors decided to declare an interim dividend of 3.85p (1977 3.85p) per £1 ordinary stock equivalent, with associated tax credit, to 5.7463p gross (1977 5.8333p gross). The dividend which will cost £1.684m net, will be paid on 3rd January 1979 to Stockholders on the Register at 29th November 1978.

ROBENS
Chairman

28th September 1978

Vickers

Vickers Limited
Unaudited half-year's results

	Half-Year Ended 30th June 1978 £'000	Half-Year Ended 30th June 1977 £'000	Year Ended 31st Dec 1977 £'000
Sales (Note 1)	191,433	236,493	409,388
Consolidated trading profit (Note 2)	10,055	16,146	26,617
Investment income	313	41	273
Interest payable less receivable	(5,208)	(5,684)	(9,795)
Consolidated profit before taxation	5,160	10,503	17,095
Share of profits of associated companies (Note 3)	(3)	7,613	7,966
Profit before taxation	5,157	18,116	25,061
Taxation	2,100	8,800	11,013
Profit after Taxation	3,057	9,316	14,048
Minority shareholders' interest	441	601	1,393
Stockholders' profit before extraordinary items	2,616	8,715	12,655
Preference dividends	193	191	382
Ordinary stockholders' profit before extraordinary items	2,423	8,524	12,273
Earnings per £1 of ordinary stock	5.5p	19.5p	28.1p
Notes:	£'000	£'000	£'000
1. Includes Shipbuilding sales	—	59,144	59,144
2. Includes Shipbuilding trading profit	—	3,839	3,839
3. Includes share of profits of British Aircraft Corporation (Holdings) Limited	—	7,974	7,974

Vickers Limited, Vickers House, Millbank, London SW1P 4RA

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MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

... going appreciably firmer ... ay against the stronger cur... at one stage, encouraged ... by the smaller United ... trade gap and other "bull- ... factors, the dollar turned ... o close narrowly mixed.

... pound shrugged off the ... of more big labour blocks ... Ford's in strike action over ... gs and ended a quarter-cent ... $1.9730. The currency basket ... ved to 62.7 from 62.6. ... s francs rose to 1.5160 from ... The D mark ended at ... (1.9405). The French franc ... thened to 4.3540 (4.3610). ... en closed at 189.20 (189.00). ... gained $2 an ounce to close ... ndon at $217.375.

Spot Position of Sterling

[illegible]

Forward Levels

[illegible]

Euro-$ Deposits

... calls, ... seven days, ... one ... three months, ... six ...

Gold

... fixed: am, $217.45 (an ounce); pm, ...

... sovereigns (per coin): non-resident, $224-226 ... resident, ...

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%
BCCI Bank	10%
Consolidated Crdts	10%
C. Hoare & Co	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
London Mercantile	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
Rossminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams and Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 6½%, up to £25,000, 7¼%, over £25,000 7¾%.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
US STRAIGHTS ($)		
Australia 8 1982	97¾	97¾
Austria 8¾ 1990	99¼	99¾
Avco 9¾ 1986	99	99¾
Barclays 8¾ 1983	95¼	95¾
Beatrice 7¾ 1985	96	96½
Canadair 8¾ 1983	97¾	97¾
Canada Nat Railway 8¾ 1986	95¾	96¾
CECA 9 1993	99½	100
Charbonnage de France 8¾ 1981	98¼	98¾
Citicorp 6¾ 1980	95¼	95¾
Citicorp 7 1981	94¼	95
DFC New Zealand 8¾ 1985	95¾	96¾
DFC New Zealand 8¾ 1985	96¾	96¾
Dow Chemical 8 1986	94¼	95
EEC 7¾ 1979	98¼	98¾
EEC 8¾ 1982	97¾	97¾
EIB 8 1984	95½	96
EIB 9¾ 1993	98¾	99¼
Elf-Aquitaine 8¾ 1985	94¾	95¼
Eurofima 8¾ 1988	95¾	96¼
IC Industries 9 1985	98¾	99
ITEL 9¾ 1988	99	99½
IU 8¾ 1987	93¼	95¾
MacMillan Bloedel 9¾ 1993	98	98¼
Midland Bank 8¾ 1992	96¾	97¼
NCB 8 1987	93¾	93¾
Nat West 9 1986	101¾	101¾
New Zealand Forest Products 9 1986	98¾	99¼
Newfoundland 9¾ 1990	99¾	99¾
Nordic Invest Bank 8¾ 1988	97¼	97¾
Norsk Hydro 7¾ 1982	95¼	95¾
Norway 7¾ 1983	95¾	95¾
Offshore Mining 8¾ 1985	95¾	96¼
Occidental 8¾ 1983	96	96½
J. C. Penney 8¾ 1983	98¾	99¾
Quebec Hydro 9½ 1993	99¾	100
Renault 8¾ 1981	98¼	98¾
R. J. Reynolds 7¾ 1982	96¾	97¼
Shell 8¾ 1990	95¾	95¾
Tauernautobahn 8¾ 1987	97	97¼
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9¾ 1982	96¾	97¼
Ford 8¾ 1984	95¼	96
General Motors 9¾ 1988	98	98½
Royal Bank of Canada 9 1992	98¼	98¾
Union Carbide 9¾ 1986	98¼	99
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Chase Manhattan 9 15-16 1993	97¾	98¼
Intl Westminster 8 1984	99¼	99¾
Midland 9 7-16 1993	98½	99
Offshore Mining 9 7-16 1986	98¾	99¼
Williams & Glyns 8 1-16 1984	99¼	99¾
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4¼ 1987	81½	83
Babcock & Wilcox 7 1992	151	152
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992	99	100½
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	114	115½
Beecham 6¾ 1992	115¾	116¾
Boots 6¾ 1993	99¾	100¾
Borden 5 1992	96½	98
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	73½	75
Carnation 5 1988	76	77½
Dart 4¾ 1987	82	83½
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	85	86½
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	80	81½
Firestone 5 1988	74½	76
Ford 5 1988	83½	85
General Electric 4¾ 1987	85	86½
Gillette 4¾ 1987	76½	78
Gulf & Western 5 1988	87	88½
Harris 5 1992	220	222
Honeywell 6 1986	86	87½
ICI 6¾ 1992	96	97
INA 6 1997	98	99½
Inchcape 6¾ 1992	114	115¾
ITT 4¾ 1987	77½	79
Jusco 6 1992	147½	148½
Komatsu 7¾ 1990	152¾	153¾
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	155	157
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	105½	107
Owens Illinois 4¾ 1987	115¼	117
J. C. Penney 4¾ 1987	75	76½
Revlon 4¾ 1987	130	131½
Reynolds Metal 5 1988	85½	87
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1987	97½	99
Squibb 4¾ 1987	80½	82
Texaco 4¾ 1988	76	77½
Texas Int Airlines 7¾ 1993	98¼	99¼
Toshiba 6¾ 1992	139¾	140½
Tyco 8¾ 1988	104¾	105¾
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	87	88½
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	81½	83
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1988	75	76½
Xerox 5 1988	75	76½

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Audiotronic 12% Cum Pfd (10)	13½
Bramall C.D.25p Ord (75)	86½
Camden 12½% Red 1985 (£100d)	£30½
Cartiers Superfoods 20p Ord (65)	88
Dufay 10¼% Cnv	2 prem
Hunting Petroleum Serv 25p Ord (86)	80
Jones (Ernest) 10p Ord (115)	159-4
Thames Plywood 25p Ord (34)	36

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Barlow Rand (R200½)	Oct 12	7 prem
Brit Print (44½)	Nov 10	32½
C F Des Petroles (T119½)		39 prem
Dalgety (265½)	Nov 17	36 prem
Hill and Smith (75½)	Oct 13	74½
Howden Gp (60½)	Nov 10	22 prem-1
Ldn and Midland (85½)	Oct 27	14 prem-2
Reliance (Knit) (42½)	Oct 6	8 prem
Wearwell (25½)	Nov 6	10 prem-1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. c £15 paid. d £80 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £55 paid.

Commodities

COPPER was about steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £741-41.50 a metric ton; three months, £760-60.50. Sales, 3,350. Cash cathodes, £730-731; three months, £749.50-50.00. Sales, nil. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £743-43.50; three months, £761.50-62.00. Settlement, £743.50. Sales, 14,000 tons. Cash cathodes, £731-31.50; three months, £750.50-51.00. Settlement, £731.50. Sales, 950 tons.

SILVER gained about 2p in the ring.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 288.05p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 567.6); three months, 295.4p (577.7c); six months, 303.3p (588.6c); one year, 319.0p (611.8c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 288.5-88.7p; three months, 295.9-96.0p. Sales, 150 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 288.1-88.3p; three months, 295.8-96.6p. Settlement, 288.3p. Sales, 76 lots.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon: Standard cash, £7,010-20 a metric ton; three months, £6,850-55. Sales, 370 tons. High grade, cash, £7,010-30; three months, £6,870-85. Sales, nil tons. Morning.: Standard, cash, £7,020-30; three months, £6,845-50. Settlement, £7,030. Sales, 1,470 tons. High grade, cash, £7,020-30; three months, £6,860-65. Settlement, £7,030. Sales, 10 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,865 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady.—Afternoon: Cash, £368.50-69.00 per metric ton; three months, £373.50-74.00. Sales, 2,400 tons. Morning: Cash, £369.50-70.50; three months, £374.50-75.00. Settlement, £370.50. Sales, 8,500 tons.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £332.75-33.25 a metric ton; three months, £342-43.50. Sales, 1,500 tons. Morning.—Cash, £334-34.25; three months, £344-44.25. Settlement, £334.25. Sales: 5,600 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £143.95 ($293.75) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was steady (pence per kilo).—Nov, 61.80-61.90; Dec, 62.60-62.80; Jan-March, 66.30-66.25; April-June, 66.60-66.66; July-Sept, 68.75-68.80; Oct-Dec, 70.80-70.85; Jan-March, 73.80-72.90; April-June, 74.85-74.90; July-Sept, 76.90-76.95. Sales: 360 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were steady.—Spot, 61.60. Cifs, Nov, 61.50-62.00; Dec, 62.50-63.00.

COFFEE: Robustas were easier: arabicas were dull.—ROBUSTAS (£ per metric ton): Sept, 1,544-45; Nov, 1,505-07; Jan, 1,406-09; March, 1,326-27; May, 1,281-83; July, 1,240-50; Sept, 1,225-30. Sales, 1,985 lots including 44 options. ARABICAS: All positions unquoted.

COCOA was barely steady (£ per metric ton).—Sept, 1,910-20; Dec, 1,939-35.50; March, 1,962-62.50; May, 1,976-77; July, 1,956-60; Sept, 1,955-50; Dec, 1,895-1,900. Sales, 3,720 lots. ICCO prices: daily, 170.59c; 15-day average, 172.24c; 22-day average, 168.34 (US cents per lb).

SUGAR: The London daily price of "raws" was £4 higher at £110; the "whites" price was £3 higher at £111. Futures were steady (£ per metric ton).—Oct, expired, 114-10.00; Dec, 112.80-12.90; March, 116.60-16.66; May, 118.30-18.35; Aug, 121.20-21.35; Oct, 124.25-24.35; Dec, 137.65-27.75. Sales, 4,705 lots. ISA prices: 8.88c; 15-day average 8.20.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per metric ton).—Oct, 113.50-14.50; Dec, 114.80-14.90; Feb, 116.70-17.00; April, 117.80-18.10; June, 118.20-20.00; Aug, 118.20-23.00; Oct, 118.50-25.00. Sales, 37 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures (pence per kilo).—Australian (quiet): Oct, 222-25; Dec, 228-31; March, 236-40; May, 7 lots. New Zealand crossbreds: Dec, 239-43; March, 242-47. Sales, 238-41; July, 239-43; Oct, 239-40; 187-88; March, 186.5-88.0; May, 189.5-91.0; July, 190-92; Oct, 190-95; Dec, 190-94; March, 190-94. Sales, 6 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: Sept, £92.25 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Sept-Oct, £83.35; Nov, £84.55; Dec, £86 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: Oct, £83.50; Nov, £84.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French: Sept-Oct, £101.50; Nov, £99; Dec, £99.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. South African white: Sept-Oct, £61.50 Glasgow. South African yellow: Sept-Oct, £61.50 Glasgow sellers.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct, £80; Nov, £81; Jan, £85 east coast sellers. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: Nov, £80.15; Jan, £82.95; March, £85.35; May, £87.80. Sales, 92 lots. WHEAT was steady: Nov, £88.20; Jan, £91.10; March, £93.40; May, £95.90. Sales, 220 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
N. Lincoln	£86	£81.50	£73.80
Hants, W Sussex	—	£82.80	£74.50

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on September 28.—GB: Cattle 66.56p per kg lw (−1.27). UK: Sheep 131.1p per kg est dcw (−5.4). GB: Pigs 64.8p per kg lw (−1.9). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 8.0 per cent, average price 66.17p (−1.45). Sheep numbers down 13.7 per cent, average price 131.5p (−6.1). Pig numbers down 0.6 per cent, average price 64.8p (−1.9). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 44.1 per cent, average price 67.54p (−1.08). Sheep numbers down 30.0 per cent, average price 125.9p (−4.1).

Discount market

There was again a sizable surplus of day-to-day credit on Lombard Street yesterday. The Bank of England sold a large amount of Treasury bills directly to the houses, but this possibly still did not fully mop up the surplus liquidity.

Houses took money steadily from an opening level of 8¼-8 per cent down to 7½ per cent through the morning. Although there was some patchiness around lunch-time, final balances were picked up somewhere between 7½ and 8¼ per cent. The clearers, on the last day for making up their balances, played little or no part in the day's proceedings.

The market had a modest net take-up of Treasury bills to finance, but this was the only identified factor against. Pulling the other way, banks' balances were modestly above target overnight, there was a moderate fall in the note circulation and Government disbursements were modestly in excess of Revenue transfers to the Exchequer.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10% (Last changed 8/6/78)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

Discount Mkt Loans%: Overnight: High 8, Low 7½; Week Fixed: 8¼-8½

Treasury Bills (Dis%): Buying 2 months 9, 3 months 9⅛; Selling 2 months 8⅞, 3 months 8¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%): 2 months 9¼-9⅛; 3 months 9⅛-9; 4 months 9¼-9⅛; 6 months 9¾-9½; Trades 3 months 9⅞, 4 months 9¾, 6 months 9⅞

Local Authority Bonds: 1 month 9½-9¼; 2 months 9½-9¼; 3 months 9½-9¼; 4 months 9½-9¼; 5 months 9½-9¼; 6 months 9½-9¼; 7 months 9½-9¾; 8 months 9¾-9⅞; 9 months 10¼-10; 10 months 10¼-10; 11 months 10¼-10; 12 months 10⅛-10⅛

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%): 1 month 8¾-8; 3 months 9½-9⅜; 6 months 10-9¾; 12 months 10-9⅞

Local Authority Market (%): 2 days 8⅛; 7 days 9; 1 month 9; 3 months 9⅛; 6 months 9⅝; 1 year 10¼

Interbank Market (%): Overnight: Open 8½-8⅛, Close 8¼; 1 week 8½-8¼; 1 month 9¼-8⅞; 3 months 9⅝-9⅜; 6 months 10-9⅞; 9 months 10¼-10; 12 months 10½-10¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%): 3 months 9⅝; 6 months 10¼

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Wall Street

New York, Sept 28.—Stocks moved broadly lower in active trading this morning, depressed by rising interest rates and inflation. Several more major banks raised their base lending rate to 9½ per cent from 9¼ and analysts fear the rate will go higher.

On Wednesday prices fell sharply, giving up an early gain as interest rate worries overcame early buying on a smaller-than-expected trade deficit report and a declining dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average retreated 7.97 points to 860.19 after giving up an early advance.

About 975 issues declined with 500 rising. Volume totalled 28,500,000 shares.

Brokers noted that the market began to give up its early gains as the dollar turned back from its affirmative response to a smaller-than-expected trade deficit in August.

Silver advances 4.50 cents

New York, Sept 27.—COMEX SILVER futures gained more than 4.50 cents at the close on failure of the dollar to add strength on Senate approval of legislation to deregulate natural gas prices. Oct, 567.30c; Nov, 571.10c; Dec, 575.30c; Jan, 578.90c; March, 587.40c; May, 596.10c; July, 605.10c; Sept, 614.20c; Dec, 628.40c; Jan, 633.10c; March, 642.60c; May, 652.30c; July, 662.10c. Handy and Harman of Canada Can $6.617 (previous Can$6.666).

GOLD Near the close of dealings, the spot gold price for London delivery climbed to $218-218.50 from $215.70-216.20. NY COMEX. Oct, $219.00; Nov, $220.70; Dec, $222.30; Feb, $225.90; April, $229.50; June, $233.10; Aug, $236.70; Oct, $240.40; Dec, $244.20; Feb, $248.00; April, $251.90; June, $255.90. CHICAGO IMM. Dec, $222.50-222.10; March, $227.50-227.70; June, $232.90-233.10; Sept, $238.90; Dec, $241.50; March, $249.50 bid; June, $252.00 bid.

COPPER futures closed steady between 60 and 85 points up. Oct, 66.90c; Nov, 66.65c; Dec, 67.15c; Jan, 67.65c; March, 68.65c; May, 69.60c; July, 70.50c; Sept, 71.40c; Dec, 73.65c; Jan, 73.06c; March, 73.80c; May, 74.35c; July, 75.30c.

SUGAR futures in No 11 contract were: Oct, 8.79-80c; Jan, 8.90-95c; March, 9.10-12c; May, 9.27-28c; July, 9.45-46c; Sept, 9.63c; Oct, 9.74c; Jan, 9.70-10.00c.

COTTON. Futures were: Oct, 63.20-29c; Dec, 65.35-55c; March, 67.30-80c; May, 68.90-9.00c; July, 69.25c; Oct, 65.70-90c; Dec, 65.90c; March, 66.30-90c.

COFFEE futures in "C" contract were: Dec, 149.05-25c; March, 138.75-9.10c; May, 131.75-3.35c; July, 127.00-75c; Sept, 128.00c asked; Dec, 130.00-3.50c.

COCOA. Futures posted net losses of 4.15 to 1.55 cents. Dec, 166.85c; March, 166.45c; May, 165.40c; July, 163.65c; Sept, 161.60c; Dec, 158.25c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Meal futures ended up $1.00 to $1.50 a ton. Oil prices were 0.27 to 0.08 cents higher. SOYABENAS.—Nov, 652½-51½c; Jan, 660-59½c; March, 668-67½c; May, 672½-72c; July, 673½-75c; Aug, 667c. SOYABEAN OIL.—Oct, 25.55-50c; Dec, 25.00-24.95c; Jan, 24.78-70c; March, 24.48-50c; May, 24.25c; July, 24.05c; Aug, 23.70c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—Oct, $170.00-169.00; Dec, $173.00-3.20; Jan, $174.50-4.50; March, $176.20-6.00; May, $177.20-7.50; July, $178.30; Aug, $178.80.

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT: Dec, 343½-¼c; March, 338½-¼c; May, 333½-½c; July, 323c; Sept, 326c; Dec, 332c bid. CORN: Dec, 225½-¼c; March, 232½-33½c; May, 238½-39c; July, 241½-¼c; Sept, 243½c; Dec, 247½c. OATS: Dec, 144¼c; March, 151½-¼c; May, 153½c; July, 153c.

	Sept 27	Sept 26		Sept 27	Sept 26		Sept 27	Sept 26
Allied Chem	33½	36	Fst Penn Corp	15¾	15¾	Raytheon	47¾	48
Allied Stores	28¾	28¾	Ford	45¾	45¾	RCA Corp	29	29½
Allied Supermkt	2¾	2¾	GAF Corp	15¾	14¾	Republic Steel	25¾	25¾
Allis Chalmers	34½	34¼	Gamble Skogmo	33½	33¾	Reynolds Ind	61	61¾
Alcoa	44¾	45¾	Gen Dynamics	83½	83¾	Reynolds Metal	34	36¾
Amax Inc	49¼	49¾	Gen Electric	52¾	53¾	Rockwell Int	35¾	35½
Amerada Hess	31¾	32	Gen Foods	32¾	33¼	Royal Dutch	63¾	63¾
Am Airlines	16¾	17	Gen Mills	29¾	30	Safeways	43¾	43¾
Am Brands	50¾	51	Gen Motors	62¾	62¾	St Regis Paper	31¾	32½
Am Broadcast	38½	37¾	Gen Pub Util NY	18¾	18¾	Santa Fe Ind	34¾	35
Am Can	38¾	38¾	Gen Tel Elec	30	30¼	SCM	21½	21½
Am Cyanamid	29¼	29½	Gen Tire	28¾	28¾	Schlumberger	87	88¾
Am Elec Power	23	23¼	Genesco	6¼	6	Scott Paper	15½	16
Am Home	29¾	30	Georgia Pacific	29½	29¾	Seaboard Coast	33½	34¾
Am Motors	6¾	6	Getty Oil	39¾	40	Seagram	27	26¾
Am Nat Res	45¾	45¾	Gillette	31¾	31¾	Sears Roebuck	22¾	22¾
Am Standard	47¾	48½	Goodrich	20¾	20¾	Shell Oil	35½	35¾
Am Telephone	61¾	61¾	Goodyear	17¾	17¾	Shell Trans	46¾	46¾
AMF Inc	20¾	21	Gould Inc	31¾	31¾	Signal Co	50¾	51¾
Armco Steel	20¼	20¾	Grace	29¾	29¾	Singer	17½	18
Asarco	15¼	15¼	Gt Atlic & Pacific	7¾	7¾	Sony	8	7¾
Ashland Oil	45¾	45¾	Greyhound	13¾	13½	Sth Cal Edison	28½	28½
Atlantic Richfield	53¾	53¾	Grumman Corp	19¾	19¾	Southern Pacific	31½	31½
Avco	28¾	28½	Gulf Oil	25¾	25¾	Southern Rly	54¾	54½
Avon Products	54¾	55¾	Gulf & West	14¾	15¾	Sperry Rand	44	44¾
Babcock & Wcox	58¾	58¾	Heinz H. J.	41¾	41¾	Std Brands	27½	27¾
Bankers Tst NY	36	36¾	Hercules	16¾	16½	Std Oil Califnia	46¾	46¾
Bank of America	26½	27¼	Honeywell	64¾	65¾	Std Oil Indiana	58¾	58¾
Bank of NY	35¾	35¾	IC Inds	29¾	30	Std Oil Ohio	36¾	36¾
Beatrice Foods	26¼	26½	Ingersoll	60	60¾	Sterling Drug	16¾	16¾
Bell & Howell	20¾	20¾	Inland Steel	37¼	37½	Stevens J. P.	16¾	16¾
Bendix	38¾	38¾	IBM	275	281	Stude Worth	61¾	62¾
Bethlehem Steel	23½	23½	Int Harvester	39¾	40¾	Sunbeam Corp	22¾	22¾
Boeing	63	64¾	INCO	16½	16¾	Sun Comp	44	43¾
Boise Cascade	31½	31¾	Int Paper	44¾	44¾	Teledyne	98¾	100¾
Borden	28¾	28¾	Int Tel Tel	31¾	31¾	Tenneco	31¾	31¾
Borg Warner	31¾	32	Jewel Co	25½	25½	Texaco	24½	24¾
Bristol Myers	34½	35¼	Jim Walter	32¾	32¾	Texas East Corp	38¾	38¾
BP	17½	17¾	Johns-Manville	31¾	31¾	Texas Inst	85¾	86¾
Burlington Ind	19¾	19¾	Johnson & John	82¾	82¾	Texas Utilities	20¾	20¾
Burlington Nthn	43¾	43¾	Kaiser Alumin	34¾	34¾	Textron	30¾	30¾
Burroughs	76¾	77¾	Kennecott	24¾	24¾	TWA	29¾	29¾
Campbell Soup	35¾	36	Kerr McGee	46¾	46¾	Travelers Corp	38¾	38¾
Canadian Pacific	19¾	19½	Kimberly Clark	45	45¾	TRW Inc	37¾	38¾
Caterpillar	58¾	58¾	Kraftco Corp	47¾	47¾	UAL Inc	38	38¾
Celanese	46¾	45¾	K Mart	27¾	27¾	Unilever Ltd	45	46
Central Soya	14¾	14¾	Kroger	34¾	33	Unilever NV	60	60¾
Charter NY	32¾	32¾	Liggett Group	34¾	34¾	Union Bancorp	28¾	28¾
Chase Manhat	33¾	33½	L.T.V. Corp	9¾	10¾	Union Carbide	38¾	38¾
Chem Bank NY	41¾	41¾	Litton	24¾	24¾	Union Oil Calif	54½	55¾
Chesapeake Ohio	29¾	29¾	Lockheed	28¾	28¾	Un Pacific Corp	52¾	53¾
Chrysler	12½	12	Lucky Stores	16½	16¾	Uniroyal	7½	7½
Citicorp	26	26¼	Manuf Hanover	36	36¾	United Brands	13¾	13¾
Cities Service	53½	53½	Mapco	34¾	34¾	US Industries	8¾	8¾
Clark Equip	37¾	37¾	Marathon Oil	52¾	52¾	US Steel	28¾	28¾
Coca Cola	43¾	43¾	Marine Midland	16¾	16¾	Utd Technol	43¾	43¾
Colgate	20¾	20¾	Martin Marietta	31	31	Wachovia	19	19¾
CBS	56½	57¾	McDonnell	31¾	31¾	Warner Comm	48¾	48¾
Columbia Gas	28¾	28	Mead	30¾	30¾	Warner Lambert	26¾	27¾
Combustion Eng	38¾	38¾	Memorex	48¾	48¾	Wells Fargo	29	29¾
Comwlth Edison	26½	26¾	Merck	58½	58¾	West'n Bancorp	41¾	41¾
Cons Edison	24¾	23¾	Minnesota Mng	58¾	58¾	Westnghse Elec	21¾	21¾
Cons Foods	23¾	24	Mobil Oil	69¾	70	Weyerhaeuser	29¾	29¾
Cons Power	24	23¾	Monsanto	58¾	57¾	Whirlpool	22¾	22¾
Continental Grp	31¾	31½	Morgan J. P.	47¾	48¾	White Motor	13¾	12¾
Continental Oil	29¾	29¾	Motorola	45¾	45¾	Woolworth	21¾	21½
Control Data	38½	38¾	NCR Corp	59¾	60¾	Xerox Corp	54	56
Corning Glass	58½	58¾	NL Industries	20¾	21	Zenith	18¾	18½
CPC Intnl	50¾	51	Nabisco	27¾	27¾			
Crane	33¾	33	Nat Distillers	21¾	21¾			
Crocker Int	28¾	28¾	Nat Steel	30¾	31			
Crown Zeller	34¾	34¾	Norfolk West	26¾	26¾			
Dart Ind	43¾	44¾	NW Bancorp	27½	28			
Deere	34½	35	Norton Simon	19¾	19¾			
Del Monte	43¾	44	Occidental Pet	19¾	19¾			
Delta Air	48¾	50¾	Ogden	30¾	30¾			
Detroit Edison	15¾	15¾	Olin Corp	15½	16			
Disney	41	41¾	Owens-Illinois	22¾	21¾			
Dow Chemical	27¾	27¾	Pacific Gas Elec	23¾	23¾			
Dresser Ind	43¾	44	Pan Am	8¾	8¾			
Duke Power	19¼	19¾	Penney J. C.	35¾	37¾			
Du Pont	128½	128¾	Pennzoil	31¾	31¾			
Eastern Air	13	13¾	Pepsico	28¾	29¾			
Eastman Kodak	59¾	60½	Pet Inc	34¾	34¾			
Eaton Corp	39¾	39¾	Pfizer	35½	36¾			
El Paso Nat Gas	17½	17¾	Phelps Dodge	24¾	24¾			
Equitable Life	20¾	20¾	Philip Morris	71¾	73¾			
Esmark	26¾	27¾	Phillips Petrol	34¾	34¾			
Evans P. D.	22½	22¾	Polaroid	47¾	49¾			
Exxon Corp	51¾	51¾	PPG Ind	28¾	28¾			
Fed Dept Stores	34¾	36½	Proctor Gamble	86¾	87¾			
Firestone	13¾	13½	Pub Ser El & Gas	23½	23¾			
Fst Chicago	22¾	22½	Pullman	44¾	44			
Fst Nat Boston	30¾	30½	Rapid American	15¾	15¾			

Canadian Prices

	Sept 27	Sept 26
Abitibi	15	17¾
Alcan Alumin	37¾	38¾
Algoma Steel	24½	24¾
Bell Telephone	67¾	67¾
Cominco	32¾	32¾
Cons Bathurst	35	34
Falconbridge	30½	30¾
Gulf Oil	33	33¾
Hawker/Sid Can	8.88	8.88
Hudson Bay Mia	21	20¾
Hudson Bay Oil	42	42
Imasco	38¾	38
Imperial Oil	23½	23¾
Int Pipe	17½	17½
Mass.-Fergsn	13¾	13¾
Royal Trust	19	19
Seagram	32¾	32¾
Steel Co	28¾	28¾
Talcorp	11	11
Thomson N 'A'	14¾	14¾
Walker Hiram	37	36¾
WCT	11¾	11¾

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9760 (1.9663); three months, 1.9593 (1.9489). Canadian dollar, 84.73 (84.96).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 376.37. The futures index was 374.80.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials (868.16); transportation (245.43); utilities (106.09); 65 stocks (301.33).

New York Stock Exchange index, 57.31 (57.81); industrials, 62.62 (63.29); transportation, 48.41 (49.01); utilities, 39.79 (39.75); financial, 67.71 (62.18).

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

The Over-the-Counter Market

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
74	29	Airsprung Ord	74	—	5.5	7.4	9.8
203	106	Airsprung 18% ULS	190	—	18.5	9.7	—
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	46	—	3.6	7.8	8.3
180	105	Bardon Hill	177	—	12.0	6.7	9.6
143	51	Deborah Ord	141	—	5.6	3.9	8.7
240	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	240	—	17.5	7.2	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	131	—	12.4	9.4	5.2
154	135	George Blair	154	—	15.0	9.7	5.7
59	36	Jackson Group	59	—	5.0	8.4	6.9
116	55	James Burrough	115	—	6.5	5.7	10.6
340	188	Robert Jenkins	310	—	29.7	9.6	5.1
24	9	Twinlock Ord	21	—	—	—	18.8
82	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	82	—	12.0	14.6	—
90	54	Unilock Holdings	90	—	7.4	8.2	9.7
122	67	Walter Alexander	122	—	7.2	8.2	9.7

biwater + shellabear

a merger that worked

In May 1977, Biwater Limited and Shellabear Price (Holdings) Limited merged to form Biwater Shellabear Limited, a new company with the ability to handle water supply contracts on a turnkey basis anywhere in the world, as well as motorways and major earthmoving projects.

It's a merger that's paid off handsomely already.

We've been awarded new civil engineering contracts in Pakistan, Nigeria and Trinidad, worth over £7m.

We have other major new projects in the offing, both in the UK and overseas.

And we've continued to provide the same high level of service for existing customers.

The future looks good. So do our figures.

Results (£000)	1977	1976
Biwater Group (See Note):		
Turnover	15,452	5,140
Profit before Tax	828	671
Biwater Shellabear Ltd. formerly Shellabear Price (Holdings) Ltd.:		
Turnover	8,627	7,987
Profit before Tax	414	49

Note: The 1977 Group figures include Biwater Ltd. results for a 16 month period. The 1976 Group comparatives exclude the results of Shellabear Price (Holdings) Ltd.

For a copy of our 1977 Annual Report please contact The Secretary at:—

Biwater Shellabear

Biwater Shellabear Ltd.

Biwater House, Mill Road, Holmwood, Dorking RH5 4NU

Tel: Dorking (0306) 6671

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

• Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ... [illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Retreat continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 18. Dealings End, Sept 29. § Contango Day, Oct 2. Settlement Day, Oct 10.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

1977/78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
297.	95¼	Treas 11½% 1979	101⅞	..	11.362	8.552
97⅛	84⅜	Treas 3% 1979	98¼	..	3.121	7.249
98¾	89⅛	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	97⅛	..	4.375	7.328
100⁹⁄₁₆	92⅞	Treas 10½% 1979	100⅝	+⅛	10.419	9.746
97½	84⅞	Elec 3½% 1976-79	95⅝	..	3.660	7.628
106¾	87⅞	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	98½	+⅛	9.125	10.063
106¾	88¼	Treas 9½% 1980	98¼	+⅛	9.645	10.620
95	83¾	Treas 3½% 1977-80	93¾	+⅛	3.734	7.474
88¼	83¼	Fund 5¼% 1978-80	94¾	+⅛	5.562	8.876
112⁷⁄₁₆	96¾	Exch 13% 1980	109⅞	+⅛	12.838	11.404
108⅝	92½	Treas 11½% 1981	99⅝	+⅛	11.515	11.519
94⅝	77⅝	Treas 3½% 1979-81	89⅝	+⅛	3.899	8.349
104	86⁹⁄₁₆	Treas 9¾% 1981	96¾	+⅛	10.215	11.468
97⅞	91⅝	Exch 8¼% 1981	92½	+⅛	8.883	11.384
110⅞	94⅝	Exch 9¾% 1981	95	+⅛	9.889	11.607
92⅞	85¾	Exch 3% 1981	86⅝	-⅛	3.475	8.443
113¾	96¾	Exch 12¾% 1981	102⅛	+⅛	12.461	11.813
100¾	83¾	Treas 8¼% 1980-82	92⅛	+⅛	9.198	11.298
93¾	72⅞	Treas 3% 1982	84⅝	+⅛	3.537	8.243
119¾	101⅛	Treas 14% 1982	108⅝	+⅛	13.176	11.759
93⅞	89⅝	Treas 8¼% 1982	90½	+⅛	9.117	11.422
103⅛	91⅝	Exch 9¼% 1982	92⅞	+⅛	10.034	11.766
96⅝	89¾	Exch 8¼% 1983	90¾	+⅛	9.701	11.722
87⅞	73⅝	Exch 3% 1983	81⅞	+⅛	3.661	7.981
114¼	95⅝	Treas 12% 1983	101	+⅛	11.883	11.717
101⅝	89⅝	Treas 9¾% 1983	90⅞	+⅛	10.186	11.804
95¾	93	Exch 10% 1983	94⅝	+⅛	10.845	12.061
95	72⅞	Fund 5½% 1982-84	83	+⅛	6.728	10.003
90¾	77⅛	Treas 3½% 1984-86	88¾	+⅛	9.793	11.074
87⅞	67	Fund 6½% 1985-87	77¼	+⅛	8.356	10.500
92⅞	88⅝	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	81⅝	+⅛	9.665	11.293
73½	48½	Trans 3% 1978-88	63⅝	..	4.754	8.687
73¼	54⅜	Treas 5% 1986-89	65¾	..	7.642	10.322
120⅞	90¾	Treas 13% 1990	105⅞	+⅛	12.616	12.470
93½	67⅞	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	81¾	..	10.471	11.605
111	90⅝	Treas 11¾% 1991	97½	+⅛	12.385	12.377
79¼	54	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	66½	..	8.808	11.048
117	86⅝	Treas 12¾% 1992	102⅞	+⅛	12.720	12.687
96⅛	84⅞	Treas 10% 1992	85¾	..	11.820	12.373
113	89⅝	Exch 12¼% 1992	98½	+⅛	12.609	12.678
115½	84⅞	Treas 12½% 1993	101⅛	+⅛	12.710	12.742
72⅞	51⅞	Fund 6% 1993	61⅞	..	9.781	11.461
126	96	Treas 13¾% 1993	110⅝	+⅛	13.014	12.877
127½	99	Treas 14½% 1994	111⅞	+⅛	13.108	12.897
114½	94⅞	Exch 12½% 1994	98⅝	+⅛	12.759	12.798
93¼	66½	Treas 9% 1994	81⅛	..	11.543	12.134
110¾	93	Treas 12% 1995	97⅞	+⅛	12.635	12.732
51½	32⅛	Gas 3% 1990-95	44⅞	..	6.686	9.763
97½	82⅞	Exch 10¼% 1995	85¾	..	12.173	12.518
119¾	87⅞	Treas 12¾% 1995	104⅞	+⅛	12.784	12.776
91½	67	Treas 9% 1992-96	77⅞	..	11.676	12.306
133⅜	101⅛	Treas 15¼% 1996	114	+⅛	13.222	13.026
129⅛	89⅞	Exch 13¼% 1996	107⅛	+⅛	12.890	12.842
30	32	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	43½	..	6.896	9.699
121	87⅞	Treas 13¼% 1997	105⅛	+⅛	12.894	12.840
98⅛	85⅞	Exch 10½% 1997	86⅜	..	12.365	12.617
89⅞	65⅞	Treas 8¾% 1997	73⅛	..	11.764	12.257
72⅞	51	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	60⅞	..	11.056	11.942
135⅝	103⅛	Treas 15½% 1998	117⅜	+⅛	13.215	12.947
100⅛	93⅛	Exch 12% 1998	99	+⅛	12.704	12.767
96⅛	86⅛	Treas 9½% 1999	80⅞	..	12.053	12.360
93⅛	83⅛	Treas 10½% 1999	88⅞	..	12.432	12.628
96⅛	95	Exch 12% 1999-02	95⅛	+⅛	12.780	12.806
43⅛	27⅞	Fund 3½% 1999-04	36⅞	..	9.795	11.104
81⅛	57⅞	Treas 8% 2002-06	66⅞	..	11.996	12.224
58⅛	40⅛	Treas 5½% 2008-12	47	..	11.785	12.048
80	53⅛	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	65⅛	..	12.146	12.229
98⅛	73⅛	Exch 12% 2013-17	97⅞	+⅛	12.711	12.721
39⅛	26⅛	Consols 4%	32⅛	..	12.670	..
34⅛	25⅛	War Ln 3½%	31⅛	..	11.496	..
39⅛	26⅛	Conv 3½%	34⅛	..	10.111	..
25⅛	20⅛	Treas 3%	23⅛	..	12.752	..
24⅛	17⅛	Consols 2½%	20⅛	..	12.338	..
24	17⅛	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	19⅛	..	12.743	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
94¼	79¼	Aust 5½% 77-80	94¼	-⅛	5.886	11.267
89⅛	69¼	Aust 5½% 81-82	82	-⅛	6.701	11.925
87¼	68¼	Aust 6% 81-83	80	-⅛	7.683	11.792
95	77¼	Aust 7% 79-81	88	-⅛	8.000	12.220
90	90	Chilean Mixed	90	..	..	..
73½	61¼	E Africa 5½% 77-83	75¼	..	7.610	13.515
400	197	German 4½% 1930	400	..	..	..
52	33½	Hungary 4½% 1924	49	..	..	..
90¼	69¼	Ireland 7½% 81-83	82¾	..	..	..
100	84¼	Jamaica 7½% 77-79	98¼	..	8.013	12.274
410	225	Japan Ass 4% 1910	405	..	..	..
87½	63	Japan 6% 83-88	71	..	..	..
79½	65	Kenya 5% 78-82	78¼	..	6.437	13.432
85	69	Malaya 7¾% 78-82	86½	..	8.757	12.397
96½	81½	N Z 6% 76-80	93½	..	6.450	11.509
72	53¼	N Z 7½% 88-92	63¼	-⅛	11.325	12.906
89	66¼	N Z 7¾% 83-86	81¾	-⅛	9.414	11.569
91	74	N Rhd 6% 78-81	89	..	6.635	12.260
91	74	Nyasa 6% 78-81	88¼	..	6.855	12.400
136	142	Peru 6% Ass	145	..	..	..
29½	82	S Africa 9½% 79-81	94½	..	..	..
70	30	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	50	+2	..	..
65	20	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	37	..	..	..
97	44	S Rhd 6% 78-81	76	+1	..	..
55	45	Spanish 4%	51	..	..	..
81	67	Tang 5½% 78-82	80	..	7.223	13.402
95	60	Uruguay 3½%	96½	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
27	20⅛	L C C 3% 1920	23⅛	..	13.075	..
84½	64¾	L C C 5% 80-83	79½	..	6.289	10.550
93	72	L C C 5½% 77-81	97½	..	6.284	10.505
83¼	62	L C C 5½% 82-84	80¼	..	6.949	10.368
78½	53¼	L C C 5½% 85-87	70½	-⅛	7.979	11.182
97¼	81¼	L C C 6% 76-79	96½	..	6.216	10.065
75	52¼	L C C 6½% 88-90	66½	-⅛	10.063	12.052
73¼	53	G L C 6¾% 90-92	63¾	..	10.707	11.913
100½	92	G L C 9¾% 80-82	92½	..	10.393	12.083
107¼	93½	G L C 12½% 1982	101	..	12.358	12.117
111½	91	G L C 12½% 1983	100½	-⅛	12.437	12.333
89¼	70½	C of L 6¾% 80-82	84½	..	7.687	11.653
92½	69¼	Ag Mt 7½% 81-84	83¼	..	9.456	12.100
73¼	50¼	Ag Mt 7½% 91-93	66½	..	11.684	12.657
73½	52¼	Ag Mt 6¾% 85-90	63¾	..	10.433	12.629
91¼	73¼	Belfast 6½% 77-80	89¾	..	7.241	12.120
88½	84½	Brightn 6½% 76-79	96	..	6.631	10.057
99¼	85	Camden 6½% 77-79	98½	..	6.588	9.855
91¼	72½	Croydon 6½% 78-81	85½	+⅛	7.761	12.001
99½	88½	Edin 6¾% 77-79	98¾	..	6.580	9.720
103	80	Glasgow 9¼% 80-82	92	..	10.049	11.756
110¼	96¼	Liverpl 13½% 1981	103½	..	13.038	11.962
33	23¼	Met Water B 3% 34-03	27½	..	10.985	12.587
92¼	76½	N I 6½% 79-80	92½	..	7.027	12.073
85¼	60	N I 7% 82-84	78	..	9.276	13.334
89¼	65	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	81	..	8.021	12.178
96¼	84	Sthend 5½% 77-79	98	..	5.352	11.124
85	60¼	Swark 6¾% 83-86	78¼	..	8.659	11.313
94½	77¼	Surrey 6% 78-80	93¼	..	6.430	11.083

Investment Dollar Premium 80½% (80¼%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.7058.

FOREIGN STOCKS

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
57	40½	Bayer	£53¾	..	158	3.0	22.7
19¾	11¼	Commerzbank	£17¾	..	45.0	2.6	18.7
34	17½	Cp Fn Paris	£34	+1¼	156	4.6	11.1
62	43	EBES	£51¾	+½	301	5.8	..
25	14	Ericsson	£21¾	+1¼	39.1	2.8	27.0
23	6	Finsider	18½	..	..	..	..
14	4½	Granges	..	-¼	..	..	..
560	385	Hoechst	518	-4	15.6	3.1	16.7
34	8	Montecatini E	24	-2	..	..	..
655	470	Robeco fl.5	587	-15	29.9	5.0	34.1
520	325	Rolinco Subs fl 5	485	-11	..	..	62.6
105	30	Snia Viscosa	85	-5	..	..	..
98¼	42	Volkswagen	£90	-¾	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
12¾	8¼	Brascan	£10	-⅛	60.5	6.0	3.3
12¾	6⁹⁄₁₆	BP Canada	£11⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
16¼	9½	Can Pac Ord	£14⅝	-⅛	47.9	3.4	9.2
16¼	9¼	El Paso	£12¾	..	41.7	3.3	23.7
45½	27¼	Exxon Corp	£37¼	+⅛	..	..	..
35	20¼	Fluor	£27¾	-1¼	63.7	2.3	11.9
31¹¹⁄₁₆	16⅞	Hollinger	£29½	-⅛	..	..	..
33⅛	24¼	Hud Bay Oil	£29½	-⅛	30.8	1.2	26.9
38⅛	14⅛	Husky Oil	£28⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
29⅛	9½	INCO	£11⅜	-⅛	51.7	4.6	17.3
11⅛	6½	IU Int	£9⅛	-⅛	47.8	5.2	9.5
33⅛	18⅛	Kaiser Alum	£23⅛	-⅛	87.7	3.6	..
16⅛	6¼	Massey-Ferg	£8⅛	-⅛	88.1	7.2	13.9
17¼	11¼	Norton Simon	£14	-⅛	47.9	3.4	11.2
28⅛	20	Pacific Petrol	£27⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
26⅛	17¼	Pan Canadian	£21⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
245	130	Steep Rock	216	-21	..	..	..
12⅛	8½	Trans Can P	£11	-⅛	..	..	..
42	17¼	US Steel	£19¾	-⅛	..	..	..
725	725	White Pass	725	..	16.9	2.2	21.0
14⅛	7½	Zapata Corp	£11⅛	-⅛	15.7	1.4	34.9

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
305	185	Alexs Discount	248	-2	21.7	8.8	5.7
371½	215¾	Allen H & Ross	315	..	30.3	9.6	7.0
238	98½	Allied Irish	223	..	11.4	5.1	5.4
195	108	Arb-Latham	163	-5	15.3	9.4	10.3
345	180	ANZ Grp	333	-11	10.9	3.3	11.2
22½	13¾	Bank America	£19¾	-⅛	57.0	3.0	13.3
465	303½	Bk of Ireland	428	..	22.7	5.3	5.8
27	14	Bk Leumi Israel	15	..	0.4	2.5	11.2
200	150	Bk Leumi UK	170	..	11.2	6.6	15.2
705	370	Bk of NSW	650	-10	19.3	3.0	14.0
315	223	Bk of Scotland	268	-5	17.5	6.5	5.9
34¼	21¼	Bnks Trst NY	£26⅛	-⅛	161	6.2	9.7
347	227	Barclays Bank	333	..	20.1b	6.0	5.7
750	115	Brown Shipley	250	..	14.1	5.6	8.1
313¾	196¼	Cater Ryder	268	-2	25.6	9.6	..
29¾	17½	Chase Man	£24⅛	+⅛	114	4.6	11.8
29¼	13½	Citicorp	£18⅛	-⅛	61.6	3.3	11.4
93	51¾	Clive Discount	75	..	7.0	9.3	5.8
292	170	Com Bk of Aust	230	..	9.4	4.1	10.9
195	115	Com Bk of Syd	168	● -2	7.6	4.5	17.1
24¼	12¾	CC De France	£21	..	95.8	4.5	14.9
4⅛	¾	First Nat Fin	4⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
13	7	Fraser Ans	12½	+⅛	..	..	..
210	130	Garrard & Nat	174	-2	12.4	7.1	4.6
89	37	Gibbs A.	55	..	3.3	6.1	23.6
277	161¾	Gillett Bros	220	..	23.2	10.5	5.4
142	55	Grindlays Hldgs	133	-2	4.2	3.1	4.5
258	150	Guinness Peat	230	● ..	15.5	6.8	9.5
25	12	Hambros £10	£17	..	146	8.6	..
257	142	Do Ord	190	..	14.6	7.7	8.3
116	74	Hill Samuel	94	..	7.4	7.9	8.1
359	202¼	Hong K & Shang	307	● -⅛	7.8b	2.5	21.1
70½	43½	Jessel Toynbee	57	..	5.0	8.7	..
220	115	Joseph L.	200	..	12.0	6.0	8.9
52	21	Keyser Ullmann	49	-1	1.0	2.1	6.6
80	42	King & Shaxson	57	..	5.2	9.1	4.4
134	76	Kleinwort Ben	104	..	6.5	6.3	7.6
295	185	Lloyds Bank	255	..	14.5	5.7	5.1
177	92	Mercury Secs	111	-5	3.7	5.3	5.9
390	256¼	Midland	343	+2	22.4	6.5	5.1
65	39	Minster Assets	61	-1	5.3	8.8	5.4
260	148	Nat of Aust	238	-4	9.3	3.9	9.5
81	58	Nat Com Bk Grp	74	-1	4.2	5.6	5.5
293	205	Nat W'minster	260	+5	18.2	7.0	5.4
36½	23	Ottoman	£49⅛	+⅛	280	5.6	11.4
68	45	Rea Bros	56	..	2.5	4.5	11.2
24⅛	14⅞	Royal of Can	£21⅛	-⅛	71.8	3.3	22.0
400	290	Schroders	455	● ..	17.5	3.9	10.1
290	198½	Seccombe Mar	210	..	20.2	9.6	9.7
88⅛	51⅛	Smith St Aubyn	79	..	7.6	9.7	..
432	293	Standard Chart	410	..	29.6	7.2	5.2
286¼	213¼	Union Discount	306	..	24.0	7.8	5.0
74	37	Wintrust	66	..	4.6	6.8	17.2

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
96	58	Allied	90	-1	6.7	8.3	11.0
170	87	Bass Charrgton	163	-2	7.6	4.7	10.9
56	26	Belhaven Grp	43	..	..	..	..
294	78¼	Bell A.	248	-2	7.5	3.0	8.5
170	54½	Boddingtons	95	-1	4.0	4.2	14.3
127	64	Brown M.	122	..	6.1	5.0	14.3
177	98	Bulmer HP Hldgs	132	-1	4.9	3.7	7.8
175	75	Burtonwood	170	..	3.2	3.1	10.1
63	40	C of Ldn Dfd	66	..	4.6b	7.0	22.8
205	100	Devenish	200	-2	9.1	4.6	10.6
214	119	Distillers	197	-4	11.0	5.6	9.3
137	30¼	Greenall	126	..	4.2	3.3	12.7
310	152	Greene King	307	-1	12.1	3.9	14.9
198	124	Guinness	162	-1	11.0	6.8	7.6
232	95	Hardys & H'sons	185	-2	10.9	5.9	12.4
152	63	Highland	122	-3	4.4	3.3	19.7
132	35	Invergordon	122	-1	2.5	1.9	12.3
277	42	Irish Distillers	175	..	6.1	3.5	11.9
93	31	Marston	80	-1	2.5	3.6	10.0
72	46	Scot & Newcastle	63½	-1	5.2	8.3	6.6
203¼	13¼	Seagram	£19½	..	41.9	2.1	14.3
101	40	SA Breweries	78	-1	7.0	9.2	4.1
11	42	Tomatin	121	-2	4.7	3.9	15.0
11	87	Vaux	134	-3	6.1	4.9	12.9
34	38½	Whitbread 'A'	97	-2	6.0	6.2	..
	60	Do B	98	-3	6.0	6.1	1.6
	55	Whitbread Inv	92	..	6.1	6.7	22.3
	114	Wolverhampton	224	-2	9.2	4.1	13.2

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
123	77	AAH	109	-1	9.3	8.5	7.6
42	25	AC Cars	40	..	1.4	3.6	8.4
162	39½	AGB Research	140	-4	5.2	3.7	16.5
257	134	APV Hldgs	237	-5	8.7	3.6	8.7
79¾	45¾	Aaronson Bros	70	-1	5.3	7.6	7.1
138	62	Acrow	130	-2	3.8	2.9	10.9
111	52	Do A	104	-4	3.8	3.7	8.6
54	11	Adda Int	48	-1	1.0	2.1	9.1
310	150	Adwest Group	306	..	15.2	5.0	8.4
130	34	Aeron't & Gen	115	..	3.9	3.4	12.0
62	42	Airfix Ind	53	-1	4.7	9.2	5.0
12¾	7¼	Akzo	£10½	-⅛	..	..	..
186	147	Alcan Ord	180	● -2	15.0b	8.4	5.1
96	69	Do 10⅛%	£84¼	..	1050	12.4	..
303	205	Algmatn Ind	273	-2	21.2	7.7	8.9
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	53	..	6.6	12.6	9.5
56	25½	Allen W. G.	53	..	4.3	8.1	4.3
100¾	44½	Allied Colloids	79	-2	2.6	3.3	14.5
74	48	Allied Insulators	66	-1	6.5	9.8	5.0
17	7½	Allied Plant	16	-½	1.1	6.7	7.0
79	39	Alpine Hldgs	76	-½	4.2	5.5	19.5
332	210	Amal Metal	323	..	24.7	7.7	13.1
171	87¼	Amal Power	159	-8	8.0	5.0	4.2
49½	21	Amber Day	41½	-⅛	3.0	7.3	6.0
28	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	28	..	0.8	3.0	4.8
96	41	Anchor Chem	74	-2	6.3	8.4	4.5
71	26½	Anderson Strath	65	-1½	4.0	6.1	7.5
95	49	Anglia TV 'A'	81	-1	6.7	7.3	6.4
640	300	Anglo Amer Ind	590	● ..	43.1	7.3	6.0
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	36	..	..	..	..
105	49	Appleyard	91	..	9.5	10.4	7.2
81½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	81	-½	2.3	4.5	10.7
137	68¼	Arlington Mtr	112	-2	11.7	10.4	4.6
77½	38	Armitage Shanks	69	-½	6.5	9.4	12.1
73	39	Armst Equip	56	..	3.2	8.5	9.9
84	55¼	Ass Biscuit	80	..	4.8	6.0	5.4
260	85	Ass Book	245	-5	6.1	2.5	8.1
78	46	Ass Brit Food	74	..	3.5	4.7	7.7
130	68½	Ass Comm 'A'	116	-3	10.0	8.6	6.9
142	82	Ass Engineer	112	-2	7.9	7.1	5.8
71	38	Ass Fisheries	42	-1	..	..	..
71½	36½	Ass Leisure	68	-1	4.6	6.7	6.6
195	121	Ass News	182	-3	8.7	4.8	8.1
68	30	Ass Paper	59	..	4.6	7.7	6.3
44	25	Ass Tooling	42	-1	3.9	9.3	19.4
69	33	Astbury & Mdley	69	● ..	3.0a	4.4	6.1
58	37	Atkins Bros	54	..	5.6	10.3	6.0
43	17	Audiotronic	23	..	0.3	1.1	..
42	22	Ault & Wiborg	40	..	3.1	7.7	8.1
101	56	Aurora Hldgs	95	..	8.2	8.7	4.4
102	30	Austin E.	103	..	5.6	5.7	4.6
96½	30	Automotive Pd	75	..	2.2	2.9	7.8
57½	14½	Avana Grp	56	-1½	1.7	3.0	10.2
197	113	Averys	190	-5	8.8	4.6	11.1
225	74	Avon Rubber	208	-7	14.1	6.8	3.0
347	235	B.A.T. Ind	305	-4	22.6	7.4	5.5
304	203	Do Dfd	265	-2	..	..	..
68	39	BBA Grp	57	-2	3.8	6.6	5.8
124	71	BET Dfd	114	● ..	8.8	7.7	6.8
144	87	BICC	133	..	11.1	8.3	11.4
28	20	BL Ltd	23	..	..	..	..
82	61	BOC Int	72	-3	5.3	7.4	5.3
278	111	BPB Ind	246	-4	11.6	4.7	5.3
58	26	BPM Hldgs 'A'	56	-1	4.3a	7.8	6.9
45	17½	BSG Int	40	-½	3.2	8.1	3.8
151	86	BSR Ltd	98	● ..	7.5	7.6	6.6
339	149½	BTR Ltd	330	..	16.7	5.1	11.3
150	70	Babcock & W	149	● ..	8.8	5.9	7.4
36	21	Baggeridge Brk	34	..	3.5	10.4	10.5
9¼	3	Bailey C.H. Ord	5½	-⅛	0.3	5.7	43.3
194	93	Baird W.	182	+4	14.9	8.2	6.0
123	65	Baker Perkins	116	-4	6.5	5.6	3.9
85	28½	Bambergers	84	+5	4.9	5.8	13.3
141	14	Bambers Stores	139	..	2.3	1.7	10.5
78	28¼	Banro Cons	68	..	3.4	4.9	8.4
16	3½	Barker & Dbson	12	-1	..	..	33.3
264	144	Barlow Rand	220	-6	16.4	7.5	4.6
161	39	Barr & Wallace	152	..	5.6	3.7	5.1
160	37	Do A	150	..	5.6	3.8	5.0
125	56½	Barratt Devs	117	● -1	12.4	10.6	3.1
54	28	Barrow Hepbn	39	..	2.3b	5.8	6.7
72	33½	Barton & Sons	65	● -4	4.6	7.1	6.7
155	69	Bassett G.	127	-2	8.7	6.8	6.4
99	29	Bath & P'land	66	-1	5.2	7.8	3.8
83	34	Beales J.	80	-2	4.4	5.5	3.4
202	66	Beatson Clark	192	-4	7.8	4.1	5.1
54	25½	Beaufort Grp	53	..	5.1	9.5	8.8
84	48	Beckman A.	80	-2	7.6	9.4	9.3
743	372	Beecham Grp	717	-5	28.2	3.9	13.9
83	39½	Bejam Grp	60	..	2.3	3.9	7.4
85	54	Bemrose Corp	83	..	6.2	7.4	11.0
76	23½	Benn Bros	66	..	3.6	5.4	13.6
211	121	Beres Grp	150	..	6.5	4.3	6.8
167	74½	Berisf'd S & W	150	-5	6.5	4.3	5.4
63	31	Berisfords	62	..	3.2	6.1	5.3
67	36	Best & May	65	..	4.7	7.2	7.6
375	122	Bestobell	160	● ..	14.4b	9.0	7.2
69	28	Bett Bros	62	..	2.7a	4.4	9.7
262	102	Bibby J.	242	-3	10.7	4.4	4.6
58	26½	Bifurcated Eng	56	● ..	4.4	8.1	5.4
116	50	Birm'gham Mint	116	..	7.4	6.3	7.6
128	68	Black & Edg'tn	104	-2	7.1	6.8	12.7
72	35¾	Blackwd Hodge	68	-1	3.4b	5.2	7.1
30	15	Blackwood Mt	26	..	..e	..	14.9
275	122	Blagden & N	230	● -8	18.2	7.9	9.8
302	153	Blue Circle Ind	275	-5	14.7	5.3	7.0
87	39	Blundell Perm	84	..	4.8	5.7	8.3
20½	7½	Boardman K. O.	17½	-½	1.7	9.4	5.9
75	33	Bodycote	75	..	3.4	4.5	7.3
44	17	Bonser Eng	43	h ..	2.2	5.1	12.4
300	128	Booker McCon	284	-6	12.6	4.2	8.3
213	84	B'sey & Hwkes	176	-2	7.7	4.4	7.2
161	87	Boot H.	143	-3	13.9	9.7	8.0
242	115	Boots	209	-2	9.1b	4.3	14.8
97	45	Borthwick T.	64	+2	9.4	14.7	8.8
19½	11¼	Boulton W.	19½	..	1.7	8.8	7.9
218	160	Bowater Corp	196	● -1	14.9	7.6	8.9
66	34	Bowthrpe Hldgs	62	-½	2.5a	4.0	7.4
90	51½	Braby Leslie	83	-1	6.7	8.1	4.2
76	54	Brady Ind	60	..	5.3	8.8	..
75	48	Do A	55	-1	5.3	9.6	10.4
41	21½	Braham Millar	41	..	2.2	5.4	5.8
45	17	Braid Grp	39½	-½	2.2	5.4	5.9
179	67½	Braithwaite	107	-3	6.5	6.1	6.0
178	48¼	Brammer H.	175	..	6.4	3.6	11.4
89	38	Bremner	55	..	7.0	12.7	13.9
218	70¾	Brent Chem Int	202	-2	4.8	2.4	17.0
68	25	Brent Walker	61	..	1.9	3.1	25.3
54	22	Brickhouse Dud	52	..	3.6	6.7	8.1
172	90	Bridon	109	● -1	9.3	8.5	10.8
41½	27½	Bright J. Grp	31½	..	3.7	11.7	10.8
49½	29	Brit Car Auctn	49	..	3.8b	7.7	12.0
246	137	Brit Home Strs	206	-2	9.5	4.6	16.8
56	34	Brit Printing	53	-½	5.2	9.8	5.0
97	45½	Brit Sim Spec	92	-2	7.1	7.7	8.8
150	69½	Brit Sugar	140	-2	7.2b	5.1	3.3
70¾	30½	Brit Syphon Ind	61	-1	5.0	8.2	4.4
65½	30½	Brit Tar Prod	58	-1	3.1	5.4	12.6
117	36¼	Brit Vita	109	● +½	3.0	2.8	4.8
30	13½	Britains	23	● ..	2.3	9.9	6.0
74	44	Brockhouse Ltd	67	-1	5.8	8.6	6.4
86	41	Brocks Grp	64	..	5.7	8.9	16.2
765	385	Broken Hill	745	-15	19.5	2.6	32.8
89	35	Brook St Bur	84	..	6.4	7.6	17.0
56	38	Brooke Bond	49	..	4.3	8.8	4.0
50	17	Brooke Tool	48	..	3.8b	7.8	10.1
158	49	Brotherhood P.	124	-3	9.8	7.9	9.3
235	23	Brown & J'kson	226	..	1.5	0.7	19.9
138	74	Brown & Tawse	137	..	7.3	5.3	7.9
62	22	BBK	58	-½	3.3	5.7	7.3
27	12	Brown Bros Cp	27	+½	1.6	6.0	15.5
495	85	Brown J.	442	-6	13.4	3.0	4.6
126	65	Bruntons	106	-3	10.6b	10.0	9.4
58	17	Bryant Hldgs	48	-2	3.6	7.4	10.1
176	61½	Bullough Ltd	167	..	9.3	5.6	6.9
78	28	Bulmer & Lumb	62	..	4.7	7.6	5.1
120	87	Bunzl Pulp	97	..	7.4	7.7	4.3
81½	35	Burco Dean	66	-2	6.2	9.4	6.8
52	22	Burgess Prod	45	..	3.5	7.7	7.1
211	64	Burnett H'shire	210	..	4.3	2.1	5.5
211	63	Do A NV	210	..	4.3	2.1	5.5
61	16	Burns And'son	50	..	2.5	4.2	5.3
17⅛	9	Burrell & Co	11½	..	1.4	12.2	18.3
186	130	Burt Boulton	182	..	15.2	8.2	6.8
192	51	Burton Grp	166	..	2.3	1.4	..
184	39	Do A	158	-2	2.3	1.4	..
88	30	Butterfld-Harvy	75	-2	3.6	4.8	5.6

C—E

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
35	14¼	CH Industrials	32	..	3.0	9.5	4.5
61½	35½	Cadbury Sch	57½	-2½	4.6	8.0	7.4
112	56¼	Caffyns	107	..	9.6	8.9	5.0
62	45	C'bread Robey	62	..	2.5	4.0	16.4
136	30	Campari	120	-9	3.0	2.5	6.2
134	64	Do B	115	-13	..	..	..
83	45½	Camrex Hldgs	81	-2	6.0	11.8	4.3
74	38	Canning W.	74	..	6.0	8.1	6.7
136	97	Cape Ind	129	..	12.4	9.6	3.4
117	87	Caplan Profile	116	..	7.3	6.3	7.5
97	33½	Capper Neill	83½	-3½	3.2	3.8	4.2
95	33	Caravans Int	73	-1	7.3	10.0	2.8
77	35	Carclo Eng	77	..	4.5	5.9	5.9
51	29	Carless Capel	33	..	1.4	4.2	9.2
287	88	Carlton Ind	226	h ..	8.3	3.6	9.0
76	30	Carpets Int	64	-1	2.5	4.0	16.3
50	16½	Carr J. (Don)	47	..	1.4	3.0	7.3
43½	22½	Carr'tion Vly	37	● -½	3.3	8.9	4.7
110	63¼	Carroll P. J.	105	..	9.7	9.3	8.0
80	28	Casket S Hldgs	70	-1	3.3	4.7	5.9
25	7	Cawston Str J.	23	..	..e	..	5.7
165	88	Cawoods	144	-1	5.8	4.0	9.6
36½	12	Celestion	32	..	1.1	3.6	6.9
110	32¼	Cement Rdstone	99	-1	5.0	5.1	9.5
37	12½	Cen & Sheer	33½	..	1.8	5.3	9.8
63	35¾	Central Man	61	-1	4.6	7.5	4.1
300	68½	Centreway Ltd	258	-5	18.4	7.1	5.0
84	34	Ch'mbn & Hill	62	-1	4.1	6.7	4.4
56½	27½	Cham'berl'n Grp	51	-1	4.2	8.2	5.6
25	16	Change Wares	15	r -3	1.4	9.0	16.3
21¼	15	Do Cnv Cum	21	r +1	1.8	8.7	..
135	81	Chloride Grp	126	..	7.8	6.2	12.0
126	57	Christies Int	120	-1	5.0	4.1	10.5
85	27	Christy Bros	52	..	4.2	8.1	5.0
142	97	Chubb & Sons	137	-3	7.9	5.7	8.4
108	57	Church & Co	187	..	5.6	3.0	7.5
79	45	Coalite & Chem	72	-2	4.2	5.8	5.1
79	50	Coates Bros	78	..	3.5	4.5	7.6
78	45	Do A	77	..	3.5	4.6	7.5
84	37	Coats Patons	70½	-1	4.9	7.0	4.8
135	45	Cole R. H.	118	-3	5.6	4.7	6.1
101	33	Collett D'son	92	..	5.0	5.4	6.4
165	99	Collins W.	150	● ..	7.0	4.7	9.3
165	99	Do A	149	● ..	7.0	4.7	9.3
38	14	Comben Grp	31	..	3.0b	11.7	9.1
127	80	Comb Eng Strs	125	..	4.9	3.9	14.2
154	30	Comet Radiov'n	147	-2	3.9	2.7	13.4
114	64	CompAir	96	-1	5.7	6.0	7.6
66	20	Compton Webb	60	h ..	2.6a	4.4	11.6
41	16	Cook W.	37	..	3.2	8.6	3.6
73	37	Cope Allman	70	-2	5.2	7.3	7.1
17	9	Copson F.	17	● ..	1.3	7.4	8.1
43	19½	Corah	41	-½	3.0	7.2	3.6
144	54¼	Coral Leisure	112	-1	9.1a	8.1	6.6
72	32	Cornercroft	65	R ..	6.3b	9.7	13.7
81	27¼	Cosalt	64	..	3.3	5.4	5.5
258	89¼	Costain R.	244	● -12	3.8	1.6	8.1
48	8	Countryside	42	-1	3.5	8.4	14.6
123	73	Courts (Furn)	119	-1	5.4	4.5	7.5
123	73	Do A NV	119	-1	5.4	4.5	7.5
135	96	Courtaulds	119	..	11.4	9.5	10.7
72	30	Courtney Pope	70	..	3.6	5.2	10.0
78	30¼	C'wan de Groot	66	s -2	3.4	5.2	5.0
48	23	Cowie T.	43	-3	2.7	6.2	3.9
44	15	Crellon Hldgs	15	..	1.8	12.1	..
20½	15½	Do 12% Conv	15½	-½	1.3	7.7	..
80	28	Crest Nicholson	53	-1	3.6	6.5	9.7
72	43	Croda Int	69½	-½	3.7	6.1	7.3
43	25	Cronite Grp	39	..	3.7	9.5	13.1
84	23	Cropper J.	81	-3	2.3	2.8	4.0
169	94	Crosby Hse	128	..	..e	..	..
105	45	Crossley Bldg	104	h ..	6.3	6.0	14.6
116	48	Crouch D.	114	● ..	6.2	5.4	9.8
73½	25	Crouch Grp	66	-2	4.5	6.8	11.7
64	32½	Crown House	62	-1	5.8	9.3	9.9
45	26	Crowther J.	36	..	1.0	2.7	..
147	53	Cum'ns En Cv	£96	..	375	3.9	..
196	63½	Dale Electric	184	-2	4.3a	2.3	17.3
24⅛	14	Dana Corp	£21⅛	-⅛	69.0	3.2	..
140	70¼	Davies & New	129	..	11.1	8.6	19.6
101½	29	Davis G.	96	..	5.0	5.2	3.8
298	150	Davy Int	292	-2	16.8	5.7	8.5
700	380	De Beers Ind	650	● -10	46.4	7.1	12.3
40	21	Deanson Hldgs	40	..	3.2	7.9	8.9
118	64¼	Debenhams	89	-1	8.1	9.1	8.5
500	126¼	De La Rue	452	-8	15.2	3.4	8.4
580	233	Decca	445	-10	18.8	4.0	18.1
555	223	Do A	418	-7	18.0	4.3	17.0
81½	49	Delta Metal	77	-1	7.6	9.9	9.6
103	66	Denbyware	102	-1	8.2	8.0	18.9
178	82	De Vere Hotels	167	..	7.1	4.2	24.3
77	20¼	Dewhirst I. J.	70	..	2.3	3.2	7.6
25	11	Dewhurst Dent	16½	+½	..	..	6.3
143	89	DRG	135	..	11.0	8.1	10.6
210	37	Diploma Inv	187	● -2	5.8	3.1	10.2
97	26	Dixon D	84	..	5.6	6.7	3.6
178	63	Dixons Photo	126	-1	3.7	2.9	6.4
65	30	Dixor	62	..	0.9b	1.4	61.2
122	40¼	Dobson Park	113	-3	6.1	5.4	9.2
85	41	Dom Hldgs	84	..	7.8	9.4	12.1
80	47¼	Dorada Hldgs	73	..	7.6	10.4	6.7
105	43¼	Douglas R. M.	95	● -2	5.2	5.5	5.3
30	17	Dow'd & Mills	28½	..	1.8	6.2	9.9
163	52½	Downing G. H.	137	-4	8.8	6.4	4.1
303	93	Dowty Grp	270	-6	6.8	2.5	14.2
37	12½	Drake & Scull	35	-1½	1.5	4.3	5.4
38	14	Dreamland Elec	34	-2	2.0	5.9	6.8
39½	27½	Dufay	31	r ..	2.2	7.0	11.5
128	72	Dunlop Hldgs	76	..	8.0	10.6	5.6
22	5½	Duple Int	19½	-½	1.0b	5.1	7.5
87½	57½	Duport	70	..	6.8	9.7	4.8
160	41	Duraplpe Int	155	..	6.2	4.0	9.4
54	26	Dutton For	47½	-1	4.6	9.7	3.6
40	21	Dykes J. Hldgs	40	..	..	..	..
253	129	E.M.I.	144	-2	14.0	9.7	8.4
136	20¼	ERF Hldgs	102	-6	4.2	4.1	2.2
68	35	E Lancs Paper	68	..	5.2	7.7	7.2
109	22	Eastern Prod.	99	-1	6.6	6.7	2.7
160	56	Eastwood J. B.	158	h ..	5.9	3.7	8.1
260	105	Edbro	259	..	9.6	3.7	8.0
50	19	Elecn Hldgs	46½	-½	2.9	6.2	12.7
82	32	EIS	63	..	4.7	7.4	10.3
630	89	Electrocomps	595	-10	7.7	1.3	12.7
26½	15	Electronic Mach	20	..	..	..	..
145	48	Electr'nic Rent	135	-1	7.6	5.6	8.2
163	53½	Elliott B.	151	-3	8.1	5.3	5.2
106	66	Ellis & Everard	100	-2	7.6	7.6	20.2
30¼	14¼	Ellis & Gold	28½	-2	2.9	10.1	12.1
102	37	Elson & Robbins	87	-2	6.0	6.7	6.8
21½	10	Elswick Hopper	17½	-1	1.5	8.6	8.3
202	82½	Empire Stores	170	-3	7.3	4.3	13.5
20¼	4¼	Energy Serv	18	-1	0.5	2.8	15.8
38	32	England J. E.	28	-1	2.2	7.7	8.1
34	25	English & O'seas	27½	..	1.1	3.9	10.1
106	50	English Card Cl	95	..	4.5	4.7	5.1
109	69¼	Eng China Clay	78	..	6.0	7.6	8.7
104	51	Erith & Co.	97	..	8.3	8.5	12.1
220	132	Esperanza	125	● -2	8.6	6.8	10.5
78	42	Eucalyptus Pulp	62	-2	6.4b	10.4	2.6
143	54	Euro Ferries	129	-5	4.4	3.4	6.2
200	140	Eurotherm Int	185	..	8.3	2.9	17.6
107	52	Eva Industries	100	-2	7.3	7.3	4.7
38¼	12½	Ewer G.	35½	-2	2.1b	6.0	11.3
19½	7½	Excalibur	17	● -½	0.8	4.8	5.7
138	65	Exch Telegraph	128	-6	8.2	6.5	11.1
87	55	Expand Metal	76	..	5.5	7.6	8.7

F—H

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
115	52	FMC	66	● ..	6.1	9.2	5.3
26	7	FPA Cons	17	-1	..	..	5.5
76	28¼	Fairbair L'sn	67	● -1	7.7	11.5	6.0
76	37¼	Fairclo h Cons	70	-1	5.3	7.6	5.2
130	29	Fairview Est	125	-1	8.9	7.2	7.6
136	109	Farmer S.W.	146	..	7.7	5.2	8.2
410	81	Farnell Elect	393	-2	10.0	2.5	16.3
49	13	Fed Lnd & Build	42	-1	3.6	8.5	11.2
36	23	Feedex Ltd	33	..	2.1	6.3	5.0
172	111	Fenner J. H.	157	-5	10.5	6.7	10.8
128	45	Ferguson Ind	120	..	9.1	7.6	7.9
66	19½	Fine Art Dev	66	..	2.8	4.2	13.8
130	50	Finlay J.	104	s ● ..	7.6b	7.3	4.9
51½	10	First Castle	42	..	3.4	8.0	11.7
400	283	Fisons	347	-5	30.3	8.8	7.0
73	45	Fitch Lovell	68	-1	6.2	9.1	10.0
69	30	Fodens	62	-2	5.1	8.2	5.3
192	36	Fogarty E.	190	-2	3.9	2.0	7.5
29½	15½	Folkes Hefo NV	26½	-½	2.1	7.9	4.7
35	16	Ford M.	34½	..	3.2	9.4	12.3
259	130	Ford Mtr BDR	160	-5	8.3	5.2	16.9
165	49¼	Formminster	162	..	6.3	3.9	8.3
213	121	Foseco Min	167	-5	7.3	4.4	11.3
160	38	Foster Bros	155	-3	4.3	2.8	14.7
48	18	Foster J.	48	..	3.8	7.9	7.0
110	69	Fothergill & H	108	-3	9.4	8.7	8.8
46	28	Francis G. R.	46	..	6.0	13.0	8.8
81	28	Francis Ind	74	-1	5.1	6.9	4.2
400	127	Freemans Ldn	379	..	9.8	2.4	13.6
76	40	French T.	65	-1	4.2	6.5	5.9
41	14	French Kier	36	-1	2.7	7.4	6.3
113	53	Friedland Doggt	106	● ..	5.0	4.7	7.6
99	46	GEI Int	92	-1	6.3	6.8	6.0
87	33½	Galliford Brindley	66	..	5.1	7.8	7.1
18	7½	Garford Lilley	16	..	1.2	7.6	5.6
106	67	Garnar Scotblair	105	-1	7.2	6.9	8.0
339	163	GEC	324	..	6.1	1.9	11.6
104½	96½	Do F Rate	£89¾	..	1105	11.1	..
27	12	Gen Eng (Rad)	15	-2	..	..	21.1
380	165	Gen Mtr BDR	225	..	10.1g	4.5	21.5
204	124	Gestetner 'A'	168	..	6.3	3.7	5.9
91	32½	Gibbons Dudley	67	● ..	4.0	5.9	3.8
105	35	Gieves Grp	94	..	6.8	7.2	6.3
165	80¼	Gill & Duffus	151	-3	6.6	4.4	9.2
72	23	Giltspur Ltd	68	-1	4.4	7.0	6.6
66	36	Glass & Metal	45	..	4.2	9.1	5.9
27	12	Glass Glover	21	-1	1.9	9.0	5.6
667	400	Glaxo Hldgs	580	-8	15.2	2.6	12.6
54	19	Gleeson M. J.	38	-1	2.9	7.6	15.3
66	34	Glossop & W.J.	61	..	5.7	9.3	6.4
124	76	Glynwed	110½	-1½	12.4	11.2	8.9
80	38	Goldbg & Sons	79	..	6.2	7.9	13.4
87	41	Gomme Hldgs	67	..	5.1	7.6	3.8
95	60	Gordon & Gotch	85	..	4.0	4.7	7.1
28	11	Gordon L. Grp	25	-1	..	..	21.0
72	47	Grampian Hldgs	66	..	6.1	9.3	17.4
124	42½	Granada 'A'	116	-3	3.1	2.7	12.7
120½	63½	Grand Met Ltd	110	-1	6.7	6.1	9.1
158	77	Grattan W'hse	130	-3	8.4	6.5	10.1
348	183	Gt Univ Stores	322	..	12.5	3.9	12.7
346	175	Do A	320	..	12.5	3.9	12.6
53	17½	Greenfield Mill	50	-1	2.7	5.5	6.5
72	28	Gripperrods	64	● -3	4.7	7.3	5.2
368	248	GKN	274	-4	23.7	8.7	8.1
137	49	HTV Grp	132	..	15.2	11.4	9.5
128	71	Haden Carrier	129	-3	11.8	9.8	15.8
147	55	Haggas J.	149	● -3	1.1a	0.8	9.0
123	63½	Hall Eng	119	-1	7.2	6.0	6.6
257	99½	Hall M.	236	-5	10.7	4.5	10.0
48	6½	Halma Ltd	41	-3	1.1	2.7	7.3
104	68	Hanimex Corp	78	-6	4.4	5.6	4.4
161	100	Hanson Trust	137	-3	10.0	7.3	6.7
51	26	Hardy Furn	36	..	0.3	0.8	..
43	23	Do A	38½	..	0.3	0.8	..
62	38	Hargreaves Grp	57	-2	4.9	8.5	9.0
59	34½	Harris Sheldon	54	..	4.8	8.8	9.1
125	45	Harrison T.C.	110	-4	6.2	5.6	7.0
575	276¼	Harrison Cros	547	..	33.0a	6.0	10.9
116	52	Hartwells Grp	107	..	6.2	5.8	3.3
265	113	Hawker Sidd	246	-4	6.2	2.5	10.3
77	43	Hawkins & T'son	73	-1	6.1	8.3	4.8
83	24	Hawthorn L.	74	-1	..	..	..
189	87	Hays Wharf	150	+4	7.7	5.1	15.5
59	17¼	Headlam Sims	57	..	2.6	4.5	4.6
24¼	13	Helene of Ldn	23¼	..	1.0	4.3	5.5
41	20	Helical Bar	32	..	..e	..	19.0
90	32½	Hend'son Kent	86	-1	3.7	4.3	8.7
137½	84½	Henly's	126	-1½	13.0b	10.3	5.1
100	39½	Hepworth Cer	88	● ..	5.3	6.1	7.0
82	29¼	Hepworth J.	70	-2	3.6	5.1	11.2
12	6½	Herman Smith	11	-½	..	..	..
131¼	72	Hestair	86	..	10.4b	12.1	3.3
66	14½	Hewden-Stuart	68	-½	1.8	2.6	7.9
35	11	Hewitt J.	25	..	1.6	6.2	5.7
112	63	Hickng P'cost	101	-1	10.9	10.8	4.6
233	96½	Hickson Welch	216	-2	5.4	2.5	8.8
97	36	Higgs & Hill	84	-3	5.2	6.2	4.7
89	29¼	Hill & Smith	75	+1	5.3	7.1	4.7
130	76	Hill C. Bristol	95	..	11.0	11.6	30.1
300	71	Hillards	203	-2	7.5	3.7	6.0
98	66	Holfnung S.	79	..	6.5	8.2	9.7
72	35	Hollas Grp	64	..	6.9	10.8	6.2
74	34	Hollis Bros	70	..	6.8	9.7	8.4
178	70	Holt Lloyd	163	-3	10.6	6.5	11.8
224	60	Home Charm	224	● ..	5.9	2.6	15.3
410	195	Hoover	290	..	22.5	7.7	11.2
412	195	Do A	290	..	22.5	7.7	11.2
116	33	Hopkinsons	116	-1	7.7	6.6	6.6
156	37	Horizon Midl	114½	● -½	8.6	7.5	11.6
176	71	Hse of Fraser	140	-2	7.5	4.7	11.7
58	26	Hoveringham	85	..	2.9	3.2	10.9
84	21½	Do RV	83	..	3.2	3.8	10.3
32	11¼	Howard & Wynd	32	..	0.3	1.6	18.2
29	10½	Do A	27	..	0.5	1.9	15.3
52	23	Howard Mach	29	● ..	1.8	6.1	20.3
38¼	17	Howard Tenens	34	-1	2.6	7.6	..
58	14	Howden Grp	87	r -1	7.1	8.2	8.3
18¼	9¼	Hudsons Bay	£13¹⁵⁄₁₆	● -¼	31.2	2.3	13.6
30	16	Hunt Moscrop	27	-2½	1.2	4.3	7.9
370	76	Hunting Assoc	362	..	4.5	1.2	12.9
170	63	Huntleigh Grp	170	● +8	3.8	2.2	10.3
135	47	Hutch Whamp	208	+3	..	..	..

I—L

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
430	130	ICL	[illegible]	-8	11.6	2.7	7.8
138	75	IDC Grp	[illegible]	+8	13.0	10.1	25.9
69	45	IMI	60½	● +1½	5.3	8.8	7.4
126	74	Ibstock Johns'n	[illegible]	..	9.7	5.2	6.8
445	338½	Imp Chem Ind	[illegible]	● +9	28.5	6.8	8.6
140	75	Imp Cold Store	[illegible]	..	8.3	6.8	4.9
89	65	Imperial Grp	82	● ..	8.6	10.5	6.2
32	17	Ingall Ind	31½	+1	2.8	9.0	11.6
40	26	Ingram H.	31	..	..	..	20.4
92	51½	Initial Services	[illegible]	..	7.6	8.2	7.1
40	41½	Int Paint	[illegible]	..	3.5	4.2	6.6
395	300	ITO Common	[illegible]	+2	7.7b	2.8	9.3
250	210	Do Conv Pref	[illegible]	+3	15.9	6.6	..
145	70	Int Timber	[illegible]	+8	10.7	8.0	8.4
82	47	Inveresk Grp	67	-1	7.4	11.1	7.8
11¼	6⅛	Itoh BDR	£9½	..	8.6	0.9	..
67¼	34½	JB Hldgs	61	-1	1.6	2.6	8.0
30	12	Jacks W.	25	..	1.5	6.0	..
75	37	Jacksons B'End	66	..	3.0	4.6	9.1
15¼	5⅛	James M. Ind	13¾	-¼	1.5	11.5	9.8
358	149	Jardine M'son	282	+7	6.5	2.3	..
197	96	Jarvis J.	166	● -2	14.5	8.7	9.8
46	16	Jessups Hldgs	40½	-2	2.6	6.5	6.0
75	43¼	Johnson & F B	69	-2	7.2	10.4	6.9
113	37	Johnson Grp	101	-2	6.3	6.2	7.4
492	307	Johnson Matt	498	..	20.6	4.5	8.8
134	36	Johnson-Richd	97	-1	2.7b	2.8	6.6
96	42¼	Jones Stroud	95	..	7.1	7.4	4.8
45	21	Jourdan T.	40	● -1	4.4	11.0	4.5
81	27	K Shoes	74	-2	3.8	5.1	6.7
35	19½	Kalamazoo	34½	..	3.1	9.0	7.8
125	38	Kelsey Ind	102	-1	4.9	4.8	4.8
84	49½	Kenning Mtr	76	..	6.9	9.1	3.7
44	21	Kent M. P.	35	..	3.3	9.2	9.5
152	52¼	Kode Int	142	..	7.1	5.0	7.7
56½	13½	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	50½	-2	1.3	2.5	13.5
137½	85¼	Kwik Save Disc	89	-1	3.9	4.4	13.5
161	63	LCP Hldgs	96	-2	8.3b	8.7	6.8
46	29½	LRC Int	34½	-1	4.4	12.8	8.8
136	80	LWT Hldgs 'A'	126	-2	10.5	7.7	8.2
216	88	Ladbroke	180	-3	11.8a	6.6	5.5
64	25¼	Ladies Pride	59	..	4.4	7.4	7.4
225	78	Laing J.	207	-4	4.7	2.3	8.6
223	79	Do A	207	-4	4.7	2.3	8.4
99	40	Laird Grp Ltd	96	-½	4.5b	4.6	7.9
65	48	Lake & Elliot	49	-1	6.3	10.9	11.1
46	31	Lambert H'wth	47	..	5.8	10.5	6.8
78	26	Lane P. Grp	49	-2	5.0	10.1	3.4
131	89½	Laporte Ind	119	-4	10.7	9.0	12.2
139	63	Latham J.	125	-3	11.4	9.1	10.1
136	45	Laurence Scott	108	-1	7.6	7.0	5.3
110	53	Lawrence W.	197	..	9.9	5.2	8.0
68	24	Lawtex	65	-3	4.8	7.4	4.3
177	126	Lead Industries	162	-1	11.6	7.2	6.6
62	26	Le-Bas E.	41	● ..	2.9	7.1	..
25	15½	Lee A.	23	..	2.3	9.8	5.0
150	22	Lee Cooper	134	+4	3.8	2.8	5.0
172	69¼	Leigh Int	164	-1	6.6b	4.0	20.2
113	45½	Leisure C'van	111	-4	3.1	4.6	14.5
45	27	Lennons Grp	33	..	2.5	7.7	6.5
263	113	Lep Grp	248	-2	5.2a	2.1	7.1
97	57	Lesney Ord	90	-2	4.4	4.9	6.4
157	70	Letraset	144	..	8.2	5.7	8.7
92½	43	Lex Services	84½	..	6.8a	8.1	5.9
199	31¼	Liberty Ord	190	..	4.4	2.3	10.5
88	33	Lilley F. J. C.	77	-1	3.8	4.9	7.1
61	30	Lincroft Klig	56	..	5.6	10.7	3.8
151	88	Lindustries	146	..	13.6	9.3	6.2
197½	100	Linfood Hldgs	130	-8	14.2	10.9	5.2
39	19	Linread	37	..	3.4	9.1	..
61	22	Lister & Co	53	-1	1.5	2.9	7.3
79	64	Lloyd F. H.	71	-2	8.1	11.3	6.5
21½	9	Locker T.	20	..	1.3	6.6	7.7
19¼	8¼	Do A	17	..	1.3	7.6	6.5
129	56	Lockwoods Fds	120	..	5.6	4.7	6.5
119	49	Ldn & M'land	101	r -1	10.2	10.1	7.6
43½	28	Ldn & N'thern	32½	-½	3.0	9.3	3.7
85	39	Ldn Brick Co	68	-1	4.9	7.3	5.2
217	94	Ldn Prov Post	200	..	14.7	7.3	7.5
76	31	Longton Trans	72	● -2	5.8	8.1	4.6
87	58	Lonrho	69	● -1	10.0	14.7	3.6
92	39	Lonsdale Univ	88	-4	7.7	8.8	6.2
74	25	Lookers	61	-2	3.9	6.4	3.2
120	44	Lovell Hldgs	108	..	5.9	5.7	4.9
200	120	Low & Bonar	194	-1	17.3	8.9	6.2
337	204	Lucas Ind	309	-5	12.8	4.1	7.7
152	47	Lyons J. Ord	146	h -1	11.5b	7.8	..

M—N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
146	18½	MFI Furn	142	-1	3.3	2.3	6.0
240	87	MK Electric	221	..	8.9	4.0	6.9
245	48	ML Hldgs	207	-8	6.5	3.2	14.0
77	37	MY Dart	65	..	3.6	5.6	5.0
315	138	McCorquodale	305	-5	23.5	7.7	8.6
49	15	McInerney Prop	37	-1	3.0	8.2	10.3
19	10	McCleery L'Amie	16	..	0.3	2.0	..
49	26	Mackay H.	45	-1	4.8	10.9	21.3
102	60¼	McKechnie Bros	97	..	7.5	8.1	5.5
52½	12½	Mackinnon (ScotC	47	..	2.5	5.8	6.1
60	31	Moffett Grp	44	..	..	..	..
81	37	Macpherson D.	78	..	4.5	5.9	7.8
280	118	Magnet & Sthns	225	..	13.5	6.0	8.1
56½	29	Mallinson Denny	53	-½	4.2	8.0	6.7
98	50	Man Agcy Music	86	..	8.6	9.9	6.6
38	18	Manch Garages	32	+½	1.5	4.7	4.2
260	177	Man Shp Canal	257	-3	22.8	9.3	14.0
100	14	Mang Bronze	74	-2	2.9	3.9	3.2
82	27	Manordale Grp	35	..	6.2	17.8	3.3
25	8½	Maple Hldgs	23½	-½	..e	..	..
166	136	Marchwiel	142	-5	7.5	5.3	..
93	47½	Marks & Spencer	82	-1	3.2	3.9	15.9
89	46	Marley Ltd	77	-1	3.8	4.9	6.8
37	8¼	Marling Ind	36	..	1.6	4.8	8.2
58½	31	Marshall Cav	53	..	6.6	12.5	8.9
82	27	Marshall T Lox	49	-1	2.9	6.0	3.0
52	26	Do A	48	-1	2.9	6.2	2.8
180	95	Marshalls Univ	144	-3	9.7	6.7	4.7
97	45	Martin-Black	62	-1	6.1	9.8	..
250	95¼	Martin-News	238	..	21.8	4.6	8.7
225	91	Martonair	220	..	8.3	3.8	13.7
85	45	May & Hassell	80	-1	4.6	5.8	27.5
150	60	Maynards	146	● ..	5.2	3.6	10.5
31	19	Meggs Bros	15	-2	..	..	62.5
30	10½	Medminster	39	..	2.9	9.6	72.1
110	80	Melody Mills	110	..	4.9	4.5	8.1
17	9	Mentmore Mfg	15½	..	1.4	9.0	18.4
200	35	Menzies J.	192	..	4.0	2.1	10.3
382	246	Metal Box	348	-4	22.7	6.5	5.6
109	65	Metal Closures	103	● -1	6.7	6.5	8.6
55	12½	Metalrax	52	..	1.7	3.3	10.0
77	28	Mettoy	72	-1	3.2	4.5	5.1
96	44	Meyer M. L.	92	-1	7.1	7.7	7.5
48	19½	Midland Ind	45	-1	1.6	3.5	6.6
60	17¼	Milbury	52	..	3.6	7.0	4.2
295	25	Mills & Allen	177	-3	11.4	6.4	4.8
162	28	Mining Supplies	97	-3	1.9	1.9	13.2
49	36½	Mit Cotts Grp	46	..	5.2	11.2	6.1
69	24½	Mitchell Somers	63	-1	2.4	3.8	4.8
76	43	Mixconcrete	70	-2	5.1	7.3	11.3
40	22½	Modern Eng	40	..	4.2	10.6	8.7
155	97	Molins	145	-5	11.1	7.7	10.8
108	22¼	Monk A.	100	● ..	5.3	5.3	3.5
50¼	33	M'santo 5% Ln	£47	..	500	10.6	..
59¼	40	Do 6% Ln	£54½	..	625	11.5	..
220	96	Do 5% Cnv	£123	-1	590	4.1	..
72	35	Montfort Knit	69	● ..	5.5	7.9	8.6
90½	31	More O'Ferrall	80	..	4.6	5.7	9.5
138	86	Morgan Cruc	122	-3	8.9	7.3	8.7
66	34	Morgan Edwds	63	..	..	..	..
55	24	Morrell Abel	46	● ..	3.7	8.0	4.9
54	36	Morris & Blakey	83	..	6.2	7.6	8.7
82	35	Do A	78	..	6.2	8.0	9.2
147	36½	Moss Bros	145	..	4.9	3.4	23.6
73	46	Moss Eng	71	..	6.3	8.9	7.6
310	101	Mothercare	158	-2	4.5	2.8	15.6
15½	8	Movitex	15	● ..	0.5	3.4	15.9
144	46	Mowlem J.	132	-2	9.9	7.5	7.0
230	127¼	Muirhead	204	-3	7.6	3.7	15.6
73	39	Myson Grp	67	● -½	1.9	2.8	70.5
117	45	NSS News	114	+2	3.1	2.7	10.4
66	27	Nathan B. & L	65	..	5.0	7.7	7.2
67	36	Nat Carbon	38	-1	..e	..	..
42	12	Needlers	39	-1	3.3c	5.8	6.6
49	30¼	Neepsend	45	..	4.9	10.9	5.8
94	37	Negretti & Zam	83	-2	5.5	6.6	12.0
109	69	Neill J.	104	-2	9.7a	9.3	5.0
187	45	Newarthill	173	+1	7.3	4.2	5.3
96	39½	Newman Ind	95	..	7.8	8.2	3.7
72	33	Newman Tonks	63	..	6.1	9.7	8.1
288	88	Newmark L.	280	+10	10.2	3.6	8.6
109	51	Norcros	106	+½	6.7	6.3	7.2
46	11	Norfolk C Grp	35	..	0.9b	2.6	14.6
49	26	Normand Elec	45	..	4.3	9.5	6.3
142½	84	NEI	134½	● -4	9.9	7.3	6.9
116	46¼	Nthn Foods	104	-3	5.7b	5.5	12.4
210	44	Norton & Wright	205	..	6.4	3.1	12.5
58	12¾	Norton W. E.	56	+½	2.5b	4.4	8.2
107	32	Norwest Holst	94	-1	7.0	7.4	4.2
142	60	Notts Mfg	137	-3	5.1	3.7	8.0
122	45½	Nurdin & Peacck	87	● -1	3.9	3.3	9.3
35½	17½	Nu-Swift Ind	30½	● -½	2.6	8.1	14.6

O—S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
107	68	Ocean Wilsons	90	-2	4.4	4.8	8.1
131	55	Office & Elect	129	..	6.4	5.0	8.5
113	50	Oltrex Grp	112	● -1	4.8b	4.3	10.2
22¼	11½	Ogilvy & M	£18⅛	-⅛	51.7	2.7	13.1
116	43	Owen Owen	112	-1	4.3	3.9	10.5
74	7	Oxley Printing	65	-2	3.9	6.1	2.8
136	56½	Parker Knoll 'A'	119	..	5.5	4.6	6.5
115	68	Parker Timber	101	● -2	9.2	9.1	8.3
53	14	Paterson R.	48	..	3.5	7.2	7.2
230	126¼	Paterson Zoch	180	-10	11.7b	6.5	3.4
225	117¼	Do A NV	175	-10	11.7b	6.7	3.3
135	62½	Pauls & Whites	120	-2	6.5	5.4	7.1
267	103	Pearson Long	222	-2	9.1	4.1	9.3
246	123	Pearson & Son	227	-2	11.5	5.1	9.6
37½	24½	Do 4% Ln	£34	..	400	11.8	..
208	148	Pegler-Hatt	274	-2	11.6	6.7	6.7
38½	6	Pentland Ind	24½	● ..	1.1	4.3	6.5
111	43	Pentos	95	● -5	7.2	7.5	5.8
108	68	Perkin El 4%	£101	..	..	..	..
141	30½	Perry H. Mtrs	111	-4	4.6	4.1	3.9
57	39	Petrocon Grp	65	..	6.9	10.6	8.5
84	81	Philips Fin 5%	£65	..	575	10.5	..
11	7½	Philips Lamps	£9⅛	..	42.1	4.5	..
21	7	Philips Pats	17	..	..	..	13.7
185	64	Phoenix Timber	150	..	6.5	4.3	..
150	67	P'dilly Theatre	125	..	2.7	2.2	35.1
16	11	Pickles W.	15	..	1.0	6.9	10.3
112	54	Pilco Hldgs	102	..	4.6	4.5	7.1
109	52	Do A	98	..	4.6	4.6	6.9
325	136½	Pilkington Bros	305	-10	8.8	2.9	7.9
59½	30¼	Pittard Grp	58	-1	4.4	8.8	4.7
85	49½	Plaxtons	93	..	8.4	8.8	7.9
79	31	Pleasurama	70	+1	3.1	4.4	6.6
125	67	Plessey	118	..	8.3	7.2	9.4
18¼	7¼	Do ADR	£15¾	-⅛	..	..	..
106	42	Plysu	95	-2	2.1	2.2	8.9
258	158	Portals Hldgs	234	..	12.3	5.3	9.8
127	31	Porter Chad	107	..	8.0	7.5	5.0
68	37	Prtsmth News	56	+1	4.8	7.2	6.2
222	119	Powell Duffryn	201	-1	15.2	7.5	5.0
74	58	Pratt F. Eng	72	..	7.6	10.5	6.1
89	32	Preedy A.	34	..	4.3	5.1	5.2
32	12¾	Press W.	29½	..	1.3	4.3	8.0
185	107	Prestige Grp	178	..	8.5	4.8	10.2
46	27	Prestwich Pkr	41	..	4.6	11.1	10.9
205	135	Pretoria P Cem	176	..	16.5	9.4	3.5
97	45	Priest B.	91	..	8.1	8.9	3.0
43	18¼	Pritchard Serv	39½	-½	2.3	5.7	6.5
113	37	Pye Hldgs	83	-1	5.4	6.5	5.3
48	28	Pyke W. J.	45	..	1.0	2.2	70.3
46	23	Pyramid Grp	45	..	3.7	8.2	8.5
22¼	14	Quaker Oats	£18⅛	+⅛	60.9	3.3	11.0
46	6½	Queens Moat	42½	● -½	0.5	1.2	46.3
84	31	R.F.D.Group	78	..	2.4	3.1	4.7
360	117	Racal Elect	320	..	3.9	1.8	12.6
18	12	Raine Eng	13½	-½	1.3b	10.6	3.5
293	140	Rank Org Ord	259	-1	12.1	4.7	8.1
61	39½	RHM	56	-1	5.3	9.3	8.9
87	60	RHP	82	..	5.5b	9.4	8.1
180	96	Ransomes Sims	180	..	13.1	7.3	5.6
80	30½	Ratcliffe F. S.	79	..	8.0	10.1	6.6
79	15¼	Ratners	71	..	3.8	5.6	9.8
101	31½	Raybeck Ltd	95	● -1	5.1	5.4	11.1
45	23½	Readicut Int	41½	..	2.4	5.8	8.7
155	72	RMC	141	-1	8.7	6.2	8.1
330	300	Reckitt & Colmn	517	..	17.0	3.3	9.9
90	59	Record Ridgway	84	..	7.5b	9.0	7.1
338	76	Redfearn Nat	300	..	24.0	8.0	4.6
104	64	Rediffusion	99	-3	7.2	7.3	13.8
172	86	Redland	167	-1	6.4	3.8	8.3
82	16	Redman Heenan	60	..	3.1	5.1	4.1
106	32	Reed A.	105	..	4.3	4.1	8.9
106	32	Do A NV	105	..	4.3	4.1	9.0
77	15	Reed Exec	74	+1	4.2	5.6	10.2
236	102	Reed Int	138	-1	12.1b	7.8	7.4
28¾	14¼	Reliance Grp	£22¾	-½	80.7	3.5	6.6
48	19	Reliance Knit	48	r ..	5.4	11.1	4.1
88	44	Rennies Cons	55	..	9.7	17.5	2.7
164	112	Renold Ltd	134	-6	14.8	10.6	7.9
76	35	Rentokil Grp	74	-½	2.7	3.7	14.6
49	17	Renwick Grp	45	..	1.5	3.4	4.8
72	45½	Revertex	70	● ..	5.2	7.4	5.4
71	37	Rexmore	70	..	4.4	9.2	5.8
314	68	Ricardo Eng	302	-3	10.6a	3.5	10.6
85	37	Richards & Wall	65	● -1	7.1	8.4	5.5
22¾	14¼	Rich'n-Merrell	£20½	-¼	56.8	2.7	14.8
66	35	Richardsons W.	59	-1	6.8	11.6	7.9
160	73½	Rockware Grp	141	-3	5.8	3.7	4.3
120	55	Rolls-R Motors	118	..	7.9	6.7	11.4
52½	25	Ropner Hldgs	41	..	3.2	7.8	3.5
49	24½	Do A	40	..	3.2	8.1	3.4
22	4½	Rosgill Hldgs	22	..	..	..	6.2
56	30	Rotaflex	40	-1	2.5	6.3	5.5
52	22	Rotaprint	35	..	4.4	11.7	3.2
95½	35	Rothmns Int 'B'	63½	-½	3.1	4.9	2.6
80½	40	Rotork Ltd	59	● ..	1.9	3.3	5.9
190	65	Routledge & K	190	..	6.1	3.2	18.7
33	10	Rowlinson Con	28	..	0.6	3.3	7.4
449	239	Rowntree Mac	394	-13	19.7b	5.0	9.6
170	95	Rowton Hotels	168	● ..	9.9	6.2	25.9
170	84	Royal Worcs	176	..	10.0	5.9	8.2
41	14	Royco Grp	40	..	3.0	7.6	11.2
46	18	Ruberoid	43	..	3.4	8.0	10.5
90	46	Rugby Cement	80	-1	5.9	7.4	9.9
188	98	SGB Grp	181	-1	8.3	4.6	10.6
19	7¼	SKF 'B'	£16¾	-¼	47.9	4.5	5.4
177	82	Saatchi	171	-2	7.4	4.3	13.1
49	26½	Sabah Timber	38½	..	2.5	6.4	4.7
255	130	Sainsbury J.	227	..	9.2	4.1	8.3
29½	16	St Cobain	£26⅛	..	173	6.5	60.2
335	113¾	Sale Tilney	316	● ..	16.3	5.2	8.5
209	58	Samuel H.	195	-5	7.6	3.9	11.6
199½	56½	Do A	185	-3	7.6	4.1	11.2
79	41	Sanderson Kay	70	..	6.6	9.5	5.8
41	26	Sanderson Mur	35	..	4.7b	12.4	4.1
56	27	Sanger J. E.	38	-1	..e	..	7.5
119	74	Sangers	84	..	8.8	10.5	7.4
87	30	Savoy Hotel 'A'	79	-1	1.5	1.9	12.6
116	69	Scapa Grp	105	-1	8.3	7.9	6.2
297	183	Scholes G. H.	292	..	28.1	9.6	10.1
92	41	Scotcros	75	..	4.9	6.5	7.8
73	14	S.E.E.T.	70	-1	2.8	4.0	4.0
47	12¾	Scot Heritable	43	-1	1.4	3.3	3.1
74	35	Scottish TV 'A'	69	..	3.6	5.2	4.9
133	85	Scot Univ Inv	122	-3	11.0	9.6	7.9
44½	36¼	Sears Hldgs	41	-1	2.0	4.8	14.8
135	47¼	Securicor Grp	126	..	3.2	3.0	9.4
138	43	Do NV	126	..	3.5	3.0	9.4
135	58	Security Serv	128	..	5.3	4.1	7.6
135	55¼	Do A	126	● ..	5.3	4.1	7.6
41	11½	Sekers Int	35	..	2.3	6.5	6.8
29¾	10¼	Selincourt	25¼	..	1.9	7.0	3.3
39	18	Senior Eng	26	-½	1.8	6.8	8.3
120	44	Serck	87	-1	9.9b	11.4	7.2
39¾	26	Shakespeare J.	27½	● ..	2.9	10.6	3.5
68	13	Shaw Carpets	63	..	3.8	6.0	19.1
101	55	Sheepbridge	68	-1	6.5	9.5	9.2
14½	3½	Sherman S.	12½	-½	..	..	..
106	62	Sidlaw Ind	92	..	9.1	9.9	10.8
218	113	Siebe Gorman	210	+2	8.6	4.1	8.0
67	30	Siemssen Hunt	64	..	4.2	6.6	8.0
175	182	Signode 7½% Cn	£166	..	708	4.2	..
98	28	Silentnight	96	..	4.1	4.2	8.1
296	129	Simon Eng	275	-3	12.3	4.5	7.3
120	36	Simpson S.	116	-3	5.8	5.0	9.4
115	36	Do A	110	-2	5.8	5.3	8.9
78	31	Sirdar	77	-1	4.4	5.7	5.9
99	54	600 Group	98	..	8.8	9.0	8.3
135	61	Sketchley	132	..	8.3	6.3	10.4
41	19	Smallshaw R.	31	..	..e	..	3.4
55	21½	Smart J.	43	-1	3.0a	7.0	7.7
107	56	Smith D. S.	84	..	4.0	4.8	7.3
80	39½	Smith & Neph	77	-1	3.9	5.0	9.2
181	67½	Smith W. H. 'A'	164	-1	3.1	1.9	18.6
230	120	Smiths Ind	212	-3	11.4	5.4	9.7
210	84¼	Smurfit	196	+2	12.5b	6.4	10.2
27	15	Sobranie	26	+1	2.7	10.3	18.8
28	15	Do NV	24	+1	2.7	11.1	17.4
63	42	Solicitors Law	60	..	3.9	9.8	16.3
307	136	Sotheby P. B.	283	..	12.9b	4.6	11.9
173	111	Spear & Jackson	135	-2	14.2	10.5	18.7
245	100	Spear J. W.	217	..	2.8	1.3	6.5
19	7	Spencer Gears	17	..	0.8	4.3	10.3
39½	25½	Spillers	32½	-½	2.1a	6.3	7.9
184	70	Spirax-Sarco	174	..	8.7	3.9	13.3
156	66	Staffs Potts	145	● ..	6.0	4.1	6.2
134	40¼	Stag Furniture	130	..	7.7	5.9	9.2
40	13	Stakis (Reo)	39	-½	1.2	3.0	16.7
158	42½	Stanley A. G.	134	..	6.4b	4.7	11.4
306	163	Staveley Ind	302	..	15.2	5.0	8.3
250	102¼	Steel Bros	228	-3	8.9	4.3	7.7
254	128	Steetley Co	193	● -4	10.2	5.3	4.7
19	9	Steinberg	16½	..	1.5	8.8	9.4
60	35	Stew't & LI 6%	50	..	..	..	..
85	23	Stocklake Hldgs	60	-1	3.9	6.5	3.3
182	83	StockoJ. & Son	157	..	6.6	4.2	4.5
113	60¼	Stonehill	111	..	9.1	8.2	12.8
146	63	Stone Platt	106	..	6.1	5.7	5.2
255	96	Stothert & Pitt	240	-8	14.9	6.2	10.8
43¾	20	Streeters	25	..	2.6	10.3	..
87	54	Strong & Fisher	65	..	6.6	10.1	3.8
56	11	Sunbeam W'sey	32	-1	4.3	13.0	4.4
72	25	Sutcliffe S'man	65	..	8.5	13.1	8.6
177	68¼	Swire Pacific 'A'	162	● +1	..	..	..
154	44	Sytone	153	..	8.4	5.5	3.8
31	8	Symonds Eng	20	..	2.0	10.2	11.0

T—Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
31	9	Tace	27	..	1.9	7.0	4.7
17½	6¾	Takeda Bdr	£17½	..	16.8	1.9	47.6
29½	3	Talbex Grp	17½	+½	0.8e	4.7	16.5
220	124	Tarmac Ltd	146	-4	15.6	10.7	7.0
289	165	Tate & Lyle	189	-1	20.4	10.8	4.5
139	70	Tavener R'tlge	72	..	..e	..	10.4
94	42	Taylor Pallis	93	..	6.8	7.3	6.0
504	244	Taylor Woodrow	438	-20	11.6	2.7	10.5
139	56	Tecalemit	146	-2	8.4b	5.5	7.7
42	18	Telefusion	39	..	2.8	5.1	14.9
42	17	Do A	37	..	2.0	5.4	14.2
136	84	Telephone Rent	146	-1	8.8	6.1	12.6
56	33	Tesco	54	-½	2.5	4.6	16.3
34	11	Textured Jersey	34	..	1.5	4.5	8.1
139	81	Thermal Synd	104	..	6.8	6.5	5.6
450	196¼	Thorn Electric	374	-8	17.4	4.6	9.4
20	6½	Thurgar Bardex	18	..	1.2	6.4	6.4
690	405	Tiger Oats	609	-10	32.4	5.4	4.7
315	124	Tilbury Cont	309	-1	30.4	9.8	6.1
147	64½	Tilling T.	136	-1	6.8	5.4	6.9
215	48	Time Products	198	-6	2.5	1.3	7.4
20	8	Tinghur Jute	9	..	..	..	..
35	10	Tomkins F. H.	33	..	1.5	4.4	6.9
84	31	Tootal	46	-1½	4.3	8.9	6.2
70	16	Toye	68	-½	1.9	2.8	8.5
61	33½	Tozer Kemsley	56	-1	4.7	8.5	4.8
166	86	Trafalgar H Ltd	120	-4	8.6b	7.2	7.2
82	43	Trans Paper	71	..	7.5	10.5	9.8
85	48	Transport Dev	78	● ..	5.0	6.4	12.6
194	77	Travis & Arnold	187	● -5	5.9	3.2	8.3
90	25	Tricoville	36	+2	3.1	3.6	7.9
61	31½	Trident TV 'A'	57	-1	4.4	7.7	7.1
95	29¼	Triefus & Co	94	..	2.8	3.0	10.0
105	58	Triplex Found	101	-1	7.0	7.0	4.9
280	114	Trust Hse Forte	238	-2	13.4	5.6	9.8
438	311½	Tube Invest	392	-2	33.7	8.6	4.8
312	137	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	382	-6	16.6	3.5	8.2
13½	7	Turner Curzon	12¼	-½	1.1	8.8	7.4
233	132	Turner Newall	180	-3	17.4	9.7	6.0
142	83	Turner Mfg	142	..	6.1	4.3	5.4
94	27	Turriff	88	-1	3.6	4.1	8.1
79	34	UBM Grp	69	..	6.5	9.4	13.9
109	54	UDS Grp	102	..	8.0	7.9	10.9
192	138	UKO Int	161	..	13.3	8.3	8.7
109	65	Unicorn Ind	103	..	5.6	8.3	7.5
74	42	Unigate	72	..	5.2	7.2	8.2
600	412	Unilever	564	-4	20.8	3.7	9.8
28⅛	20⅛	Do NV	£25⅛	c ..	123	4.7	8.3
170	56	Unitech	169	..	6.1a	3.6	18.2
94	65¼	Utd Biscuit	83	-3	4.6	5.5	9.3
72	21½	Utd City Merc	67	-1	1.2	1.8	8.2
65	20	Utd Eng	65	..	3.4	5.3	11.1
70	31¼	Utd Gas Ind	68	-1	5.8	8.3	7.4
403	198	Utd News	388	..	22.1	5.7	7.7
382	91¼	Utd Scientific	342	-4	9.1	2.7	14.3
58	19	Valor	56	..	3.2	5.8	5.3
136	78	Vantona	130	-4	8.1	6.2	6.9
230	95	Vereeniging Ref	220	..	19.7	8.9	5.9
196	84	Vibroplant	190	-5	16.1	8.5	11.1
242	144	Vickers	185	-6	14.9	7.9	6.8
56	26	Vita-Tex	54	-2	5.2	9.8	7.1
228	71	Vosper	204	..	7.6b	3.7	7.5
79	37	W Ribbons	65	-2	5.0	7.7	6.1
138	70	WGI	136	-3	8.8	6.5	8.7
262	111	Waddington J.	214	-4	17.1	8.0	12.3
33	14	Wade Potteries	29	-½	1.7	5.8	7.6
160	70	Wadkin	148	-2	9.5	6.4	5.6
188	83	Waron Ind	150	● ..	11.6	7.8	8.1
132	76½	Walker C & W	122	-2	10.0	8.2	5.1
128	32	Walker J. Gold	115	● ..	3.6	3.1	6.3
116	32	Do NV	109	● -6	3.6	3.6	5.4
117	56½	Ward & Gold	88	..	6.9	7.0	8.5
82	39¼	Ward T. W.	76½	-½	6.2	8.1	8.4
32	13	Wardle B.	29½	-1	2.8	6.6	5.9
128	44½	Waring & Gillow	130	..	5.4	4.5	7.0
69	29¼	Warne Wright	50½	..	4.0	7.9	6.1
63	16½	Warrington T.	63	..	4.7	7.5	28.4
58	21¼	Waterford Glass	55	..	2.0	3.6	8.8
106	36½	Watmoughs	106	..	6.1	5.6	8.5
70	36	Watson & Philip	58	..	3.8	6.6	5.1
125	66	Watts Blake	122	..	4.2	3.5	12.4
39½	12	Wearwell	34	r -1	..	..	9.7
30	15	Websters Pub	58	-1	2.0	3.5	9.4
150	71½	Weir Grp	115	-1	4.4	8.8	4.7
29½	11½	Wellco Hldgs	27½	-½	1.7a	6.2	8.2
59½	31	Wellman Eng	57	-2	3.6	6.4	8.6
68	22	Westbrick Pds	58	..	2.3	3.9	9.6
60	29	Westinghse Brke	50	-½	3.4	5.7	6.3
69½	30	Westland Air	39	..	4.8	12.4	10.2
9	9	Westminster Inv	9	f ..	..e	..	..
26	15	Wharf Mill	23	..	2.2	9.3	..
54	25	Whatlings	43	..	3.9	9.0	8.3
65	28	Wh'lock Mar	35	+1	..	..	..
107	51	Whessoe	72	-1	7.3	10.1	4.9
21	8	Wheway Watson	21	..	1.3	6.4	6.7
92	41	White Child	62	..	7.0	7.6	6.7
112	64	Whitecroft	108	-3	10.6	9.8	7.0
34	18	Whiteley BSW	29	..	..	..	..
240	58	Wholesale Fit	223	-2	8.9	4.0	9.5
278	95	Wigfall H.	263	● -2	20.6	8.1	10.9
37	11	Wiggins Constr	36	-1	2.5	6.9	8.6
128	55	Wight Cons	118	..	11.4	9.6	6.7
214	128	Wilkins'n Match	170	+2	15.2	8.9	7.6
104	79	Do 10% Conv	£98	-1	1000	10.8	..
64	23¼	Wms J. Cardiff	53	..	4.2	8.0	6.8
63	26	Wills G. & Sons	56	..	2.4	4.2	5.8
91½	51	Wilmot Breeden	68	..	4.7	6.9	5.0
47	17½	Wilson Bros	45	-1	2.1	4.7	7.2
100	38	Wimpey G	87	-6	1.9	1.3	8.4
84	24	Wood Ind	61	..	4.7	9.3	6.4
38	28½	Witter T.	31½	..	4.8	9.3	12.3
230	92	W'sley Hughes	225	..	10.6	4.7	10.5
36	12	Wood & Sons	45	..	2.5	5.6	7.8
46	30	Wood S. W.	46	..	6.5	14.2	..
101	63	Wood Hall Tst	96	-2	3.3	3.5	8.8
127	48½	Woodhead J.	100	-6	5.8	5.8	5.4
82	25	W'dh'se Rixson	48	..	3.5	12.1	27.1
72½	49	Woolworth	69½	-½	6.3	8.7	11.9
335	140	Yarrow & Co	325	..	7.5	2.3	11.4
75	23¼	York Trailer	46	-1	3.5	7.2	4.6
80	31	Youghal C'pts	38	-1	..	..	..
44	11	Young H. Hldgs	30	..	..e	..	..
61	22	Zetters	55	● ..	2.0	3.7	7.2

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
285	175	Akroyd & Sm	219	..	23.4	12.1	3.2
410	200	Assam Trdng 'B'	380	..	3.9	1.1	3.3
38½	17	Boustead	39	..	2.3	3.8	11.9
25	8	Brit Arrow	16	..	..	..	..
163	102	Challenge Corp	137	● ..	6.6	4.8	7.5
88	42	Charterhse Grp	68	..	5.4	8.1	12.2
54½	27¼	C.Fin de Suez	£30	-½	..	..	..
368	215	Daily Mail Tst	385	..	19.4	5.3	20.5
368	210	Do A	382	..	19.4	5.4	20.2
309½	204	Dalgety	309	s ..	24.4b	8.1	8.1
46	13	Dawnay Day	42½	-½	1.5	3.6	16.6
23	11	Edin Ind Hldgs	11	..	0.2a	1.4	25.0
127	79	Electra Inv	120½	-1	7.6	6.3	22.3
28	15	Exploration	27	..	0.8	3.1	3.7
35	27	FC Finance	49	-1	3.0	4.8	12.7
24	8½	Fitzroy Inv	20½	..	..e	..	..
30	14	Goode D & M grp	22	-1½	0.2	0.9	..
443	293½	Inchcape	390	+2	22.7	5.8	8.7
120	60	Lloyds & Scot	92	..	6.2	6.8	13.1
36	6	Ldn & Euro Grp	33	-1	..	..	..
146	61	M&G Grp(Hldgs)	146	..	5.5	3.7	15.4
34	26	Manson Fin	48	..	5.2	11.0	12.7
119	61	Prov Fin Grp	108	● -1	7.7	7.2	9.8
131	43½	Sime Darby	107	-3	1.8	1.6	19.2
69	37	Smith Bros	62	-1	7.5	12.1	9.4
860	651	Tyndall O'seas	860	..	45.4	5.4	..
56	14	Utd Dom Tst	44	..	..e	..	7.7
36½	21¼	Wagon Fin	36	● -2	3.1	8.2	8.9
37½	33	Yule Catto	35½	..	..	..	10.5

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
131	65	Bowring	125	+3	4.5	3.7	..
38	28	Brentnall Beard	32	..	2.8	4.5	9.8
184	112	Britannic	170	..	13.9	8.2	..
172	103½	Com Union	144	-1	12.2	8.4	..
180	107	Eagle Star	135	-2	9.9	7.3	..
194	114	Equity & Law	168	-2	10.1	6.0	..
234	161	Gen Accident	200	-2	12.8	6.4	..
294	175	GRE	224	-6	16.2	7.2	..
395	185	Hambro Life	375	-2	30.3	8.1	..
297	138¼	Heath C. E.	273	+3	7.3	2.7	10.3
218	125	Hogg Robinson	215	..	9.4	4.4	11.1
161½	125	Howden A.	146	..	10.6a	7.3	6.9
184	106	Legal & Gen	148	-7	9.0	6.1	..
124	90	Leslie & Godwin	124	h ..	4.6	3.5	14.1
180	80¼	London & Man	128	-3	10.2	8.0	..
198	87	Ldn Utd Inv	191	..	6.4	3.3	18.7
265	160	Matthews W'son	185	..	14.5	7.8	8.6
217	100	Minet Hldgs	191	+4	5.1	2.6	11.9
79	43	Moran C.	59	● ..	3.8a	6.5	6.5
282	182	Pearl	224	-6	19.1	8.5	..
332	186	Phoenix	240	..	16.8	7.0	..
143	100	Prov Life 'A'	140	..	12.4	8.8	..
143	100	Do A Br	140	-3	12.4	8.8	..
135	100	Do B	135	..	12.4	9.2	..
135	100	Do B Br	135	..	12.4	9.2	..
180	116	Prudential	141	-4	10.6	7.5	..
154	94	Refuge	138	..	10.5	7.6	..
490	230	Royal	350	-5	26.3	7.5	..
478	224	Sedg. Forbes	435	..	16.2	3.7	13.9
113	89	Stenhouse	107	..	6.4	6.0	8.8
552	385	Sun Alliance	345	..	32.3	5.9	..
117	65	Sun Life	107	-1	5.2b	4.9	..
183	112	Trade Indem'ty	175	..	13.4	7.7	..
310	195	Willis Faber	255	..	14.1	5.5	11.7

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
156	104	Aberdeen Trst	146	-2	7.7b	5.2	28.3
250	166	Alliance Trust	233	-3	10.8a	4.6	28.4
52½	31½	Amer Trust	46	-1	2.1	4.6	33.8
114	78	Ang-Amer Secs	104½	-1	4.6	4.4	31.6
32	32	Anglo Int Inv	42	..	4.9	11.5	12.7
163	37	Do Ass	161	-9	..	..	..
63	31	Anglo Scot	49	-½	2.6b	5.3	31.6
142½	93½	Ashdown Inv	138½	-2	6.3	4.5	32.9
74	35	ABC Regional	59	-1	0.8	1.3	68.2
115	49	Atlantic Assets	105	-3½	0.6	0.6	..
69½	40	Atlas Electric	67½	-½	2.9	4.3	32.8
66	30¼	Bankers Inv	60½	-1	3.9	6.4	23.4
79½	40	Berry Trust	76½	..	1.3	1.7	84.1
65	47¼	Border & Sthrn	62½	-1½	11.7	18.8	36.6
46	30	Brit Am & Gen	42½	-1	2.6	6.1	24.9
87½	49	Brit Assets Tst	81	-1	3.8b	4.5	34.6
12½	9½	Brit Emp Sec	12	..	0.9	7.8	17.1
126	116	Brit Invest	169	..	7.4	4.3	35.3
127½	102½	Broadstone	150½	-2	8.0	5.0	28.6
116¾	63	Brunner	109	-1	5.8	5.7	28.3
126	46	Brycourt Inv	126	..	3.8b	3.0	39.9
75½	43	CLRP Inv	70	-1	2.9	4.1	29.5
280	187	Caledonia Inv	268	..	12.9	4.8	25.4
95	53	Caledonian Tst	84½	-1	3.9	3.5	49.4
90	52	Do B	82	..	..	..	..
147½	81	Capital & Natl	139½	-1	7.4	5.3	..
137½	86½	Do B	128½	-1	..	..	..
124½	73	Cardinal 'Dfd'	114½	-1	6.1	5.4	..
133	85½	Carliol Inv	120½	-2	5.8	4.8	27.9
74	48	Cedar Inv	70	-1	3.9	5.6	26.5
66	49	Charter Trust	59	-½	3.3	5.6	26.5
93	54	Clydesdale Inv	88	-1	2.7a	3.2	45.6
86	49	Do B	82	..	..	..	..
13½	8½	Common Mkt	£12⅛	..	34.9	2.5	..
216½	152½	Cont & Ind	203½	-3	9.7	4.8	30.6
204	103	Crescent Japan	194	-½	..	..	..
84	45	Crossfriars	79	..	5.6	7.1	21.3
213	145	Cumulus	204	..	1.3	4.0	38.1
168	80	Delta Inv	160	..	..	..	..
233	133	Derby Tst 'Inc'	215	..	21.6	10.0	13.5
170	68	Do Cap	158	-1	..	..	..
145	100	Drayton Com	135	..	6.8	5.1	26.3
165	115	Drayton Cons	155	..	7.1	4.6	29.3
216	150	Do Premier	202	+1	10.2	5.0	28.1
74	40¼	Dundee & Ldn	67	-1	3.6	5.4	28.3
142	65	Edin Amer Ass	136½	-2½	1.7	1.3	88.4
249	164	Edinburgh Inv	241	-2	10.2	4.2	34.0
87	50	Elec & Gen	81½	-1	2.4	2.9	49.8
97½	69½	Eng & Int	90½	-2	8.3	8.4	21.7
87	54½	Eng & N York	79½	-1	4.6b	5.8	29.3
85	35	Estate Duties	83½	..	2.8	3.3	40.5
111½	69	First Scot Am	98½	-1½	4.3	4.4	33.3
191	117	Foreign & Colnl	183	-1	5.7	3.1	48.4
163	98	Gt Japan Inv	157	-1	3.0	1.9	80.8
192½	100	Gen Funds 'Ord'	186½	-2	7.1	3.8	38.7
150	78	Do Conv	147	..	..	..	..
112	74½	Gen Inv & Tsts	115	..	6.1	5.3	35.0
99	65	Gen Scottish	98½	-½	5.1	5.6	28.6
111	64	Glendevon	103	● ..	3.8	2.7	57.2
131½	71	Globe Trust	125	+½	7.6	6.1	21.7
85	49	Grange Trust	83	..	3.3	4.0	36.7
113	73	Great Northern	106½	-1	6.1	5.7	27.0
103	61½	Greenfriar	101	..	2.2	2.2	58.1
75	37	Gresham Hse	72	-3	4.6	6.3	11.4
89	57	Guardian	85	-1	4.1	4.8	30.0
108½	61	Harnbros	103	..	5.7	8.3	38.1
204	123	Hill P. Inv	196	-1	12.0	6.1	24.8
91	42	Home Hldgs A	80	..	7.3	9.0	15.7
60¼	36½	Indus & General	57	..	2.7	4.6	30.3
84	53	Internat Inv	80	..	4.3	5.1	27.2
178½	89½	Invest in Sue	170½	..	4.5	2.6	55.6
93	88½	Inv Cap Trst	89½	-1	3.9b	3.4	47.3
182	102½	Jardine Japan	172	-1½	1.3	0.8	..
200	108	Jersey Ext	187	-4	..	..	..
105	66	Lake View Inv	97½	-1½	3.6	3.7	36.5
155	68	Law Deb Corp	150	-2	7.2b	6.6	22.7
129	81	Ldn & Holyrood	122	-1	5.7	4.6	34.3
209	139	Ldn & Montrose	205	-2	8.3	4.2	37.1
125	79	Ldn & Prov Tst	121	-1	5.4	4.4	35.6
137	84	Ldn Merch Sec	135	● -2	2.5	1.9	..
135	31	Do Cap	132	● -2	..	..	..
87	46	Ldn Pru Invest	86	-1	4.3	5.0	30.4
117	69½	Ldn Trust	108	-2	6.3	5.8	25.6
47	25	Mercantile Inv	42½	-½	1.9	4.4	27.6
83	55	Merchants Trust	77½	● ..	4.4b	5.7	29.2
110	60	Moorside Trst	107	..	7.6	7.1	22.1
22½	11½	New Throg 'Inc'	20	..	2.3	11.7	12.5
161	24	Do Cap	144	-6	..	..	..
107	74½	North Atlantic	97	-1½	4.1	4.2	33.7
114½	71	Northern Amer	107	-2	4.3	4.0	37.7
130	64	Northern Sec	129	-1	5.2	4.1	29.5
86	48	Oil & Associated	59	-1	3.2	5.4	27.4
136	86	Pentland	128	..	6.1	4.8	31.1
76	60	Progressive Sec	86	..	4.2	6.4	21.4
140½	98	Raeburn	127	-3	5.8	4.6	30.2
192	105	River & Merc	182	-2	13.1	7.2	20.5
162	86½	River Plate	157	-2	8.9b	5.3	..
105½	69	Romney Trust	97	-1	4.0	4.1	33.4
227½	104½	Rothschild	207	-6	10.6	5.1	22.9
78	44	Safeguard	77	..	5.5	7.1	20.4
103	57½	Scot Amer	98	-1	3.9b	4.2	..
131	49	Scot & Merc 'A'	100	..	4.6	4.6	21.9
160	102	Scot Eastern	144½	-1	6.8b	4.7	33.8
44½	25	Scot European	45½	-2	2.3	5.3	25.6
115½	75	Scot Invest	107½	-1½	4.2	3.9	40.3
129½	91½	Scot Mortgage	115	-2½	5.0	4.2	36.4
168	111	Scot National	158½	-1½	5.5	3.4	41.8
119	70	Scot Northern	108½	● -1½	5.1	4.7	33.0
92	57½	Scot United	88	-2	2.6	3.2	30.9
118½	76	Scot Western	101	-½	3.5	3.4	46.6
107	64½	Do B	97	..	..	..	..
217	143	Sec Alliance	198½	-4½	9.6a	4.9	30.8
101	61½	Sec Gt Northern	90	-1	..	..	45.5
99½	58	Do B	87½	-½	..	..	..
188	132	Sterling Trust	184	-3	8.0	4.4	33.0
118	67½	Stockholders	102	-1½	2.6b	3.5	47.4
169	62	Throg Sec 'Cap'	103	-1	..	..	..
83½	42½	Throgmtn Trust	80½	..	6.6	8.2	15.4
191	126	Trans-Oceanic	181	-1	7.6	4.2	32.0
81	59½	Tribune Inv	76	-1½	2.1	2.8	48.4
67½	46½	Triplevest 'Inc'	63½	..	6.7	10.7	14.2
179	94	Do Cap	146	-7	..	..	..
155	92	Trustees Corp	148	-3	7.4	5.0	28.6
138	87½	Tyneside Inv	116	-3	5.8	5.0	27.5
144½	97	Utd Brit Secs	134½	-2½	6.7	5.0	30.2
107	79½	Utd States Deb	96	-1½	5.3	5.6	25.7
204	142	Utd States Gen	198	-2	9.2	4.7	29.6
106	69½	Viking Res	95	..	1.7	1.8	62.1
220	140	W'bottom Trust	213	-1	7.6	3.6	45.2
104	63	Witan Inv	96½	-2	3.8	3.6	..
101	61	Do B	93	-2	0.1	0.1	..
196	111	Yeoman Tst	191	-5	11.5	6.0	24.3
85	17	Yorks & Lancs	33½	-1	2.3b	6.8	24.3
90	50	Young Co Inv	88½	..	5.5	6.2	25.3

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
331	215	Brit & Comm	296	..	14.1	4.8	8.6
180	84	Fisher J.	176	● ..	2.2	1.3	2.6
355	207	Furness Withy	235	-8	2.5	1.1	6.6
305	100	Hunting Gibson	104	..	..	..	..
41½	34¼	Jacobs J. I.	37	-1	2.8	7.6	15.1
270	205	Manch Liners	220	..	7.7	3.5	20.1
179	104	Ocean Trans	112	● ..	12.6	11.2	3.8
172	83	P & O 'Dfd'	93	..	9.9	10.7	5.2

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
765	378	Anglo Am Coal	645	-10	38.1	5.9	..
368	195	Anglo Am Corp	344	+2	23.2g	6.7	..
20¼	11⅛	Ang Am Gold	£18⅛	-⅛	104	5.6	..
49	19	Anglo Am Inv	£41⅛	● -⅛	374	9.0	..
9⅛	6⅛	Anglo Transvl	£8⅛	..	72.5	8.5	..
9½	6	Do A	£8⅛	..	72.5	8.5	..
18½	8⅛	Asarco	£12	-½	20.5	1.9	..
413	225	Ayer Hitam	350	..	66.0	18.9	..
60	26	Beralt Tin	48	..	11.7b	24.5	..
417	249	Blyvoors	332	-7	59.7	18.0	..
48	12	Botswana RST	22	..	..	..	..
107	58	Bracken Mines	76	● +1	26.3	34.6	..
130	61	BH South	121	-2	..e	..	..
11⅛	5⅛	Buffelsfontein	£9⅛	..	107	12.2	..
183	106	Charter Cons	150	-4	12.6	8.4	..
220½	136	Cons Gold Fields	180	-4	13.7	7.6	..
488	188	De Beers 'Dfd'	412	● -2	32.9	8.0	..
402	145	Doornfontein	303	..	31.9	10.3	..
442	132	Durban Rood	302	-1	..e	..	..
37	9	East Dagga	25	+2	13.1	60.4	..
917	425	E Driefontein	730	-7	52.0	6.9	..
477	177	E Rand Prop	313	-8	..	..	..
62	29	El Oro M & Ex	61	-1	1.7	2.7	..
134	64	Elsburg Gold	106	-6	6.1	5.8	..
20⅜	8¼	F S Geduld	£19⅛	+⅛	176	8.9	..
157	50¼	Geevor Tin	145	+5	7.8	5.3	..
20¼	12	Gen Mining	£19½	● ..	143		
132	52	Grootvlei	105	-3	18.8		
319	160	Hamersley	193	..	..		
138	77	Hampton Gold	128	-2	5.3		
460	285	Harmony	387	..	33.1		
16	7⅛	Hartebeest	£13⅛	+⅛	156		
18⅛	10⅛	Jo'burg Cons	£14⅛	● ..	104		
450	200	Kinross	350	● -6	32.9		
660	390	Kloof	587	+3	23.1		
74	29	Leslie	54	● -1	12.6		
880	175	Libanon	832	+7	62.3		
78	43	Lydenburg Plat	61	+3	..		
242	123	MIM Hldgs	202	-4	8.7		
85	33	MTD (Mangula)	33	..	4.1		
470	220	Malayan Tin	435	+10	..		
121	46	Marievale Con	73	-4	35.0		
193	70	Messina Trans	70	-2	..		
41	10	Metals Explor	35	-½	..		
236	125	Middle Wits	190	+3	18.8		
204	125	Minorco	186	● +1	6.2		
498	247	Nthgate Explor	382	-3	13.3		
870	345	Pelko Wallsend	855	-15	..		
11⅛	6⅛	Pres Brand	£8⅛	+⅛	78.6		
10⅛	4⅛	Pres Steyn	£9⅛	+⅛	25.1		
160	80	Rand Mine Prop	110	-30	8.9		
42½	19	Randfontein	£36⅛	-⅛	252		
258	164	Rio Tinto Zinc	241	-6	14.4		
106	60	Rustenburg	99	+4	..		
90	35	Saint Piran	56	-1	3.1		
12⅛	6⅛	St Helena	£11⅛	● +⅛	114		
515	370	Selection Tst	475	-8	28.3		
237	118	Sentrust	215	..	18.9		
87	39	SA Land	63	-3	..		
76	48	South Crofty	56	-1	6.3		
613	335	Southvaal	591	+14	13.1		
340	159	Sthn Malayan	310	+5	19.2		
340	97	Sungei Besi	305	+5	14.5		
189	116	Tang Cons	186	-1	10.0		
183	42	Tanjong Tin	86	..	9.9		
260	207¼	Tharsis Sulph	235	..	10.0		
15½	9¼	Transvaal Cons	£13⅛	-⅛	60.7b		
235	93	Tronoh Mines	225	+5	19.6		
278	117	UC Invest	230	..	30.3		
838	166	Union Corp	300	● ..	24.2		
17⅛	8	Vaal Reefs	£15⅛	-⅛	98.6		
298	70	Venterspost	208	-4	18.7		
42	27	Wankie Colliery	34	..	6.5		
375	115	Welkom	325	..	33.0		
29⅛	13¼	W Driefontein	£24⅛	..	341		
289	78	W Rand Cons	116	+7	11.0		
243	110	Western Areas	170	+2	9.3		
9⅛	5⅛	Western Deep	£8⅛	+⅛	67.9		
24¼	10½	Western Hldgs	£20⅛	+⅛	207		
164	84	Western Mining	187	..	1.8		
879	380	Winkelhaak	671	-15	77.1		
33½	10	Zambia Copper	16⅛	-⅛	..e		

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence
85	43	Ampol Pet	72	-1	..
120	47	Attock	86	-2	..
186	128	Brit Borneo	160	..	10.2
960	720	BP	866	● +2	33.1
88	41	Burmah Oil	72	..	..e
66½	44½	Century Oils	61½	-½	4.9
34½	18½	Charterhall	24	..	..
33½	12⅛	C F Petroles	£22⅛	-⅛	111
44	24	KCA Int	36	-2	..e
195	134	Lasmo	154	-2	..
415	265	Do Ops	375	-5	..
108½	84½	Do 14% Ln	£90⅛	..	1400
322	77	Oil Exploration	224	-2	3.2
22½	8	Premier Cons	16	-½	..
13⅛	7⅛	Ranger Oil	£11⅛	-⅛	..
50¼	39½	Royal Dutch	£46	..	147
682	458	Shell Trans	566	● -2	26.6
202	104	Tricentrol	180	..	2.2
376	116¼	Ultramar	330	..	..
161	84	Do 7% Cnv	139	-1	10.6

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence
63½	29½	Allied Ldn	60	-1	2.8
234	127	Allnatt Ldn	220	-4	6.5
260	114	Apex Props	255	● -5	5.9
33	11	Aquis Secs	21	-½	1.0
95	51¼	Beaumont Prop	84	-2	8.9
73	39¼	Bellway Hldgs	67½	-1½	4.4
143	59	Berkeley Hmbro	137	-3	4.9
193	130	Bilton Percy	183	-4	9.4
137	116	Do Accum	178	-4	6.3
275	118	Bradford Prop	252	-5	10.5
47½	22	British Land	42	-1	..e
118	56¼	Brixton Estate	110	-2	3.1
60	10	Cap & Counties	54½	-1½	2.5
360	141	Chesterfield	350	-5	6.1
14½	6½	Chown Secs	15	..	..
330	145	Churchbury Est	327	-3	7.0
65	37½	City Offices	61	-1	2.7
35	12½	Control Secs	36	-1	1.3
182	114	Corn Exchange	178	..	3.2
29	17	Country & New T	25½	-1	1.9
109	35	County & Dist	108	..	1.8
130	32½	Daejan Hldgs	111	-3	4.5
57½	27	Eng Prop	38	+½	3.5
23½	11	Estates & Gen	20½	-½	1.5b
104	32	Evans of Leeds	97	-1	2.0
220	133½	Gt Portland	210	-4	4.8
87	52	Guildhall	80	..	3.9a
642	310	Hammerson 'A'	620	-6	23.8
372	132	Haslemere Ests	346	-6	8.8
280	142	Land Secs	235	● -4	8.1
66	32½	Law Land	42	-1	1.5b
119	49½	Ldn & Prov Sh	111	-2	12.8
79	40	Ldn Shop	76	-1	4.5
136	69	Lynton Hldgs	124	-3	3.8
159	45	MEPC	142	-3	2.8
275	68	McKay Secs	270	..	2.7
41	8½	Marler Estates	40	h ..	..
43½	15	Midhurst Whites	40½	..	..
133	48	Mucklow A & J.	129	-1	3.7
275	108	Municipal	270	..	7.7
88	28	Peachey Prop	82	-2	3.0b
330	180	Prop & Rever	320	-3	7.8
330	176	Do A	320	-5	7.8
347	216	Prop Hldgs	312	-1	10.0
178	44	Prop Sec	187	-3	3.2
6⅛	2	Raglan Prop	4⅛	-½	..
87	31	Regional	86	..	1.7
78	30	Do A	71	+2	1.7
126	29	Rush & Tompkins	116	-4	4.4
118	50¼	Scot Met Props	106	-2	2.9b
130	77	Slough Ests	115	-3	3.8
276	158	Stock Conv	264	-4	3.1
250	90	Sunley B.	275	..	6.6
17	5	Town & City	13	..	0.9e
138	41	Trafford Park	123	-4	6.2
29	18½	UK Props	23½	..	0.5
29½	7¼	Webb J.	20½	+½	0.8
31	10½	W'mster & C'ty	26½	..	..e

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence
100½	34	Anglo-Indonesia	95	..	4.2
66	18	Bradwall FMS	58½	..	2.6
300	82	Castlefield	245	-8	8.0
55	12½	Chersonese	46	+½	2.1
52	18½	Cons Plant	40½	-1½	3.0
65	13	Doranakande	64	+7	2.3a
12½	5½	Grand Central	11¼	+½	0.6
388	155	Guthrie Corp	340	-6	22.7
129	48	Harrisons Malay	108	+1	6.1n
135	39½	Highlds & Low	106	-½	4.5
215	67	Hongkong	210	..	11.0
265	125	Killinghall	252	..	17.5
59½	32	Kulim Malaysia	44	..	2.1
197	44	Ldn Sumatra	187	-3	6.1
30½	22½	Majedie	25	-½	1.0
63	12½	Muar River	52½	+1	0.7
31	34	Plant Hldgs	63	..	3.3
93	18¼	Sungei Krian	80	..	2.3

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence
399	147	Assam Frontier	311	..	24.6
123	52	Assam Inv	101	● ..	10.0
303	95	Camellia Inv	302	..	3.0
156	22	Deundi	150	rh ..	4.9
245	128	McLeod Russel	244	..	20.5a
410	124	Moran	358	..	5.5
129	15	Surmah Valley	129	..	10.0
250	102	Warren Plant	250	..	21.3

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence
15¼	7¹³⁄₁₆	Algoma Cen Rly	£12	-½	26.0
75	40	Calcutta Elec	76	..	13.0
82½	42	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£46	..	490
38¼	31½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	33	..	350
88	47	Gt Nthn Tele	£88	..	193
450	310	Imp Cont Gas	378	-2	14.9
35	32	Mid Kent Wtr	£33½	..	500
112	46	Milford Docks	108	-4	4.1
278	140	Nigerian Elec	215	..	20.1
38½	31½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£32½	..	350

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Cor... price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspen... Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h ... company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings ... capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share ... Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. ... significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

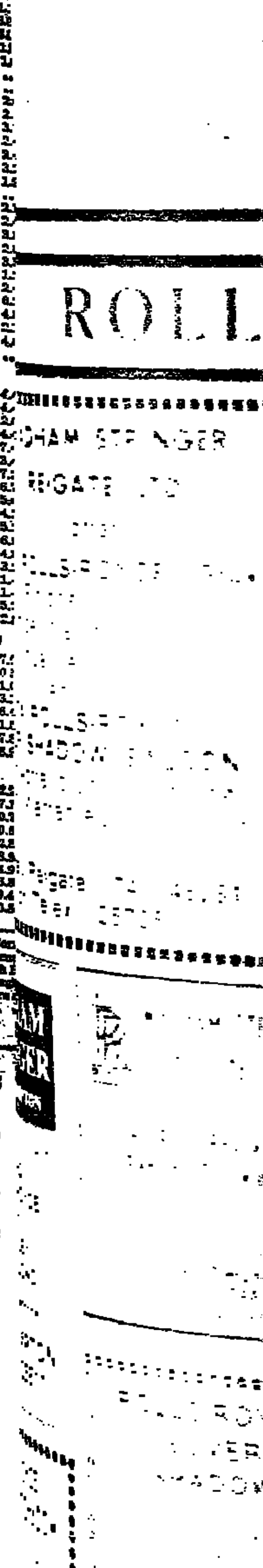
The Times Share Indices for 28.09.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	226.26	6.28	11.73	221.98
Largest Coys.	223.97	6.11	11.22	225.48
Smaller Coys.	209.28	7.16	13.48	210.20
Capital Goods	267.94	6.73	14.28	270.01
Consumer Goods	227.30	6.79	11.24	229.29
Store Shares	189.86	6.29	8.30	191.31
Largest financial shares	210.44	6.37	—	221.30
Largest financial and industrial shares	223.11	6.16	—	224.66
Commodity shares	282.80	5.86	12.96	285.53
Gold Mining shares	343.02	8.94	16.13	342.90
Industrial debenture stocks	94.03	6.36*	—	94.03
Industrial preference stocks	56.50	12.34*	—	58.50
3½% War Loan	31⅛	11.60*	—	31⅛

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	232.96 (14.09.78)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1978	232.06 (14.09.78)	184.65 (02.03.78)
1977	222.98 (14.09.77)	151.29 (12.01.77)
1976	171.85 (05.05.76)	115.83 (27.10.76)
1975	156.99 (19.11.75)	61.49 (06.01.75)
1974	136.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)

* Flat interest yield.



هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل



Motoring

VR beats off ises and ill gives fun

the strict dictates of economic , a company like the Blackpool s car firm of TVR should not have ved into the late 1970s when manu- rers struggle to exist on a million a year, let alone a few hundred. those who want a bit of fun from motoring will be glad that TVR ll there to provide it.

ie rationale of TVR is that it makes all volume, hand-built product in ge of mass-produced conformity. cars may be old fashioned, though their owners that is part of the n ; and they may be expensive for they offer. But they have a acter of their own and there are odds against another one turning n the same street.

ie company began in 1954 making lar chassis and graduated to com- e cars three years later. (TVR is contraction of Trevor, first name ie founder, Mr Trevor Wilkinson.) aim was to exploit the kit market hose pre-VAT days when it was aper to buy a vehicle in bits and mble it at home.

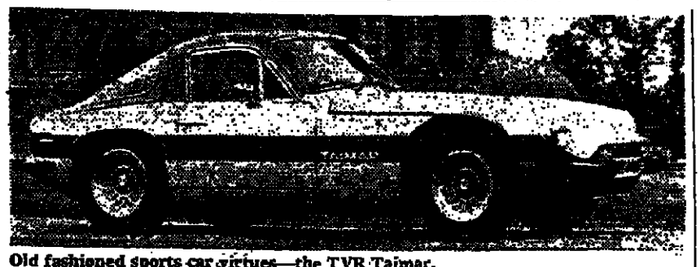
or a decade or so the company had ecarious existence and after going crupt in 1965 was taken over by a ear-old car dealer's son, Mr Martin y. Since then a combination of wd financial control and a steadily roving model range have kept TVR e or less afloat. It was able to e through such traumas as the VAT osition on kits and the energy is while others (Gilbern, Clan, cos) fell by the way side, and it survived a serious fire which royed the main assembly area early 975.

he company currently makes about t cars a week and has built up an ressive export business. Half of output goes to the United States, re classic sports cars are much in ge, and the cars are also sold on Continent (West Germany, France, ium, Holland, Switzerland) and in tralia. Orders stretch into March year.

ike other small specialists, TVR s in main components from out- Ford provides the V6 engine and gearbox, while the steering and es come from an assortment of mph models. But the all-independ- suspension is an in-house job, and s the tubular chassis and fibreglass yshell. There are 70 production kers and 15 administrative staff.

he two-door, two-seater body has changed much over the years but currently available in three guises, a hardtop (the 3000M), a softtop Convertible) and a hatchback (the nar). The three-litre engine comes ither conventional or turbocharged n on all three models.

ppropriately for a sports car, the r thing about the TVR is its per- mance. Even in its non-turbocharged m the Taimar, which I have been ving, goes from rest to 60 mph in



Old fashioned sports car virtues—the TVR Taimar.

barely eight seconds and has tremendous flexibility. Top-gear acceleration from around 30 mph is matched only by much bigger engines with automatic kickdown. The secret, of course, is to mate a lively 142 bhp engine with the sort of lightweight body that only fibreglass can provide. The top speed, of largely academic interest, is claimed to be 125 mph.

It must be said that the gearing has been kept low to encourage this flexibility and on the open road I could have done with a fifth gear, or overdrive, to relax the engine. As it is, the level of engine and exhaust noise, though perhaps welcome to sports car buffs as a sign of virility, would barely be tolerable on the average family saloon. Even under hard driving, the car will return a creditable 20 to 25 miles to the gallon.

The brakes and roadholding are well up to the performance (though I had no opportunity to try the car in the wet). The car corners almost flat and unless pushed very hard stays on an almost neutral course. Though I liked the small wheel, I could have done with more responsive steering and found the system a shade heavy for parking. The gearstick is eccentrically placed at elbow level but the changes, as one would expect from a Ford box, are delightfully crisp.

As so often happens on sports cars, roadholding has been achieved at the expense of ride, which is hard, choppy and on rough surfaces distinctly stomach churning. The driver sits fairly low down and if, like me, he is an ample six-footer, he will find it something of a squeeze getting in and out. The seat, however, is reasonably comfortable.

The cockpit layout belongs more to the 1960s than the 1970s, with small, fussy instruments and a line of confusingly identical switches to operate the minor controls (though I understand that TVR is in process of changing to steering column stalks). The slot for the ignition key is a long stretch under the dashboard and difficult to find in the dark. Despite the generous provision of fresh-air vents, I was still glad of the sunroof in hot weather.

One bad point is the thick rear pillar which set up a dangerous blind spot when the driver joins a stream of traffic from the right. The tailgate is a useful feature, though the high floor means a modest amount of luggage space.

Despite the criticisms I have made, I thoroughly enjoyed the Taimar. It may be noisy and uncomfortable but that exhilarating performance makes up for a lot. And if the price of £7,302 would buy two good family saloons, that is hardly the point: what matters is that the TVR has style and character and long may it go on.

Taking cover

Extended warranty schemes have got themselves a bad reputation on the whole, thanks to the exploits of some fringe operators who have promised generous cover for low premiums and then been unable to meet the claims. The Department of Trade is now tightening up the rules under which such business is conducted and when its sanctions start to bite towards the end of the year the 30 to 40 schemes currently on offer could be whittled down to a dozen or so.

Latest entrant into the field is the Lloyd's and Scottish Finance Group with a scheme called Carefree Motor Warranty. An important part of the group's business is with the motor trade, providing credit for private car purchases and leasing facilities for fleet buyers. Extended warranty fits logically into these activities and will be offered through some 500 dealers.

Carefree claims to be the only plan insured at Lloyd's of London which is available on every make of car. Otherwise it is fairly representative. It is available on new cars, taking over when the manufacturer's warranty ends, and on second-hand models less than four years old and with less than 40,000 miles on the clock.

The plan purports to cover all the important mechanical parts of the car against breakdown, as well as the labour cost of replacing them. Premiums range from £42 for one year on a new car to £75 for two years on a used one, irrespective of make or model. Carefree pays up to £350 on any one claim and up to £1,000 in total during the warranty period. The deal includes recovery of the car in the event of breakdown.

Motorway food

In my article a fortnight ago on motorway service areas I may have maligned Mr Egon Ronay. As I correctly stated, Mr Ronay's current hotel and restaurant guide is pretty scathing about the standard of motorway catering and rates the Southwaite site in Cumbria, which the Prior committee reckoned to be the best in the country, as no more than "poor."

Mr Ronay points out, however, that the ratings in his guide are based on a survey made in May and June, 1977, and that a more recent report, published in April this year, gives a somewhat different picture. Southwaite, for instance, has risen from "poor" to "acceptable" and the Granada Group, which runs Southwaite, is credited with nine acceptable sites out of 12, compared with only three out of 10 last year.

It is still fair to say that Mr Ronay is far more critical, even in his second report, than the people who eat regularly at service areas. According to a recent poll, 45 per cent said they found motorway food acceptable and another 41 per cent actually claimed to enjoy it.

Peter Waymark

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1977 Silver Shadow Series II. Willow gold with chestnut Everflex roof. Electric sun roof, magnolia interior. Rolls-Royce hedges to rear. Mascot burglar alarm. 14,000 miles £32,950

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1974 Silver Shadow flared arch model. Alhenian blue with blue interior. 39,000 miles. Service history £19,500
1974 Silver Shadow flared arch model. Pewter with moorland green roof. Black interior, whitewall tyres. Service history. £19,500

1973 Silver Shadow. Regal red, long wheelbase, with division fitted by Hoopers, separate refrigeration and stereo systems. Magnolia leather and cloth to the rear. Whitewall tyres, many many options. Full service history. £17,950

1972 Silver Shadow. Seychelles blue with Caribbean side panels. White Everflex roof, blue interior. Lambswool rugs. Speed control. 53,000 miles. £15,750

1973 Silver Shadow. Alpine green with red leather interior. 60,000 miles. Full service history. £15,750

1971 Silver Shadow. Silver mink with red leather interior. Speedhold. 60,000 miles. £14,750

1973 Bentley T-Type. Walnut with magnolia interior. Speedhold. Full service history. £15,250

1971 Silver Shadow. Walnut with beige interior. Lambswool rugs. Whitewall tyres. History available. £14,750

1971 Silver Shadow. Shell grey with red leather interior. Speedhold. 60,000 miles. £14,750

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1973 Silver Shadow, Velvet green, beige int. £15,250
1969 Silver Shadow, Smoke green, beige int. £11,250

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1975 Silver Shadow 4-door Saloon. Regency bronze, beige leather, 30,000 miles. £21,950.
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1975 280SE. Met. beige, tinted glass, radio £8,750
1977 280S LHD. Light blue, leather int., tinted glass, manual gears. 14,000 mls. £10,850
1977 S 280CE. Red, parchment cloth, air conditioning, electric windows, headlamp wipers £12,500
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1978 Mercedes 280 E finished in bright red, sunroof, alloy wheels and many other extras, 1 owner, 1,000 miles. £12,850 or £337 mthly.
1977 T BMW 320i, finished in Polaris silver, sunroof, tinted glass, 1 owner 13,000 miles. £5,850 or £158 mthly.
1976 R Rover 3500 SDI, finished in Richelieu red, 5-speed gearbox, tinted glass. 1 owner. 7,000 miles. £5,895 or £155 mthly.
1975 P Mercedes 230/4 Auto Saloon, finished in light blue, PAS, central locking. 33,000 miles. £5,795 or £152 mthly.
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Applicants are asked to send a complete résumé of their academic and professional backgrounds, lists of references and publications, with a clear indication of those papers published in referred professional journals, research details, and copies of transcripts, degrees, and testimonials. Personal information will be required including marital status, wife's maiden name, the names, age and sex of children, and home and office addresses and telephone numbers.

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



ia Swailes and the young Cathy and Dale Tarry as thcliff in part one of Wuthering Heights (BBC 2, 8.30)

ie impact of the BBC's snooker series Pot Black on amateur ments of the game has, by all accounts, been extraordinary. et a snooker table in a hall, you now have to reserve one in ince. Previously, you simply walked in, seized your cue and eeded to break up the reds. A similarly heavy demand, gh for green patches of a different kind, is expected with the ing (BBC 2, 8.05) of the BBC 2 Masters Championship.

ast Sunday night's opening episode of Wuthering Heights is ated tonight (BBC 2, 8.30). Hugh Leonard has adapted the faithfully, but not slavishly. The moors are quintessentially itesque, Wuthering Heights looks solid and forbidding, the ficial rain is poorly managed and Mr Lockwood's late-night ounter with Cathy's ghost is horrific enough to give you a pless night if you dwell on it after you have turned off the side light.

Vith the holiday season drawing to a close, this seems an ellent time to investigate the kennels where you might have your pets and to examine, a little more closely than most of us those mail order firms that offer the kind of cut-price essing it seems churlish to refuse. Both subjects are tackled iday's edition of Money-Go-Round (Thames, 2.00), the amer magazine which must be detested by business people se ethics are not beyond reproach.

erenade to Music (Radio 4, 4.05) has all the makings of a thwhile exercise in musical archaeology. Today is the 40th iversary of the Vaughan Williams work of that name, missioned by Sir Henry Wood to celebrate his golden jubilee conductor. Eight of the original 16 singers who took part at first performance—they include Isobel Baillie, Eva Turner Robert Easton—are still with us and today they reminisce it the great occasion and listen to recorded highlights s it.

fternoon Theatre (Radio 4, 3.05) is a love story from Russia, th my mentioning if only because it is the work of Aleksei uzov, possibly the only playwright in the Soviet Union whose 's are both respected and nationally staged. The setting is a torium and the main characters are the man in charge iyed by Richard Hurndall) and a patient (Pauline Letts). used to be a surgeon, she a circus artist. An unlikely pair overs, a most unusual play.

'oday brings the last of the recitals by semi-finalists in the int Leeds International Piano Competition (Radio 3, 3.40). hear the American Gary Steiger Walt.

AT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am, Open University (until 7.55): The Changeling; 7.05, Earthquakes; 7.30, The major Histocompatibility Complex.

9.30, For Schools, Colleges: Canoe (Paddling); 10.00, Look and Read (r); 10.23, Ffenestri. 10.45, You and Me: puppets for the under-fives.

11.05, For Schools, Colleges (until 12.25): 11.05, Location Britain (Peterhead); 11.30, A Job worth Doing; 12.00, The Business World.

12.45 pm, News and weather.

1.00, Pebble Mill: including British-born comedienne Judy Carne's first TV appearance since breaking her neck in a road accident. Also, Betty Williams, co-founder of the Ulster Peace Movement, looks back over the past violent decade.

1.45, Trumpton: puppets in The Greenhouse (r). 2.02, For Schools, Colleges (until 3.00): 2.02, And They all Lived Happily Together (r); 2.35, Joan of Arc (2). 3.55, Play School: Market Day visit to Devizes, Wiltshire. 4.20, Champion, the Wonder Horse*: repeat of The Deer Hunters. 4.45, Captain Caveman: new cartoon series. 4.55, Crackerjack: newcomer Val Mitchell joins the "old" faces (Ed Stewart, Peter Glaze, etc), and the Eamonn Andrews-invented game Double or Drop returns. 5.40, News, with Kenneth Kendall. 5.55, Nationwide: with Sportswide at 6.40. 6.55, Film: Carry on Cowboy (1965): the late Sidney James plays The Rumpo Kid, terror of the West, in this burlesqued Western.

8.30, The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin: Dead in theory, Reginald is invited back to his home by his widow. Surprises await him.

9.00, News, with Kenneth Kendall.

9.25, Target: Max Wall, bomb attached to wrist, calls on an MP and threatens to explode it if he does not help to clear his hanged son's name of a murder charge.

10.15, Tonight—in Town: Valerie Singleton looks at the entertainment on offer in London.

10.46, Film: Charly (1968): A teacher (Claire Bloom) helps a 30-year-old man who has the brain of a child of six. Cliff Robertson won an Oscar for his role of Charly, an uneven film, but fascinating at both human and medical levels.

12.25 am, Weather.

BBC 2

6.40, Open University (until 7.55): 6.40, Teaching by telephone; 7.05, Why Comparative Politics?; 7.30, The Reasonable Militant.

11.00, Play School: same as for BBC 1, 3.55.

2.00, Racing from Ascot: the events are: 2.15, The Philips Electrical Stakes; 2.50, The William Hill Trophy; 3.25, The Taylor Woodrow Charity Stakes (handicap); the 3.55 J. & B. Whisky Handicap.

4.55, Open University (until 7.00): Therapeutic Community; 5.20, Microbiology; 5.45, Shipbuilding; 6.10, Neural Modelling; 6.35, Polymerisation.

7.00, News, with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.05, Children's Wardrobe: Ann Ladbury explains how to make a christening robe (r).

7.30, News and Weather.

7.35, Expert Opinion: The topic: Foreign policy—what choices for Britain? The speakers: Sir Frank Roberts, president of the British Atlantic Committee, and Dr Lawrence Fredman, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

8.05, Top Crown: first match in the BBC 2 masters' crown bowling competition (see Personal Choice).

8.30, Wuthering Heights: repeat of last Sunday night's opening instalment of this new TV adaptation (see Personal Choice).

9.25, Selected Horizons: The River that Came Clean. This Horizon film describes how the Thames became the cleanest metropolitan river in the world. The first of five repeated Horizon programmes with nature as the common theme.

10.15, Sounds Like Friday: Husband-and-wife singing stars Kris Kristofferson and Rita Coolidge gave concerts in Britain earlier this year. This programme was recorded then, and features many of their songs. Jazz pianist Barbara Carroll is one of the supporting company.

11.00, News and weather.

11.15, Rock Goes to College: the venue is the University of London Union and the visiting band is Crawler, formerly Back Street Crawler.

11.55, Closedown: Lawrence Lerner's A Jade Polisher of the Western Han, read by Peter Barkworth.

THAMES

9.30 am, For Schools (until 11.54); 9.30, Leapfrog; 9.47, Starting Out; 10.05, Believe it or Not; 10.23, Experiment; 10.40, The World About Us; 11.02, My World: stories; 11.15, Picture Box; 11.32, Stop Look Listen; 11.44, Reading with Lenny.

11.54, Beany and Cecil: cartoon.

12.00, The Learning Tree: last of the series of instructional films for young children.

12.10 pm, Hickory House: with Mary Kempster's song Four Fine Legs.

12.30, Country Style: with songs from America's Skeeter Davis.

1.00, News, with Peter Sissons.

1.20, Thames News: local round-up.

1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen: mouth-watering hints on how to make cherry cake, chocolate brownies and other sweet delights.

2.00, Money-Go-Round: help with consumer problems (see Personal Choice).

2.25, Mid-Week Racing? coverage of these Redcar events:—2.30, Newby Nursery Handicap; 3.00, Whitby Handicap; 3.30, Flamborough Stakes; and 4.00, Gunnergate Stakes.

4.15, The Flockton Flyer: children's serial about a railway. Today, a multiple crash on the line.

4.45, Magpie: ITV's definitive programme for youngsters.

‡.*‡, Thames Sport: Ronald Allison and Brough Scott look ahead to the weekend.

5.45, News.

6.00, Thames at Six: news from the area.

6.30, Emmerdale Farm: stories of country folk.

London Weekend

7.00, The Krypton Kactor: quiz game which tonight will decide who is the Super Person of Britain 1978. There are four finalists.

7.30, The Rag Trade: crisis time at Fenner Fashions.

8.00, 3-2-1: three couples can win either some expensive prizes or a dustbin in this lively quiz programme presented by Ted Rogers.

9.00, The Foundation: boardroom drama. Davinia's secret is out and now the board has to try to save the company's reputation.

10.00, News.

10.30, Police 5: help Shaw Taylor to help Scotland Yard.

10.40, Soap: third episode in this zany American series which flirts with bad taste. Ostensibly, the story of two families.

11.10, Film: The Vampire Lovers (1970). Horror film based on Sheridan Le Fanu's classic study of the macabre, Carmilla. Highly-charged with sex, in the way Le Fanu did not intend it to be.

12.40 am, Close: Sibelius's music, with landscapes of Finland.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather.
6.10, Farming Today.
6.30, Today.
8.45, Amigua: Penny, Puce (5).
9.00, News.
9.05, Local Time.
9.35, Am I Too Loud? (Gerald Moore).
10.00, News.
10.05, Checkpoint.
10.30, Service.
10.45, Story: A Rose by Any Other Name....
11.00, News.
11.05, Analysis: Soviet Power in the 1980s.
11.50, Old Wives' Lore of Gardening.
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.27, My Word!†
1.00, The World at One.
1.30, The Archers.
1.45, Woman's Hour.
2.45, Listen with Mother.
3.00, News.
3.05, Play: Old World, by Aleksei Arbuzov.
4.00, News.
4.05, Serenade to Music (Vaughan Williams).
4.35, Story: Jane and Prudence.
5.00, PM Reports.
5.40, Inquire Within.
6.00, News.
6.30, Going Places.
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, Pick of the Week.†
8.10, Profile.
8.30, Any Questions?
9.15, Letter from America.
9.30, Kaleidoscope.
9.59, Weather.
10.00, The World Tonight.
10.30, Week Ending.†
10.55, Nightcap.
11.00, Rogue Male (5).
11.15, The Financial World Tonight.
11.30, News, weather.

VHF: Regional News and Weather at 6.50 am, 7.50, 12.55 pm, and 5.55. For schools at 9.10 am, 10.45, 2.00 pm.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.05, Concert: Verdi, Hummel, Smetana, Tchaikovsky.†
8.00, News.
8.05, Concert: Saint-Saens, Mozart, Weber.†
9.00, News.
9.05, Schubert.†
9.30, Young Artists Recital.†
10.30, Music of Czechoslovakia, part 1: Suk, Benda, Kalabis.†
11.20, Talk.
11.30, Czechoslovakia, part 2: Dvorak, Zelenka.†
12.15 pm, Prom, part 1: Chopin.†
1.00, News.
1.05, Playbill.†
1.20, Prom, part 2: Hedges, Liszt.†
2.05, Bratislava Folk Music Prize 1977.†
2.40, Handel's Opus 1.†
3.40, Leeds International Piano Competition 1978.†
4.45, The Young Idea, Sunset's Cadenzas and Codas.
5.45, Homeward Bound.
6.05, News.
6.10, Homeward Bound.
6.30, Lifelines: Leisure and Recreation.
7.30, Flanders Festival, part 1: Mozart, Elgar.†
8.15, The Winter's Task. Robert Wells' poetry.
8.35, Flanders, part 2: Tchaikovsky.†
9.35, The Cadenza (Denis Matthews).
10.15, Two Haydn Quartets.†
11.05, Alistair Cooke's Ray Henderson.
11.40-12.00, Schubert Songs.†
11.45, News.

RADIO 3 VHF.—Open University, 6.00 am, 5.45 pm.

Radio 2

5.00 am, News, Weather. 5.02, Tony Brandon†. 7.32, Terry Wogan†. 10.02, Jimmy Young†. 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House† 2.30, David Hamilton† Ascot. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn†. 5.45, Sports Desk. 6.45, Sports, racing results. 7.00, Sequence Time† 8.02, Ronnie Aldrich conducts BBC Radio Orchestra† 8.45, Friday Night is Music Night, Germany† 9.55, Sports. 10.02, Support Your Local: quiz. 10.30, Let's Go Latin. 11.02, Brian Matthew. 12.00, News. Weather. 2.00-2.02 am, News Summary.

Radio 1

5.00 am, As Radio 2. 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00, Peter Powell. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 7.30, Sequence Time (joins Radio 2)†. 10.02, John Peel†. 12.00-2.02 am, As Radio 2. VHF RADIOS 1 and 2:
5.00 am, With Radio 2, including 1.55 pm, Good Listening. 10.00 pm, With Radio 1. 12.00-2.02 am, With Radio 2.

RADIO 1: 1214kHz/247m. RADIO 2: 200kHz/1500m (Scotland 1484 kHz/202m). RADIO 1 and 2 VHF: 88-91. RADIO 3: 647kHz/464m, VHF 90-92.5. RADIO 4: 1052kHz/285m, 908kHz/330m, 692kHz/434m, VHF 92-95.

REGIONAL TV

Scottish

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, News, weather. 1.30, Houseparty. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, Gambit. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Thames. 7.30, Thingummyjig—Jack McLaughlin. 8.00, London. 10.30, Late Call. 10.35, To Be Advised. 11.05, Film: Appointment with Fear (Alan Alda, Louise Lasser, Edmond O'Brien. 12.35 am, Close.

Southern

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News, weather. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.00, Scene South East. 6.30, Tell Me Another. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, London. 10.30, Weekend. 10.35, Macho Callahan (David Janssen and Lee J. Cobb). 12.15 am, Southern News. 12.25, Weather. From Prison to Pulpit, and Close.

Westward

9.30 am, Thames. 11.55, Cartoon. 12.00, Thames. 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30, Thames. 1.20, Westward News. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Time Out. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, London. 10.28, Westward News. weather. 10.30, Film: Connecting Rooms (Alexis Kanner, Bette Davis). 12.20 am, Faith for Life. 12.25, Close.

Grampian

9.25 am, First Thing. 1.20 pm, Grampian News. 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. Weather. 6.25, Top Club. 7.00, Thames. 7.30 Dave's Singalong. 8.00, London. 10.30, Reflections. 10.35, Points North. 11.35, Grampian News. 11.40, Play: The Four Day Wonder. 12.40 am, Close.

Channel

9.30 am, Thames. 1.18 pm, Channel News. What's On. Weather. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Report at Six. 6.35, The Lost Islands. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, London. 10.28, Channel News. Weather. 10.32, Film: Connecting Rooms. 12.35 am, News. Weather in French. Close.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Calendar. Calendar Sport. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, London. 10.30, Audience with Jasper Carrott. 11.00, Film: Warning Shot (Joan Collins, Eleanor Parker and Sam Wanamaker). 12.45, Closedown.

ATV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV Newsdesk. 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days: Our Gang. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, London. 10.30, Soap. 11.00, Film: Willard, Bruce Davison, Ernest Borgnine, Elsa Lanchester. 12.45 am, Close.

Anglia

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, Bygones (r). 5.45, Thames. 6.00, About Anglia. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, London. 10.30, Film: Separate Tables. Deborah Kerr, Rita Hayworth, David Niven, Wendy Hiller, Burt Lancaster. 12.15 am, Christians in Action. Close.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word. News headlines and weather. 9.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, North-East News. Lookaround, weather. 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, Gambit. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Northern Life. Sport. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, London. 10.30, Film: Saturday Night Out. 12.20 pm, Epilogue. 12.25, Close.

HTV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Report West. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Focus on Soccer. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Report West. 6.30, Thames. 7.30, London. 10.35, Report Extra. 11.05, Film: One Foot in Hell. Alan Ladd, Don Murray, Dan O'Herlihy. 12.45 am, Weather. Close.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV WEST except: 9.45 am, Am Gymru. 1.20 pm, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 1.25, Report Wales Headlines. 4.15, Tyrnau y Crancod. 6.00, Y Dydd. 6.15, Report Wales. 10.00, News. Report Wales Headlines. 10.35, Letter or Love. 11.05, Outlook. 11.35, The Outsiders. 12.30 am, Weather. Close. HTV GENERAL SERVICE: As HTV WEST except: 9.47 am, Am Gymru. 1.25 pm, Report Wales. 6.15, Report Wales.

Ulster

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Afternoon. 2.25, Thames. 4.13, Ulster News. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, The Beverley Hillbillies. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Reports. 6.25, Sportscast. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, London. 10.30, Film: Gentlemen Prefer Blondes, Jane Russell, Marilyn Monroe, Charles Coburn. 12.00, Bedtime. 12.10 am, Close.

Border

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Border News. 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, Garnock Way. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Lookaround Friday. 6.30, Firehouse: The Treasure. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, London. 10.30, Film: The Wild and the Brave. 12.15 am, Border News. Weather. 12.18, Close.

Granada

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Thames. 5.15, This is Your Right. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Kick-off. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, London. 10.30, Reports Extra. 11.00, Film: Not With My Wife, You Don't (Tony Curtis). 1.15 am, Close.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

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(5) Clubroom equipment.

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Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
Ministry for Energy and the Petrochemical Industry
SONATRACH
Engineering and Development Division
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W1 PIED A TERRE
Compact West End luxury flat, fully furnished, near Regents Park. 2 reception rooms, 2 double beds. (1 with bath en-suite, other fitted with concealed shower and basin). Wrighton kitchen, lift, c.h., constant hot water, porterage. Ideal for company requiring convenient London pied-a-terre for out of town executives, or overseas visitors.
75 year lease with immediate possession inc. all furniture £150,000.
Offers unfurnished also considered.
Viewing by prior appointment only, details from
Box 2473 K, The Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
SEVERN BRIDGE TOLLS ACT 1965
PROPOSED REVISION OF TOLLS ORDER

1. Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of State for Transport has decided to hold a public local inquiry into his proposals to increase the toll charges which may be levied at the Severn Bridge, to introduce different tolls for different classes of vehicles and to extend to two-wheeled motor cycles the discount for books of fifty tickets and into the objections to those proposals.
2. The said inquiry will be held by Mr T. G. Holden, Solicitor, an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for Transport on the nomination of the Lord Chancellor, at Cossham Hall, Thornbury, Bristol commencing at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday 24 October 1978.
3. A copy of the proposed Order, the statement of the reasons proposing the Order and the various supporting documents may be inspected, free of charge, at all reasonable times from 29 September 1978 to 23 October 1978 at the Department of Transport, Room P3/061, 2 Marsham Street, London, S.W.1; at the Welsh Office, Room 1016, Government Buildings, Ty Glas Road, Llanishen, Cardiff and at the offices of Avon County Council, 6th Floor, Avon House, The Haymarket, Bristol; Gwent County Council, County Hall, Cwmbran, Gwent; Forest of Dean District Council (Admin and Legal Department), Belle Vue Rd., Cinderford, Glos. Northavon District Council, Thornbury, Bristol; and Monmouth District Council, Mamhilad, Pontypool, Gwent.
4. Any person wishing to make representations with regard to these proposals should attend or be represented at the inquiry.
I. YASS, An Assistant Secretary in the Department of Transport.
11 September 1978.

To MIRIAM CARBUCH CASE Name and Number SASSON v CARBUCH AND MIGDAL INSURANCE COMPANY Ltd. 247/77.
Take Notice that the above matter will be heard in the District Court, Jerusalem, Israel, on Thursday, October 5th, 1978. You are hereby notified that if no defence is filed in the Court by 5th September, 1978, the matter will be proceeded with in your absence.
HADANI-LOMBROZO,
Advocates and Notaries,
21 Abravanel Street, Jerusalem, Israel.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, Colonel NASIR SHAMS of 11 Somerset Square, Addison Road, London W11 hereby gave notice that I hereby expressly withdraw all authority which my wife SHAMSY SHAMS may have at any time acquired to pledge my credit and that I will not be responsible for her debts whomsoever or howsoever incurred.
Dated this 29th day of September 1978.
LAWRENCE GRAHAM MIDDLETON LEWIS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EFFICIENT AND SERIOUS 35-year-old man with university education in administration, economy, statistics and sales experience, seeks rewarding job for a British company in Sweden. Now County Government Board employed.—Contact Rune Cortes, P.O. Box 3138, S-162 03 Vallingby, Sweden.

ENGLISHMAN, 25, seeks travel job, guide, driver, etc. Recently completed solo trans-Africa. Three years' experience. Wood, North Mains excavation, Strathallen, Auchterarder, Perthshire.

ENGLISH GIRL, knowledge of spoken Arabic, fluent French typing, seeks part-time work. Box No 0016 N The Times.

QUADRILINGUAL LADY (early thirties), very experienced in pharmaceuticals, teaching and sales, seeks well-remunerated work from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.—Box 0011 N, The Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LONDON.—26 graduate (textiles, art history), practical, literate, numerate, wide experience, well tempered. Driving licence. Reasonable French. Will travel. Seeks suitable employment. Ring: 603 8176, evenings.

EXPERIENCED Secretary available on freelance basis. Reasonable charges. Ring 767 3926 after 6 p.m.

FLAT SHARING

BELSIZE PARK.—3rd person to share luxury flat, own large room. £120 p.c.m., inc. 606 8060, ext. 49.

N.W.1. Prof. person to share superb, spacious house, near Regent's Park. Own new bed., bath, patio, fig tree. £45 p.w. 228 4035 Mr Elvin or 732 8598.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

SHARE-A-FLAT for profs, 175 Piccadilly. No charge to landlords. 493 1265. Also B. & B.

FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd., Selective sharing. BB. 589 5491.

MUSICIAN, Graduate requires room/sitter in central/North London. Up to £20 pw. 089 6605 day; 226833 eve.

Nr. MARBLE ARCH. Executive, 2nd share Luxury flat (own bedroom), fully furn. throughout, C.H. Colour T.V., stereo, etc. own phone. £40 p.w. 402 2009.

FULHAM. — Own room, share modernized house: £35 p.w. inc.—Phone: 381 2951 (after 6 p.m.).

SWISS COTTAGE.—2 prof. girls to share room in flat. £85 p.c.m. inc. C.H. & Col. TV. 794 9109.

RICHMOND, 2nd person to share comfortable C.H. house, own room. £65 p.m. 876 5171.

CLAPHAM COMMON, small single room, in lovely house £90 p.c.m. excl. 589 6018 (Sat. Answerphone).

KINGSTON, 3rd graduate to share hse., own room. £36 p.c.m. Phone 546 5188 anytime.

PROF. GRAD. 31, Non-smoker requires own room up to £20 p.w. or self-contained accommodation up to £140 p.c.m. for 1 yr. in fairly central London. Best refs. available 01-549 7966 after 7 p.m.

BEAUTIFUL 16th-century cottage by river. Beams, open fire. Couple pref. grads for splendid river room. £102 p.c.m. 941 4016.

HIGHSTREET KEN.—2 well educated girls share room large house £11 p.w. each 937 3954 (after 6).

CHELSEA, Prof. Girl 28+ for bedsit, share k. & b. £35 p.w. 01-385 2985.

W.8. Large room, 1 person, Oct-Jan. £55 p.c.m. exc. 748 1856.

RENTALS

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Luxury self-catering, service, colour TV. 1 and 2 bedrooms for holiday and company lets. From £75 upwards. Telephone: 01-370 1035.

CHELSEA, St Leonard's Terrace, attractive newly decorated s.c. flat, 2 rooms, k/b. Holiday let or company only, 6 months or longer £70 p.w. 01-730 2189.

4 NICE GIRLS need flat urgently. £60 p.w. 01-727 0249 after 2 p.m.

S.W.10. Most attractive fully furn., newly painted family house. Recept., cloakroom, kit./dining room, 2 double & 3 single bedrooms, 2 baths., fitted cupboards. Garden. £180 p.w. Seehoff, 435 5411.

PIMLICO, S.W.1. 2 bedrooms, recep., k. & b. £75 p.w. 828 8251.

S.W.1.—2 bed Flat in prestige modern block, large recep. with traditional furn., k. & b., cloaks C.H. Lift and porter. £120 p.w. KAL. 581 3337.

EATON PLACE.—Superb maisonette of 4 bedrooms, 2 bath, 2 vast reception. 6 years. £4,500 p.a. Lease, carpets, curtains, light fittings, appliances for sale. Fairly substantial price. COL. 499 9581.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE Apartments Ltd. have a large selection of quality Flats and houses in the W and NW areas. From £65 p.w. Please ring 581 3661.

SW6. Attractive spacious house, double recept. 4 beds. 2 baths, garden, CH + chw. Co. Let. Avail 1/11/78. 6-12 months. £120 p.w. Willett 730 3435.

WESTBOURNE TERRACE. Convenient Central line. Newly decorated and refurbished flat. 2 dble beds. 2 recepts. mod. kitchen. bathroom, storeroom, CH. chw; long lease. £120 p.w.—Cyril Leonard & Co. 408 2222.

LANDLORDS ONLY.—Can KAL Fulham help in letting your property? Our areas are Fulham, Putney, Battersea, Clapham and Wandsworth. 351 3851.

KENSINGTON, W.8. Small room to let, large family flat. Weekdays. B. & B. Write Box 1853 K, The Times.

W.1. S/c studio flat near shops and transport: well-furnished: £75 p.w. Warburton & Co., 584 7771.

RENTALS

SUSSEX
Enchanting 16th-century house. Immaculately decorated, furnished and equipped. 5 bed., 3 bath., 3 recept., lge. playroom/studio, and 5 acres maintained gardens and paddocks. Full C.H., garaging, etc. 1 year min. £300.
PEREDS
01-730 7171

FAMOUS internationally known writer seeks cottage in secluded picturesque part of Richmond or Kingston from beginning of Oct. for 9 months. Excellent furns essential. Realistic rent for right property. Church bros. 439 0589/7955.

ISLINGTON N.1. Ideal City and Victoria line. f/f flat avail immediately. 6 months. 1 year, in quiet charming street. 1 double, 1 single bed, lounge, k. & b. C.H.: all mod cons. £80 p.w. —Tel. 607 2072 after 6.30 p.m. (wkends).

ACCOMMODATION required with English family during Oct. and Nov. for Arab gentleman wanting to learn English. Bed, breakfast, evening meal. — Phone Sally Hodge at Sandi Research Marketing Co. 01-363 4413.

WANTED, good furnished properties for good tenants (overseas, academics, companies, etc.) central/suburban. 6 months-1 year or longer. £45-£300 p.w. Birch & Co., 01-935 0117 (any time).

WE DO NOT CLAIM to be magicians, we do try harder to find good properties for good tenants. Please telephone us to discuss your requirements. Cutlass & Co. 589 5247.

CENTRAL LONDON. Selected flats. 1/2/3/4 bedrooms with col. T.V., phone and quality furnishings. Available now for short/long stay. From £100 p.w.—Capital Apartments. 580 0151.

OVINGTON SQUARE, S.W.3. Beautifully furn. 2 bedroom, 2 recept. flat with floodlit patio. Avail 1 year. £165 p.w. inc. Around Town Flats, 229 9966.

HOLLAND PARK AVE.—Charming newly decorated flat: 1 bed., 1 recept., k. & b.: long/short let.—Landway Securities. 235 0026.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE luxury serviced apartments. Short/long lets. Central London. Luxury Flats Ltd. 01-937 0077/4424.

WANTED BY—Prof. couple seeks 2 bed. home, 10 mile radius Oxford after October 20th. Apply to Box 2703 K, The Times.

U.C.L. STUDENT (F) seeks 2 or 3 bedroomed flat near a University (art, history), practical, literate, Cross).

KENSINGTON.—Quiet garden square, spacious attractively furnished ground-floor flat. Lounge/dining, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, sep. w.c. £350 p.w.—Cyril Leonard, 408 2232.

ADDISON RD., W.11.—Beautiful top-floor flat. 2 bedrooms, 2 recept., k. & b., all amenities. £110 p.w.—Hunter & Co., 837 7365.

HORNTON ST., W.8.—Elegant luxurious furnished flat. 1 recep., 1 bed., k. & b., elec. c.h. Long let. Avail to Ltd. Co. at £120 p.w. or short let by negotiation. —Lesley Marsh & Co., 603 5181.

REGENT'S PARK, W.1.—Luxury furnished flats in service block, one overlooking park, one and two bedrooms, mod. appts. throughout, £160 and £195 p.w. Avail. now, min. 6 months.—Tel. 01-455 7578.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3 (close Holiday Inn), cottage in period conversion, 2 beds., double recept., k. and b., garden, C.H., all amenities, £110 p.w.—Gilland & Co. 01-586 2701.

CHISWICK, 2 rooms, k. and b., C.H., £40 p.w.—Helen Watson & Co. 01-637 4863.

BARNES, Garden flat, 6 months only. Bedroom, sitting room, kit./din., bathroom. £40 p.w. Tel. 741 1438.

FULHAM. Well furnished/decorated s/c flat immediately available. Living room, 2 bedrooms (4 beds.), large kitchen, bathroom, w.c. Quiet middle class block. Lovely garden. Rent £65 p.w. Telephone 736 7133, x. 33.

NATHAN WILSON.—The letting people who care. 794 1161.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.—1 bedroom flat. £50 p., 2 bedroom flat £80 p.w. Kennedy & Dunphy, 586 5503/5.

RENTALS

West Kensington
Luxury s/c, fully furnished, 2nd storey flat. Dining room and lounge with balcony. Colour TV. All newly decorated. 1 double bedroom and 1 single, dining room, kitchen, bathroom and 2 w.c.s. C.H. C.H.W. Porterage. Lifts. Parking facilities. Close to London Transport.
£400 p.c.m.
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Solving the housing problems of visiting academics has been our speciality for 20 years. Please let us tell you about the many fine flats and houses which we have seen all over London and can recommend with full confidence.
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CHURCH BROS. & Partners have many prospective tenants (mainly overseas) seeking 4/6 bedroomed furn. or unfurn. houses with minimum of 2 receps., 2/3 baths., for 1/3 years in central areas or residential suburbs. Up to £300 p.w. 439 0589/7953.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE FLAT.—Superb condition, large drawing room, dining room, 2 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large kitchen dishwasher, washing machine, dryer, colour t.v., lift, porter. £200 p.w. Ring 937 6907 mornings.

KENSINGTON, W.8. Furnished flats to let. 1/2 bedrooms, lounge, kitchen and bathroom in purpose built block. Minimum let 1 year. Rent from £65 p.w.—Phone 937 6868 or 937 7087.

BELGRAVIA.—Attractive and dignified suite, lounge, bedroom, bathroom, for non-smoking professional person. Available in 3 weeks. £75 p.w. inc. Tel.: 235 0576.

S.W.1.—Penthouse. 3 bed., double recept., American kit., 1½ baths. Luxury flat, long/short let. For immediate viewing call Palace Properties. 486 8926.

PRINCES GATE MEWS, S.W.7. Charming 2 bed mews house; recept., k. and b., avail. now. Long let. £120 p.w.—Johnston, Pycraft & Farrar, 370 4329.

FULHAM.—Bright, modern flat. 1 double bed., recept., kit. & bath., patio. Avail now, long let. £65 p.w. Plaza Est., 584 4372.

PRIMROSE HILL, N.W.3. 2 beds. F/F. Available immediately. £80 p.w. Tel. 794 7799.

PARK LANE.—Avail. now—a varied selection of well furn. apartments in an exclusive luxury block, comprising 1/2 or 3 bedrooms, 1/2 recept., k. & 1/2 b. There is efficient 24hr. porterage and lifts to all floors. Rentals from £120 p.w. to include C.H. & C.H.W.—Hampton & Sons. 01-493 8222.

SHERIFF & CO.—Luxury flats and houses, short and long lets. Visitors. To £1,000.—229 6537/6800.

REGENT'S PARK.—1 minute Baker Street. 1 bed-sit., k. & b. For 1 person. £30 p.w.—Tel. 262 6019.

WANDSWORTH. — Superb family house overlooking Wandsworth Common: 4 beds., 2 bath (1 en suite), drawing room, dining room, study, playroom, conservatory, well fitted kitchen, cellar, utility room, garden; available mid-October to mid-January. £200 p.w.—Carrs Martin. 351 2144.

MARBLE ARCH. First Floor, quiet mews flat, 3 bedrooms, 1 double, 1 single recep., k. and b.; colour T.V.; telephone: modern furniture: avail. immediately: pref. let 3/6 months: rent £140 neg.—Tel. 636 3021.

W.2. Colonnades Maisonette, 3 bedrooms, £165 p.w. 948 3631.

WIMBLEDON.—We have a senior executive with American bank who urgently requires detached family house to rent furnished or partly furnished in Wimbledon area for 3-5 years. Owner of present house returning U.K. willing to pay up to £200 p.w. for right property.—Please telephone Townchoice 947 7351.

HAMPSTEAD, opposite Heath.—Pretty 2nd floor 3-bed. flat set in delightful gdns. purpose built block. £125 p.w. Ascot Agency. 486 1161.

W.2. Bright new flat in block. Dble. bed., recep., k. & b. Lift, porter. 6-12 months. Company let. £70 p.w. o.n.o. Winkworth & Co., 499 9865.

MARRIED Ret. Group Capt. requires small furn. flat immediately. Tel 743 6897 (eves.).

OFF KEN. HIGH ST.—Bed-sit. £18 p.w. for 38+.—937 7893.

RENTALS

Dream Houses
To let 2 dream houses, available for 3 years. One is modern and situated in the Coombe Hill area of Kingston. The other house is in Oxshott and more of an older style property with swimming pool and sauna. These super houses are in the £350-£400 p.w. bracket. They need to be seen to be believed. Beautiful family houses. For details
phone Town Choice
01-947 7351

BAYSWATER.—Beautifully furnished ground floor flat in quiet square. 5 minutes Kensington Gardens and Queensway Underground. Drawing room with balcony and one double bedroom. Both rooms very large. Kitchen, bathroom & shower, central heating. £75 p.w. References required.—Phone 737 8738, mornings only.

S.W.3.—Luxury flat, beautifully furnished with antiques. 2 beds. 2 baths en suite, lounge, dining room, kitchen, all machines, porter. 3rd floor, sunny corner, overlooking Thames and park. Ideal visiting executive or foreign company. Tel. 352 7724.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Super furnished 3 bed., 2 recept., house with garage and garden. Within 100 yards Regent's Park. Very light, pleasant house. 1 year minimum let. £146 p.w.—01-388 2663.

SUPERIOR FLATS AND HOUSES Available and also required for diplomats and executives: long or short lets in all areas. Lipfriend & Co., 17 Stratton Street, W.1. 01-499 5334.

SENIOR AMERICAN Bank Executive requires luxury 4 bedroomed house or flat within 5 miles radius of St. John's Wood. Excellent refs. Cavendish Consultants, 289 3176.

HOLLAND PARK. Luxury 1 bed. flat in mansion block overlooking pretty garden Square. Avail. 6 months. £80 p.w. Around Town Flats, 229 9966.

BAYSWATER, W.2. Double bedroom, reception, k. & b. 2 flats available at £60 p.w. Flatland, 828 8251.

W.2. Attractive mews house. Fully equipped, gas C.H., 3 beds. Avail. immediately. 1 yr. £150 p.w. 262 4946.

W.2.—To let, 1 year. Excellent 3-roomed flat, well furnished and equipped in prestigious block with 24-hour porterage. 400 yards Marble Arch. £100 p.w.—Hornors. 01-658 5831.

SLOANE SQ.—Elegant flat, lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b. £110 p.w. inc c.h., long let. 730 8932.

W.1.—Weymouth Street, 2 beds., recept., kit. and bath in purpose built block, 6th floor. Lift. £150 p.w.—Lurot Brand, 581 0255.

MAYFAIR.—Charming furnished, 3-room, k. & b.: c.h.: 4-5 months: £85 p.w.—Tel.: 355 2008.

CHELSEA.—Attractive service flats for 1/2 persons, min. 6 months. £60/£65 p.w. 589 4948.

AVAILABLE NOW until June 1st. completely furnished cottage in Somerset village. Reasonable rent to North American or visiting academic couple. Phone: Ilchester 587.

W.2. Nr. Hyde Pk. Immac. 2 beds., C.H., £115, T.V. 467 4351.

FULHAM.—Brand new flat. 2 beds., 2 baths, fully fitted kitchen, L shaped diner. £105 p.w. 736 4344.

IRANIAN STUDENT from very good background requires accommodation with English-speaking family in comfortable home near central London. D. R. Llewellyn & Assoc., Ltd. Contact U.K. Guardians: Box 2661 K, The Times.

4 FLATS, W.N.W. £50-£200 p.w. 459 9827, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

HOLLAND PK.—Beautiful flat. Suit 1 person. £55 p.w.—727 5203.

AMERICAN Executive needs luxury furnished flat or house up to £200 p.w. Usual fees required. Phillips Kay & Lewis 629 8811.

YOU WILL FIND the finest furnished accommodation in London at Aylesfords & Co. 351 3385.

ONE WEEK TO 99 YEARS. Please ring/visit A. Aabel. 629 0206.

RUCK & RUCK 584 3721.—Quality furn. flats/houses for long lets needed urgently and available. Ideal tenants looking.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Thatched cottage to let for 6 months. 3 beds, fabulous garden, C.H. in beautiful St. Lawrence Undercliff. £250 p.c.m.—Tel. 01-444 7101.

HEYCOCK & CO., 40 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3, will help you find or let your flat or house.—Please ring 01-584 6863.

RENTALS

REGENT'S PARK, NW8
5 beds., 3 recepts., 1 bath, 1 shower, guest w.c., fully fitted Wrighton kit., lift, 24hr. porter, C.H. inc. Superb Art Deco Award winning block. Overlooking Regent's Park. £350 p.w.

KENSINGTON, W8
Pretty newly converted flat close to air terminal: 2 beds., recept., k. and b., lift, C.H., col. T.V. £200 p.w. neg.

"PANORAMA"
CUDHAM, KENT
Splendid home with 2 acres of land overlooking Cudham Valley: 2 recepts. 4 beds., 2 baths., garage for 4 cars. £150 p.w.

BEAUCHAMP ESTATES
01-437 4407

PERIOD COTSWOLD COTTAGE on outskirts of sought after village, 9 miles N. of Oxford. 2/3 beds., 1/2 recept., small studio kitchen, bath, cloakroom, kit., bath, c.h. One third of acre of garden/orchard looking on to open farmland sheltered, west facing patio. £250 p.c.m. Furnished. But would consider unfurnished tenancy. Tel. 937 4929 or 08695 355.

MARYLEBONE High St., W.1. Luxury detached house. 2 recept. 3 beds., kit. with washing machine and dishwasher, utility room, bath & cloakrooms. Roof garden. £150 p.w. Cavendish Consultants. 289 3176.

W.6. Attractive s/c basement flat, lounge, double bed, bathroom, fully equipped kitchen, guest room, C.H., h.w., colour TV. Courtyards. Close bus and tube. £216 per month. Tel. 743 2544.

MOORHOUSE RD., W.2.—Bright newly converted 1st floor flat. 1 dble., 1 single bed, recept. k. & b. Gas CH. £70 p.w. Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

FURNISHED flats and houses wanted any Central area for Overseas Visitors. Banks and Embassies.—James & Jacobs, 930 0261.

GLOUCESTER ROAD, s/c mews flat. Sitting room, dble. bed, K. & B. £55 p.w. Box 2356 K, The Times.

HOUSEPROUD LANDLORDS You have the home — we have the ideal tenant, so phone Cabban & Gaselee. 01-589 5481.

S.W.12.—Nr. Tube, spacious s./c. modern furn. flat 3 rooms, k. & b. tel., c.h., £40 p.w. Refs. 01-673 5792.

VISITING ACADEMICS. We have flats — easy access British Museum. Watson & Co., 637 9096.

W.2. Modern 3 bed., 3 bath., 3 recept., c.h. town house. Close Hyde Park £350 p.w. Lurot Brand, 581 0255.

BAYSWATER.—Comfortable flat, 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom, for couple or single person £55 per week includes coloured T.V. and cleaner. Tel. 731 5016.

S. KEN, garden square: Charming sunny balcony flat, for 2/3. £70 p.w.—373 0667.

NW2. 4 bed furnished hse. Company let. £120 p.w.—Tel. 452 5685.

S.W.3.—Lux. flat, 2-3 double beds/study, dining hall, large lounge, garden. £130 per week.—Tel. 352 5869/06284 5851.

KENSINGTON PLACE.—Flat 16 Oct to 31 Dec or shorter period. 2 double beds, c.h., c.h.w., garage. £150 p.w.—0863 739380.

SERVICES

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FRENCH & SPANISH offered by qualified native teachers.—935 8641.

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AIR AMBULANCES from Trans-care International, 01-992 5077.

SECRETARIAL COURSES.—Intensive. Mrs. Thomsett's, Oxford 721630.

A & O LEVELS, OXBRIDGE, 4 months retake and 1 year courses.—Hogarth Tutorials, 381 5748.

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JOAN REMICK Marriage Bureau, 155 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1. 01-589 7367, nationwide.

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2 MINIATURE wirehaired dachshunds, sisters, 8 months old. Free to good country home. Phone Overbury (038 689) 430 evenings.

BEAUTIFUL CHAMPINION pekinese for sale. Ring: 722 6776. Mr Hughes-Jones.

PEDIGREE POINTER puppies, ready now. Tel.: 01-363 7829.

HAVANA KITTENS. 2 pedigree. 10 wks. Garden essential. £60 together.—01-352 9893 (eves.).

WANTED

BOOKS WANTED. — Secondhand and Antiquarian books on all subjects, libraries or small quantities. Best prices paid in cash. Will collect anywhere in Britain. Please write Hay Associated Book Sellers, Dept. 3, 14, High Town, Hay-on-Wye, via Hereford, or phone (04972) 876.

ROBIN DE BEAUMONT of Stanley Gibbons Antiquarian Books Ltd. is interested in buying fine quality rare books. Contact him at 395, Strand, London, W.C.2. 01-836 8444.

ALL GOOD QUALITY, secondhand jewellery urgently wanted. High honest prices paid. Vieyra & Co., 137 Kings Road, S.W.3. 352 7563.

ALL ANTIQUE FURNITURE wanted. Please ring Michael Lipitch, 352 4574.

CRYSTAL PALACE Memorabilia wanted, especially prints, pictures and 3D fold-out views. Telephone: 0233 59983.

WANTED.—Leica, Nikon, Canon, range-finder cameras. Please phone Brighton (0273) 732232.

DESKS WANTED.—Roll top £100 min. Pedestal £150. Bureaux/Bookcases £160. Antique mahogany, walnut and oak furniture. Sanderson Antiques, Market Hill, Coggeshall, Essex. (Coggeshall 61249).

FOR SALE

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS. Uprights, miniatures and grands. 4ft. 6in. Baby to 9ft. Concert incl. Bechstein, Bluthner, Steck, Danemann, Kawai, Welmar, Knight. Challen—new and recond. Free delivery.—Fishers of Streatham (Piano Specialists), 01-671 8402.

NAME THAT TUNE on a Markson Piano. New, secondhand, hire, plus the sort of service you'd expect from a family firm. Branches in N.W.1. Tel.: 935 8682 and S.E.18. Tel.: 854 4517.

BECHSTEIN, STEINWAY, Bluthner. Finest selection reconditioned and new pianos, part exchange, H.P. hire.—Samuel Pianos, 01-723 8818. 142 Edgware Rd., Marble Arch, W.2.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS. Uprights/Grands, all sizes/finishes, new/reconditioned. Five Year Purchase Plan. Part Exchange, Rental. Delivery anywhere U.K. or abroad. Lists from 01-852 6151.—Morley Galleries, 4 Belmont Hill, SE13.

H. LANE & SON PIANOS. New and reconditioned. 326 Brighton Rd., Sth Croydon. 01-688 3513.

THE PIANO WORKSHOP offers quality reconditioned pianos at competitive prices. Telephone 267 7671. 2 Fleet Rd., Hampstead.

MIRACULOUSLY compact micro cassette recorder with built-in LCD pocket calculator! Now at Dixons, 64 New Bond St., London W.1. Supplied duty-free to overseas visitors. Call in or ring 01-629 1711.

FLY THE FLAG. A flagpole. Offers invited.—061-608 9666, eves.

BECHSTEIN GRAND PIANO, model No. 84130, £1,000.—Willson, 36 Penylan Road, Cardiff. 0222 497749.

CAVALIER BITCH PUPPIES for sale. £60.—Telephone Hatfield 61232.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Carpets, China, Linen, Kitchens. S.W.1.—335 4863.

PAIR OF FINE large Georgian-style lacquered bookcases, craftsman built. New. £975 each.—603 4437.

EVITA.—October tickets. Telephone 589 1565 (Day).

BECHSTEIN upright. Reconditioned overstrung piano in rosewood with 10-year guarantee. £900 —Tel. Bristol 56 8765.

CRAMER: Baby Grand Piano, length 4ft. 3in. Number 124675 (circa 1930), 88 notes. Condition almost as new. £1,000 o.n.o.—Tel. (days) 01-882 1051/(eves.) 01-886 0685.

(continued on page 30)

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061-834 1234

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Classified Queries Dept 01-837 1234, Extn 7180

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Deadlines for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

Behold, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared. Exodus 23: 20.

BIRTHS

BASKERVILLE.—On Wednesday, 27th September, at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, to Patricia (nee Lawrence Wilson) and Paul—a daughter (Claire Elizabeth), sister for Daniel.

BOVEY.—On September 26th at Knighton, Powys, to Sarah (nee Hutton) and Adrian—a daughter.

DESBROW.—On 12th Sept., in Kuala Lumpur, to Evelyne (nee Rau) and Giles Leon Richard—a son (Mark Nicholas Richard), brother for Alexandra.

FERGUSON.—On September 28th, at Carlton Lodge, Leeds Rd. Harrogate, to Cecilia and Ian—a son.

FREEMAN.—On 28th Sept. at Somerleigh Court, Dorchester, to Amanda (nee Jeffery) and Francis—a daughter (Sophie Patricia), a sister for Hannah.

HAVELOCK.—On 28th September at Horsham Hospital, to Jane (née Ross) and Richard—a son (Thomas Richard).

JACKSON.—On 28 Sept., at Jersey Maternity Hospital, to Serena (nee Hunter) and David—a daughter, Caroline.

KIDD.—On September 25th at Mount Alvernia to Wendy (nee Hodge) and Johnny—a daughter.

KOSSOWICZ.—On Tuesday 26th September to Angela and Eddie—a beautiful daughter Nicola Marta at Queen Mary's Hospital Roehampton.

BIRTHS

MACCURRACH.—On 24th September, 1978, at the John Radcliffe, Oxford, to Henrietta (nee Barker) and Martin—a son (James).

OVERALL.—On Sept. 27th at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Barbara (nee Lee) and Nicholas—a daughter (Sarah Elizabeth), a sister for Charlotte.

STEEL.—On September 23 at St. Peters' Hospital, Chertsey, to Lindsay (nee Price) and Andrew—a son (Adam Dewen).

THATCHER.—On Sept. 27th at Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, to Anne and James—a son (Benjamin James), a brother for Abigale.

BIRTHDAY

RATCLIFFE.—Happy 11th birthday Philippa. Love from all the family.

MARRIAGE

OHYAMA : THOMS.—At the Registrar's office at Aberdeen, on September 29th, 1978, Yoshiro, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Yoshitaka Ohyama, 2-25 Minami Saiwai-cho Kawasaki-shi, Japan, to Anne Vanessa, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colin Thoms, 101 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen.

DEATHS

BERGMANN.—On September 21st, peacefully, in hospital, after a brave fight against cancer, Ellen, deeply mourned by Fred Bergmann, U.S.A. and her many friends.

CATTO.—On 27th September, Helen Catto, MBE, MA (Edin), of North Hill, Highgate, in her 92nd year, peacefully, of a heart attack in the Whittington Hospital. Cremation at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 4th October, at St Marylebone Crematorium, Finchley, N.2. Family flowers only.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, in Los Angeles, on 26th September, Leon Davis, of 56 Carlton Hill, London, NW8, loved husband of Gillian and devoted father of Vanessa and Fiona. Chairman of Leon Davis & Co and of Warrior Products Ltd. Deeply and sadly missed.

FIRTH.—On 28th September (at the home of his daughters in Harrogate), aged 75 years, Sydney Taylor Firth, master builder, recently of Spain. Dear husband of Margot. Cremation private. Correspondence to Mrs Wendy Entwistle, 27 Piedwick Crescent, Sandal, Wakefield.

HINDMARCH.—On Sept 26th, suddenly, and peacefully, Harry, priest, Canon Emeritus, of Southwark, Borough Dean of Greenwich, 29 Shooters Hill Rd, SE3, aged 54 years. Requiem and funeral at Southwark Cathedral on Monday, Oct 2nd, at 11 a.m. No flowers, please, but donations to the Church of England Children's Society.

HOLDSWORTH.—On 28th September, 1978, at Ditchley, David Holdsworth, C.B.E., Q.P.M., until recently Chief Constable of Thames Valley Police, the greatly loved husband of Diana. Funeral arrangements to be announced. Inquiries Kidlington 4543.

LANGTON, LUCY BARBARA.—At home in Winchester, on 26th Sept., 1978, wife of Thomas Bennett and mother of Jane Victoria and Annabelle. Funeral private. Donations if desired to Multiple Sclerosis Society, No 4 Tachbrook St., London, S.W.1.

LOVELY.—Suddenly on Sept. 27th whilst on holiday in Portugal, Herbert Richard (Dick), aged 73, beloved husband of Margaret, of Daemor House, Kingsdown, Corsham, Wiltshire. Funeral to be announced later.

McHENRY.—On September 24th, suddenly and peacefully, at home in Mexico, Virginia "Witty", nee Maitland Edwards, aged 56, beloved sister of Juliet Freeman.

MACLAGAN.—On the 26th of September 1978 peacefully in her sleep in a Nursing Home at East Grinstead, Doris Caryl aged 82, widow of John Hill of Ledbury and of David Whiteside Maclagan, sometime Canon of Tewkesbury. Cremation on Wednesday 4th of October at 11.30 a.m. at the Surrey & Sussex Crematorium, Balcombe Road, Worth near Crawley, Sussex. No flowers by request but donations if desired to Tewkesbury Abbey Appeal Fund, 31 Twyn Bears, Bredon Road, Tewkesbury.

MANSON.—On September 27th, 1978, at a Nursing Home in Hove, Doctor Phyllis Margaret Manson, aged 91. Service at The Downs Crematorium, Bear Rd., Brighton, on Monday, October 2nd, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Hanningtons, 4/6 Montefiore Rd., Hove.

MENDL.—On 26th September, May Helena, widow of Anthony, in her 87th year at her home, beloved aunt to her many real and adoptive nephews and nieces, and much loved friend. Funeral private, family flowers only. Donations if desired to Winchelsea P.C.C., c/o Yew Tree House, Winchelsea.

MORTON, JACK.—On September 25th, suddenly, at home, Petersgate, Hawkhurst, Kent, Marjory Elizabeth, wife of the late Col. William Arthur Morton Jack and much loved mother of Lorna, Pauline, Alisoun and David. Funeral service at 3 p.m., Monday, October 2nd, at the Parish Church, The Moor, Hawkhurst. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Cancer Research.

ORD JOHNSTONE.—On 26th September, 1978, at Westminster Hospital, Morris M., C.B., chairman of the Tobacco Advisory Council. Cremation at Mortlake, Tuesday, 3rd October, at 3.20 p.m. No flowers, please, donations if desired to aid cancer research.

PAYNE BEST, SIGISMUND, O.B.E. Peacefully in his home in his 94th year. Distinguished for services in Great War. Awarded O.B.E., Chevalier Legion of Honour, Belgian Croix de Guerre, three mentions in Despatches, twice recommended for M.C. Captured Venlo 1939. Doctor of Philology (Political Economy). Musician. Guardian R.D.C. Bradford Board. Worked for Charity Organization. Beloved husband of Bridget.

REWCASTLE.—On September 22nd, 1978, suddenly at her home, "Rosemary", Steep Close, Findon, Eve Daphne Rewcastle, aged 78 years, beloved sister of Dudley and Iris. Funeral Monday, October 2nd, at Worthing Crematorium, 3 p.m. No flowers, please, but, if desired, donations may be sent to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

DEATHS

SCOTT.—On September 26th, 1978, in Northampton, Evelyn Dennis Scott, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P., formerly of Hove, beloved husband of the late Muriel and a dear father, father-in-law and grandfather of Nancy, Anthony, Hugh, Martin and Evelyn Fletcher, of 26 Hutton Park Road, Wellingborough, Northants. Cremation private, no flowers by request.

WALTON.—On 27th September, 1978, Edward Philip Patrick D'Arcy, of Holme House, Holme-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, husband of Rita and father of Michael, Julian and Teresa. Requiem Mass at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady and St. Edmund, Hunstanton, on Monday, October 2nd, at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only. Donations if so desired for CAFOD, 21 Soho Square, London, W.1.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DINGLE.—A memorial service for Sir Philip Dingle will be held in St Ann's Church, Manchester, on Friday, 6th October, at 3 p.m.

HOWARD.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Stephen Howard, M.A., who taught at Dulwich College from 1962 until his recent death in France, will be held at 12 noon on Saturday, 21st October, in the Christison Hall at the College.

KENT-JONES. — A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Dr. D. W. Kent-Jones, O.B.E., F.R.I.C., will be held on Friday, the 20th October, at the Church of St. Clement Danes, Strand, London, W.C.2, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

FAY, CONSTANCE J.—Born September 29th. Died August 15, 1973. Dearly loved. Greatly missed. Never mourned. Nancy and Bob.

GUNN, GWEN.—September 29th, 1977. Much loved by many.—P.D.

TATE.—In treasured and ever loving memory of Vernon.—Eva.

TROUBRIDGE.—In proud and ever loving memory of my husband, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge, KCB, DSO.—September 29th 1949.

WRIGHT, MAUREEN J. M.—Love and cherished memories on her birthday.—Father.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

HOSKYNS-ABRAHALL.—Audrey and family wish to thank all their friends who came to John's farewell and whom they were not able to thank personally. Their presence was deeply appreciated and a great comfort to them all. They also wish to thank all those who generously sent donations to Chichester Cathedral Restoration Fund in John's memory.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

J. H. KENYON, Ltd.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Day and Night Service
Private Chapels
49 Edgware Road, W.2
01-723 3277
49 Marloes Road, W.8
01-937 0757

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BOOKS WANTED.—Secondhand or Antiquarian.—See Wanted.

CONSULTANT (sales orientated), Kensington, £70 p.w. +. "Creme" today.

SECRETARY, friendly, happy, W. End office.—Secretarial Appointments.

OSSIE CLARK.—Receptionist/Secretary reqd.—See Secretarial.

TRAVEL MINDED person for expedition company.—See Secretarial Vacancies.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE LUNCHEON Club requires Bod Friday.—See Dom. & Cat.

LONDON School of Bridge, 38 Kings Road, S.W.3. 589 7201.

FINE QUALITY rare, antiquarian, books wanted.—See Wanted.

WANT TO USE your French and your initiative ?—See la creme.

£2.50 P.H. neg. Part-time Bookkeeper.—See Part-time Vacs.

ALGARVE, PORTUGAL.—LAND FOR SALE.—See Overseas Prop.

CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY Tutors required London.—See Pub. & Ed.

MAYFAIR.—Chairman requires General Assistant.—See Secretarial Vacancies.

AUCTION OF VICTORIANA incl. Dolls, Toys, Games, Photographs & Textiles. Entries accepted now.—Bonhams Auctioneers, Montpelier Street, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.7. Tel. Mr. Furniss, 01-584 9161.

SALTDEAN, nr. Brighton.—3-bed. house. (See Rentals).

IRANIAN STUDENT requires accom. with English-speaking family. See Rentals.

WILL JULIA PENNINGTON HURL, classmate of Marie Martin, Bedford School, please contact Box 0013 N, The Times.

VALET/CHAUFFEUR, male female, travel throughout the world.—Domestic and Catering.

HYPOCRISY 1978: compassion for the born handicapped—screening and abortion for the unborn. Life (0926 21587).

HYPOCRISY 1978: to campaign for Human Rights but condone killing unborn children. Life (0926 21587).

HYPOCRISY 1978: denouncing racism while accepting abortionism. Life (0926 21587).

THOMSON REGIONAL Newspapers. Personnel Assistant. "Non-Secretarial" today!

S.W.3.—Luxury flat suit visiting exec./company.—See Rentals.

RARE CIRCULAR DINING TABLE 8-32.—See For Sales.

200,000 PIECES of reject china.—See For Sale.

TENDER for Benso Palm Oil Project.—See Bus. Opps.

CANCER RESEARCH Campaign.—Appeals Secretaries required.—See General Vacancies.

SHORTHAND TYPIST £3,200+ negotiable. "Secretarial Appointments" today only.

16TH CENTURY GEM.—Cambridgeshire, see Country Property.

WOULD YOU be interested to work for Culpeper, the Herbalists ? See Non-Secretarial vacancies.

STRATTON, Wilmslow, offer two beautiful Ferraris. See Motors column.

MAYFIELD SCHOOL, Putney, 92 West Hill, SW15. Birthday coffee morning and buffet lunch, Saturday, 7 October.

BIBLE LANDS SOCIETY Annual Meeting 1978 at the Central Hall, Westminster, London SW1, on Saturday, October 14th, at 3.15 p.m., in the Wesley Community Room. Tea provided, no tickets, all welcome.

PRINT-OUT: HB. HPB. NB. 87992 + 352 = 97591. Hooray Abacus.

KIA-ORA and good morning. Love to my fiancee Ann today and every day.—Alan.

JAMES YOUNG.—Best buyers of Rolls Royce & Bentley cars—See Motors wanted.

FLY THE FLAG.—A 50ft to 60ft flag pole—See for Sales.

HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your Will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 12 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2.

MOTOR CARS by Mallalieu for spring delivery ! See motors col.

PART-TIME TEACHER of Economics "Public & Educational" today.

LEWES.—Detached House, excellent views. See Country prop.

SECRETARY/P.A., £4,000 plus benefits. "Creme" today only.

SURVEYORS CONSULTANCY SERVICES

(Principal: Ian L. Brown MBIM) announce that as from Monday, 2nd October, 1978, their new address will be 109 Kingsway, WC2B 6PP (telephone numbers 01-405 0732 and 01-405 8841 remain unchanged.)

Mr Neil O. MacLeay (formerly Administrative Secretary RICS and latterly Secretary, Architects Benevolent Society) has been appointed Associate Partner as from the same date.

Find out about Christianity. Free teaching leaflets on basic Christian beliefs. Write:
The Ministry of Christian Information (T.N.)
Kennington, Oxford

ARCHAEOLOGY

Windswept, wet hill-top, Middle Stone Age site, Derbyshire. Volunteers needed mid-October, early December. Enthusiasm preferred to experience. Subsistence, accommodation. Details: T. Courtney, Director, North Derbyshire Archaeological Unit, Brayshaws, Marsden St., Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
Tel. (0246) 31564/72100

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 29

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CALLING ALL PEOPLE OF GOODWILL IN LONDON

Friday, October 6th and Saturday October 7th, are two of the most important days in the life of 10,000 mentally handicapped children in the Capital. It's our Flag Day . . . and at our depots all over London kind folk will be gathering to give us a hand by sparing an hour or two to sell flags. At all depots there will be quite a party with good friends and plenty of hospitality. Do ring Louise on 01-730 9722 for details.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN,
24 Eccleston Street, London SW1.

THE EARLY CHRISTMAS BIRD GETS THE EARLY CHRISTMAS DISCOUNTS !

Businessmen want to take the sting out of Christmas advertising ? Ring 01-278 9351 now and find out about the generous early booking discounts for The Times Christmas Gift Guide and the Christmas Countdown—but hurry before the offer ends !

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

is the largest single supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer.
Help us to conquer cancer with a legacy donation or "in memoriam" donation to
CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN
Dept. TXE, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.

SURGERY. — Its future progress depends on gifts, which largely finance the work of this independent College. Our activities include setting and controlling rigorous surgical examinations and post-graduate training. Within this College there is research into anaesthesia, arthritis, birth defects, blindness, cancer, dental decay, organ transplantation and thrombosis. Please help ensure that British surgery remains supreme. Your gift will be gratefully acknowledged by the Appeal Secretary, Royal College of Surgeons of England, 35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PN.

SECRETARY/P.A., Chelsea antique business. "See appointments" only today !

VERA RUTH (nee THOMAS).—John, Bob and Welwyn friends would like very much to hear from you. Please write Box 0015 N, The Times.

COSTA DEL SOL.—Luxury villa, beautiful garden, 900m, 2 living rooms, 5 beds, 3 baths, 2 extra rooms. Danish furniture. Campo Milas, Marbella area. Exchange similar property Central London. Box 2671 K, The Times.

OPPORTUNITY IN PUBLISHING.—"Stepping Stones" only today.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

ARTHRITIS RESEARCH

Help conquer arthritis: buy Arthritis & Rheumatism Council Gifts and Christmas Cards. Attractive cards from 4½p and many inexpensive gifts. Colour catalogue from ARC Dept. E, 8 Charing Cross Road, London, WC2H 0HN.

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For those demanding quality entertainment this elegant and friendly Thamesside restaurant is in a class of its own. There is dinner, dancing every night, Tuesday to Sunday, for £7.50. A table d'hote lunch at £6.50 (Sundays £7.50) and both set in the fabulous valbonne on the river club.

Tel. Norma Burnett, 0628 23366. Mr. Michaels, 01-439 7242

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THE GASLIGHT
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Created by Professionals for the client who expects to find the complete answer to his entertainment needs.

2 friendly Bars.
Frequent Cabaret.
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Inviting ambience.
Open Monday to Friday, 6.30 p.m. to 2.00 a.m. Saturday 9.00 p.m. to 2.00 a.m.
4 Duke of York Street, St. James, S.W.1.

01-930 1648 (after 6.00 p.m.)

UK HOLIDAYS

UP TO 6 MONTHS LET. Warm, comfortable, furnished cottages on Peer's estate, East Sussex. Excellent commuter service London and Coast. Tel.: Etchingham 245.

A COTTAGE with a view. See Property to Let.

INVERNESS-SHIRE. — Enjoy an Autumn break in beautiful Strathglass. Special rates, very comfortable self-catering accommodation. S.a.e., Nasheler, Mains of Aigas, Beauly IV4 5AD. Inverness-shire 046371 2423.

LAKE DISTRICT. Bassenthwaite. Charming 16th Century farmhouse. Sleeps 9. All mod. cons.—Tel. Barnard Castle 2714.

WEST DORSET.—Character converted stone barn close sea. Home cooking, log fire.—0308 23946.

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WORDS cannot describe the loveliness of Tenby. Super flat, matchless views, free 1st 3 wks. Oct. Sleeps 4. £40 p.w. Cardiff 77843.

DITTISHAM.—Charming Dartside house, lovely views, c.h. Appliances, boat. Short-long let. —Tel. 607 4989.

3 HRS. FROM LONDON ! Have a weekend break in Devon. 17th-c. thatched farmhouse—super dinner Sat. night, traditional Sunday lunch, b. and b. included—all for £20. Log fires, c.h., total seclusion.—Tel. (0647) 52252, or write Perry Farmhouse, Doddiscombleigh, Devon.

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SHORT LETS

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Luxury flats, holiday/company, lets. See Rentals.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Spacious flat, 3 recept., 3 beds., 3 baths.—584 7552.

FLAT. Primrose Hill, N.W.3. See Lon. Rentals.

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Autumn and Winter holidays at Rock, Cornwall. House for 10, with heating, in acre secluded grounds. Prepared main meal provided. Golf, clifftop and moorland walks. Particulars from
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We now introduce Les Arcs (home of ski evolutif) and Tignes (home of ski definitif) to the Small World chalet party skiing programme. Well, we pioneered Dolomite chalet party skiing, put Austria back on the chalet map, so maintenant c'est France aussi ! Exclusif brochure of chalet and hotel holidays out now. Ski through it early to avoid you know what.

SMALL WORLD
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ABTA, AITO, ATOL 488B

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24 hour answering service.

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For your next Long distance, Multi-Destination Journey Contact The Specialists in This Field. Considerable Savings from TRAVELAIR, 2nd Floor, 40 Gt. Marlborough St., London W1V 1DA. Tel.: 01-439 7505 6/7/8 or 437 6016/7. ATOL BONDED 109BD). LATE BOOKINGS WELCOME TO MOST DESTINATIONS EXCEPT EUROPE.

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Fly FLAMINGO TRAVEL, 76 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1. Tel. 01-439 7751/2. Open Saturday. Airline Agents.

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BIG SAVE WITH SAM. Australia, N.Z., India, Middle East, Tokyo, Manila, Cairo, Nairobi, Rome, Bangkok, Jo-burg, Teheran, Copenhagen. Sams Travel, 15 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 01-636 2521/2. Air agts.

GREECE AND EUROPE, flights to all destinations. Ring Valexander Tours Ltd. 01-995 9731/6823. ATOL 278 B.

ATHENS, ROME COPENHAGEN economy flights. Capricorn, 27 Ebury Bridge Rd., S.W.1. 730 6152 (Air Agts.).

U.S.A., CANADA, S. AMERICA.—Travel Specialists, cheapest fares. Alecos, 01-485 9305 (ABTA).

LOWEST PRICES from—Paris £39; Amsterdam £46; Switzerland £49; Valencia £55; Barcelona £57; Germany £59; Madrid £62; Vienna £69; Italy £69; Copenhagen £74; Israel £80; Istanbul £69 and other European destinations. Slade 01-202 0111 (ATOL448B ABTA).

GREECE, ITALY, SPAIN, Mid & Far East. Last minute availability.—G.T.A., 493 6614. ATOL 547B.

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WHEN FLYING contact Ingrid Wehr for low cost fares to far East, Africa, Europe, Latin America.—Mayfair Air Travel, 11 Mayfair Place, London, W1. Air Agents. Tel. 01-499 8562. Telex 266167.

SUNNY ITALY. A few vacancies left in Sept-October for Milan, Rome and Naples. Through your Italian connection. Ring now: 01-637 5311. Pilgrim Air. ATOL 173BCD.

FLIGHTS, FLIGHTS, FLIGHTS. All cheap Topol. 01-580 6721. Air Agts.

WANTED 2 places on South American culture tour (not camping) 4-8 weeks.—A.S.A.P. Tel. 01-581 1991.

MADRID, BARCELONA, ATHENS. Malta, Palma, Basle, Munich, Lyons, Geneva, Zurich, Lisbon, Nice, Rome, Milan, Malaga, Turin, Bilbao, Bordeaux, Valencia, Venice, Paris, Amsterdam, Pisa, Zagreb, Sofia, Alicante, Bucharest, Istanbul, Salonica, Prague, Budapest, Marseilles, Naples and most European cities. Daily flights.—Freedom Holidays, 48T Earls Court Road, Kensington, London, W.8 6EJ. 01-937 6463 (ATOL 432B A.I.T.O.).

EUROPEAN FLTS, with reliability of IATA ABTA ATOL. Book early Xmas. Limited availability, also ex-Manchester. Boadicea Tours, 01-584 7123.

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OAK PANELLING
for large room including 2 heavily carved fire places. First class condition. Dismantled in sections.
£3,500 o.n.o.
Tel. ★ ★ ★
(eves.)

This well displayed advertisement booked on our successful series plan (4 days + 1 free), paved the way to enabling our delighted advertiser to cancel on the first day, before 1 o'clock, (despite the evening phone number !). If you have an item for sale and want this kind of immediate response

RING
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Now !
And let the Times help you

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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incl. flight, hotel, half/full board.

		Twts	1-bts
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MAJORCA	from	£54	£71
Costa Blanca	from	£51	£72
C'SOL	from	£59	£83
MALTA	from	£73	£95
TUNISIA	from	£79	£118
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Weekends away from £35. Other durations on request. Child reductions up to 75%. Special reductions for groups. Flight seats to all European destinations from £35. Prices vary according to dates of departures. All holidays subject to availability.

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(continued on page 29)

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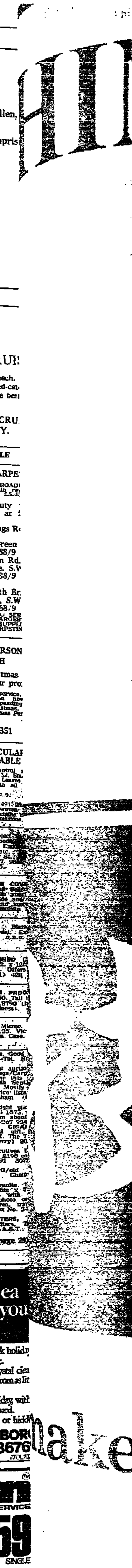
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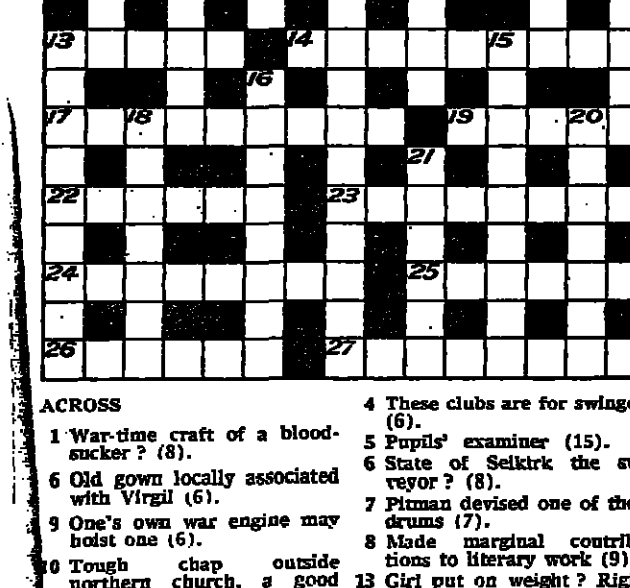
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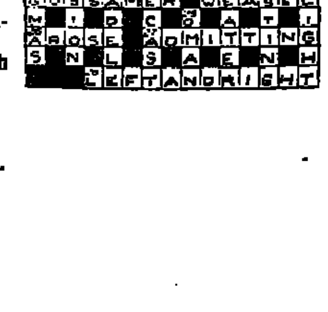
ACROSS

1 War-time craft of a blood-sucker ? (8).
6 Old gown locally associated with Virgil (6).
9 One's own war engine may hoist one (6).
10 Tough chap outside northern church, a good supporter (8).
11 Intrude, or chance replacement (8).
12 Dad tucked into the rest of the meal (6).
13 Some young lad, ultimately (5).
14 Subtle Jonsonian with the Midas touch ? (9).
16 A fractionally higher figure ? (9).
17 Less than half get a degree in criminology (5).
19 Advocating Chaldean drink?
22 Grand (6).
23 Block was let once (8).
24 Matrimonial papers ? (8).
25 Ford's Latin history ? (6).
26 He's paid for his work per ear perhaps (6).
27 Peak charges which fall in a rush (8).

DOWN

2 A nice do, involving a sea-nymph (7).
3 Measure associated with lobsters (9).
4 These clubs are for swingers (6).
5 Pupils' examiner (15).
6 State of Selkirk the surveyor ? (8).
7 Pitman devised one of these drums (7).
8 Made marginal contributions to literary work (9).
13 Girl put on weight ? Right, he tells us (9).
15 4 princess (9).
16 Nokomis in relation to the moon (8).
18 Colour of publication in French volunteer force ? (7).
20 Tell a story about Robert of Paris, for one (7).
21 I thus block a cartographer's line (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,016



© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1978

Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone 01-837 1234. Telex 264971. Friday, September 29, 1978. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Peking's global policy, especially towards the West, has undergone remarkable changes in the past few years. This Special Report examines the state of these links and China's domestic scene

CHINA

has been the most dramatic and significant year in ese foreign policy since 1972, when Mr Richard Nixon ed Peking.

ough Sino-American ns have made little ss in the past six *the turnabout in* e global policy which sit symbolized has had ching repercussions, continues to do so. ally in 1978, the con- ces of Peking's de- to unite with the West struggle to contain expansion has brought changes inconceivable few years ago.

most important de- ment has been the out- of China's dispute with m, ostensibly related e problem of ethnic se residents there, but ly only one aspect of nflict which has arisen en the two countries in context of the Sino- t dispute. As far as ons with other Com- t countries are con- d, the year so far has the sharpening of g's hostility towards and the loss of its standing political ce with Albania.

setting these minus fac- n China's foreign policy, st saw the triumphant ig of the long-awaited treaty with Japan, and clusion, against furious t opposition of a clause ming "hegemony" by ower or powers in the Asian region.

Europe, China has con- d to build up its already tant trade links, most tly through a promise tain that trade between wo countries can be in- ed several fold in the few years if they set minds to it. Prospects Chinese purchases of ern European arms also good.

haps one of the most significant long-term developments has been China's opening of diplomatic relations with Oman and Libya, thought likely to be followed by a further widening of Peking's links with Middle Eastern states. This will, to some extent, compensate for *the serious strategic losses* suffered by the West, and less directly, by China, as a result of the Soviet-Cuban offensives in Africa.

The signing of the treaty with Japan is evidently seen by China as a kind of bridgehead in the slow moves to achieve a closer relationship with the United States. By showing that it can have close and friendly ties with a large country which continues to trade and maintain informal links with Taiwan, Peking *has certainly im-* proved the atmosphere for an eventual solution of this troublesome issue.

The symbolic implication of the Japanese treaty are also considerable. China will no longer have a motive to play up contentious territorial issues with Japan—mainly the question of sovereignty over the uninhabited Senkaku islands (Tiao Yu Tai) in the East China Sea, and offshore oil drilling in disputed waters.

These issues have in the past been used by China to embarrass Japan and point up the desirability of having a treaty in whose framework they would be less likely to crop up. There may still be technical problems regarding the location of drilling sites and Japan's plan to explore jointly with South Korea, but they are less likely to become political issues.

In any case, China is keen to obtain technical assistance from Japan in drilling for oil in the Po Hai Gulf and the Pearl River estuary. Significantly enough, four American firms have been negotiating for similar arrangements, so that Japan and the United States may *soon be important partners* in China's drive for development of its oil resources, so necessary to boost its future *foreign exchange earnings.*

A better atmosphere in the Sino-Japanese relationship may also be of some help in seeking solutions to the tangled *problem of* Korea. No easy way out of that country's division is yet *in sight, but at the least the* Japanese Government and public can rest assured that China's interest in preserving the security of the region is stronger than ever before.

To the south, develop*ments have been less happy* for China. Since the second half of last year, the political dispute which has been *brewing with Vietnam has* turned into an ugly conflict involving the fate of scores of thousands of ethnic *Chinese in Indochina. More* than 160,000 have fled back to China, imposing severe *burdens on the economies of* the southern provinces, and many others are living in a kind of limbo in Vietnam, unable to leave and unable to make a decent life for themselves if they stay.

This difficulty would probably *never have arisen had* it not been for Vietnam's decision to ally itself with *the Soviet Union in the* long-standing political and ideological dispute with Peking. Moscow clearly sees advantage in fomenting trouble between the two neighbours, and the outbreak of border skirmishing in August was *an ominous sign, especially* when China and Vietnam have a serious disagreement over sovereignty of the Paracel and Spratly Islands, occupied respectively by Chinese and Vietnamese forces.

Nor can China ignore the prospect of a widening of the conflict in Indochina, with increasing Vietnamese attempts to overthrow the regime in Cambodia, China's fierce but unstable ally. The possibility of fighting between *Chinese and Viet-*



Chairman Hua, on his first visit to Europe, warmly embraces President Tito in Belgrade. Photograph by Alain Keler/Sygma.

namese forces for control of the wild areas of northern Laos, where the borders are ill defined, is also a real one.

Seeing itself increasingly *encircled by the Soviet* Union and its client states, China has retaliated by sending Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to the Balkans on visits to those two thorns in Moscow's flesh, Yugoslavia and Romania. Combined with the *Chairman's visit to Iran, the* political message of this tour is plain: China will strengthen links in every way with countries which seek to protect their own independence by bottling up the Soviet Union and frustrating its drive towards the warm waters of the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

Chairman Hua is also thought likely to visit Western Europe *next year—in-* cluding Britain—in order to underline China's faith in Nato as the best obstacle to Soviet expansion. The sweeping promises made to Mr Edmund Dell, the Secretary for Trade, during his Peking visit in August, about the prospects of a huge expansion in Sino-British trade, *should be seen at least partly* in a political context.

To some extent, greater exports of Chinese metallic ores could help to stabilize *the European and global* market which is liable to be affected by further upheavals in central and southern Africa. The harmful effects on the European wing of Nato are undoubtedly one reason why China has shown such concern and indignation at Soviet and Cuban intervention in Africa, and has done what it can to aid the Zaire Government with a naval training programme, and Somalia with economic aid and moral support.

It was notable that China said nothing critical of the joint Franco-Belgian-American rescue operation in Shaba, though theoretically it could be seen as a classic manifestation of "neo-colonialist interventionism". The *big political crunch* for China will come if and when Russia and Cuba support military action against Rhodesia or even South Africa, states of which China expresses strong public disapproval.

Distant though Africa and the Middle East are from China, Peking is by no means impotent to expand its political influence there, especially in the Middle East. *Through its new links* with Libya, China will be able to keep a more sensitive finger on the pulse of Arab radicalism, while its burgeoning relations with the Gulf states give it a chance to influence the thinking of the oil states and bolster *their determination to ex-* clude Soviet domination from the area.

The most important single development is expected to be the opening of diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, by which China may beat *Russia to the post in the* establishment of friendly ties with that fanatically anti-communist state.

China can view 1978 as a *year in which*, despite setbacks in some important areas, its foreign policy at least showed that restless dynamism which is seen in Peking as the best road to progress.

David Bonavia

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Economic progress is priority

by Richard Harris

Our ignorance about China far exceeds our knowledge. What do the people of China think about their Government and its attitudes in the two years since Mao Tse-tung died? How *many of them ask how* stable their leadership is? How many of them having dutifully gone through the motions of condemning Mr Liu Shao-ch'i and all his works, and then Mr Lin Piao and all his, and then the Gang of Four and all theirs, now march happily to the urgings of the twice-condemned and twice-rehabilitated Mr Teng Hsiao-p'ing?

Would it be a safe guess that most of them are sick to death with ideology and are glad to welcome a Government that seems to emphasize it less? Whatever doubts survive about the new team there is no doubt of their priorities. It is Mr Chou En-lai's programme of four modernizations that is *in the forefront of policy:* agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology; all of them the hard facts of life for China as for any other country. Indeed, the simplest answer to the question about China after Mao Tse-tung is to say that the country prefers to be the *China of Mr Chou En-lai.*

The words that best echo these policies come from Mr Teng Hsiao-p'ing: "The economy is the goal; politics are only the way that leads to this goal." And if, following Mr Teng again, *one is to* "seek truth from the facts" then the truth had better be discovered and made known. "The problem of feeding hundreds of millions of people has not yet found a solution", one economic commission reported. It also admitted that "in remote mountainous areas there is no oil for lamps, no firewood or coal; *in some places there is not enough food*".

The increase in production called for must march with the peasants' interest, so any rise in production must mean a rise in the peasants' income; the peasants' labour must not be used except to their own visible profit. "Those who do more work will receive *more pay.*" *Every effort* must be made to "reduce irrational burdens on the peasants".

Last month's visit by Chairman Hua Huo-feng to Yugoslavia confirms another aspect of China's open-minded economic policies. In theory, Maoism remains unaltered as China's doc*trinal bible; in practice,* where economic progress seems to demand it, imitat*ing Yugoslav methods of* self-management and decentralization are as acceptable to Chairman Hua as they are to the most open-minded Mr Teng.

So, too, there is agreement on modernization of *the Armed Forces even if* it means jettisoning as no longer relevant Mao's strong attachment to guerrilla warfare. There is no need to denounce Mao in this matter. Lo Jui-ching was dismissed as army chief of staff in 1965 for just such modernizing policies as are now proposed. When he *died a few weeks ago it was* Mr Teng who spoke at his funeral to emphasize the point.

As for science and technology, Mr Teng knows only too well how disastrously China fell back because of the closure of all forms of higher education during the Cultural Revolution. Many of them had not even recovered fully by the time Mao died in 1976 and all of them had been racked for years by extraneous political conflict. China faces a 10-year gap.

During the past year the

continued on page IV

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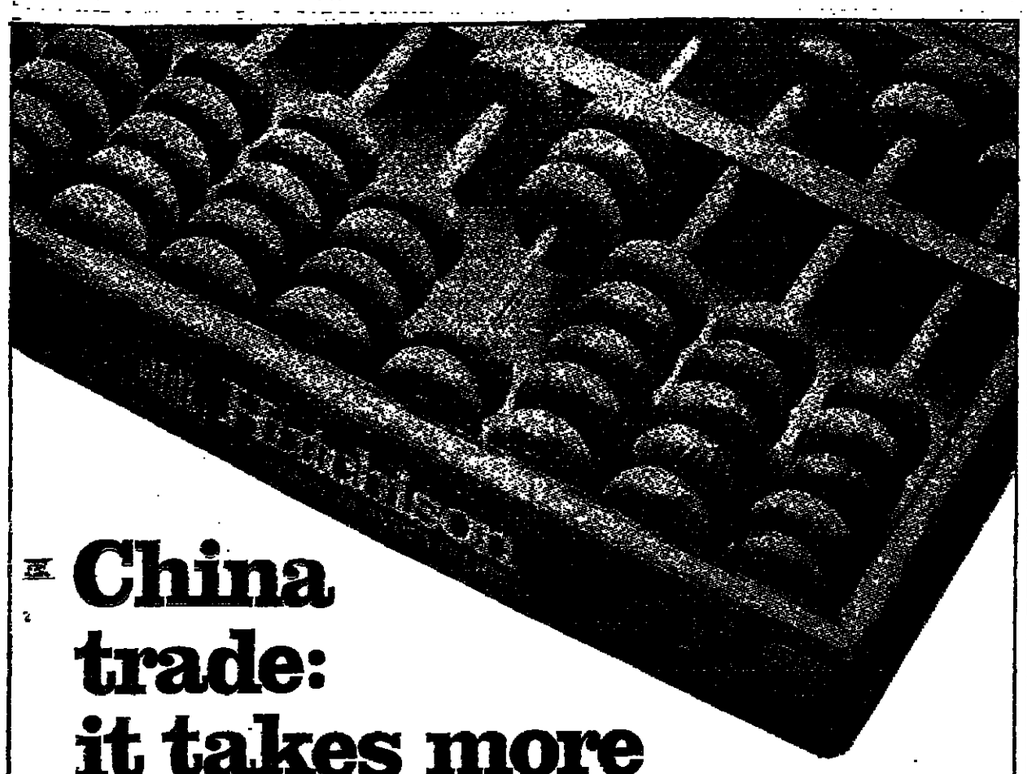
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Uneasy fears of war haunt Sino-Soviet border

Lord Chalfont recently returned from Peking where he talked with Chinese defence chiefs. He explains here their views on the likelihood of war with the Soviet Union and the course it would take.

One of the most persistent themes in any discussion with the Chinese leadership about foreign affairs is their almost obsessive fear and mistrust of the Soviet Union. General Wu Shiu-chan, Vice-Chief of the Chinese General Staff, reflected the general view in Peking earlier this year when he told me that China regards itself as the main obstacle to Soviet plans for world supremacy.

This, he said, is well recognized by the Soviet Union and the Russians are therefore determined to dominate China. He pointed out that there are more than a million troops with modern equipment on the Sino-Russian border and that there are serious risks of conflicts arising from this confrontation.

One of the specific fears repeatedly expressed to me in China was of some kind of limited operation against the Uigur Autonomous Region of Sinkiang. This vast area, on the western border between the People's Republic and the Soviet Union, covering one sixth of China's land mass, is populated largely by national minorities; and the Chinese fear is that the persistent harassment along the disputed borders might one day erupt into an open military conflict in which the Soviet Union was ostensibly supporting an alleged separatist movement in Sinkiang. This is, however, only one facet of the pervasive Chinese fear of Soviet aggression at all levels.

The Chinese strategy for deterring the Russians from embarking on this aggression (and for defending China against it if the deterrent should fail) is based on two elements—the nuclear weapon and the People's War. The People's Republic, of course, already possesses thermo-nuclear weapons and has openly declared its intention of increasing and improving its nuclear weapons capability.

The declared nuclear strategy of the Chinese vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, however, differs fundamentally from that of the West. The Chinese insist that they would never be the first to use nuclear weapons—they would use them only in retaliation for nuclear attack upon themselves. Indeed, they say that the West's nuclear strategy contains a large element of appeasement—an apparently paradoxical proposition which they explain by saying that the West would, in fact, never use nuclear weapons first because of the certainty of the annihilation which would follow.

Therefore a policy based on the first use of nuclear weapons as a deterrent against conventional attack is totally incredible and in effect gives the Russians a blank cheque for engaging in any kind of military operation short of a nuclear first strike.

The real Chinese deterrent against a Soviet conventional attack, as well as their defence against it if deterrence should fail, is the People's War. The theory behind this is that a Soviet attack would be allowed to penetrate deeply into China's territory.

Indeed, China's leaders talk openly about giving up whole regions or provinces temporarily before submerging the invading forces in "the great ocean of the Chinese people".

The invading forces, having extended their lines of communication dangerously, would then be attacked by the combined forces of the People's Liberation Army and the militia, which it is claimed can be counted in tens of millions of men and women.

Although there is little doubt that the Chinese people, highly disciplined and fiercely patriotic, would fight courageously against any invader it is in fact not so certain that the People's Liberation Army as it is at present organized, trained and equipped could resist an all-out assault by the Soviet Union. China's military leaders ther recognize this and are mined to improve the tary equipment—they especially of better aircraft and anti-tank ment.

This is, however, r matter. The Chinese trial base would c be unable at present tain any major expan the manufacture of r equipment; and the could not begin to the military technol the Soviet Union West.

Recognition of t China is reflected priority given to the elements in the prog of the "four mo tions"—agriculture followed by in science and technolog defence unequivocally

It is for this reas the Chinese are be to contemplate the lity of acquiring ac military equipment fr West. Although Gene was insistent tha Chinese would not g ging around the wo military aid, he als that he did not ru cooperation with the "on the basis of e and mutual defence".

The countries o West are now facec the need to reassess attitude towards milit operation with the P Republic. This is not gest anything like velopment of formal tary alliances—such a bility is dismissed Chinese. They do, h regard the Soviet Ur the common enemy, recent diplomatic ac of Chairman Hua i clearly that the Chin determined to comm to the rest of the their theory of Sovi perialism and their f the aggressive natu Soviet foreign policy.

It is, of course, p to argue that a pol assisting the Chine build up their in base and to moderniz Armed Forces migh tain, in the long dangers at least as g any which now com the growing military of the Soviet Union. T however, a choice Western leaders avoid making.

The Chinese people that given the natu Soviet foreign policy world war is inevita can, they say, be pos if China and the remain strong and re in the face of Sovi perialism.

As one Chinese lead it to me in Peking, important that Chin the West should figh bear together—"Yo Europe must look aft head, while we in the look after the Although this may se somewhat unfair dis tion of labour, the me at least, is clear.

Western technology gears the great march forward

by Melinda Liu

The unveiling of an awesomely ambitious modernization programme has highlighted China's economy since the fall of the Gang of Four. Intended to transform China into a modern economic power by the year 2000, the scheme calls for a forced march towards agricultural mechanization, industrialization and the modernization of science and defence.

By reversing policies supported by the disgraced Gang of Four, the programme reflects the present leadership's realization that China's previous reluctance to accept foreign help and technology has produced an unacceptably slow rate of progress.

Chinese officials blame the gang's policies for the economic stagnation from which China is now slowly emerging. In the two years since the gang's purge, industrial production has shown significant improvement, although agriculture has far from recovered.

According to Peking, the gang sabotaged the original draft of the current 10-year plan (1976-85) after its inception in 1975. After the gang's fall, the plan was revived and revised. This was disclosed publicly by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng during the National People's Congress this February.

The great ambition of the scheme is evident in Chairman Hua's call for the completion by 1985 of 120 main industrial projects, including 10 oil and gas fields, 10 iron and steel plants, nine non-ferrous metal complexes, eight coalmining projects, 30 power plants, six trunk rail lines and five harbour and port improvements.

Steel target to be doubled

Although he did not outline specific targets for all sectors, Chairman Hua said the target for the average annual growth rate in the gross value of agricultural production in 1978-85 is between 4 per cent and 5 per cent. The target for industrial production growth is 10 per cent, with recent reports suggesting that this goal may be raised after the 24 per cent industrial output growth registered during the first half of this year compared with the same period in 1977.

In steel, Peking plans a 1985 target of 60 million tonnes, more than double the present annual output. For grain, which represents the bulk of China's agricultural production, the goal is 400 million tons, an increase of more than 40 per cent over present production.

To reach these goals, Peking has sanctioned explicitly the introduction of foreign technology and equipment through external trade, a policy which has triggered a prodigious foreign shopping spree. So far this year China has committed itself to buy plant and equipment worth more than $5,000m, and the total bill could run to well over $20,000m by 1985.

Many of China's recent capital equipment purchases are included under the Japan-China long-term trade agreement signed earlier this year. The eight-year pact outlined the exchange of about $10,000m of crude oil and coal for Japanese technology, plant, construction materials and machinery of equal value. Recently, Chinese officials suggested that the value of the exchange be doubled.

China is relying on its petroleum industry to generate substantial export revenues which will help to finance the overall modernization programme. The consistently high priority placed on this industry was reflected in the steady import of petroleum exploration and drilling equipment in 1977, when China's import of general machinery and mechanical equipment actually showed a decrease from the low 1976 level of about $1,500m.

During the first half of 1978, overall petroleum output showed an 11 per cent increase over the same 1977 period, according to official Chinese reports. Crude oil output in 1977 is estimated at 92 million tons.

Although Peking has not specified its goals for the petroleum industry, its avowed aim to discover 10 more oilfields like Taching, China's biggest oilfield, implies the location of new crude oil reserves of at least 4,000 million to 5,000 million tons. This is equivalent to prevailing estimates of China's total onshore reserves.

The pragmatic leadership in Peking has identified the iron and steel industry as a "key link" in the country's economic modernization. Steel output in 1976 dropped 15 per cent from the previous year because of industrial slowdowns, coal and iron ore shortages and power blackouts—disruptions now blamed on the Gang of Four. Despite a gradual recovery last year, total production increases then registered a mere 12 per cent growth on the dismal performance of 1976.

During the early part of this year, the official Chinese press reported some very large increases in steel output and mid-year statistics showed increases of 67 per cent and 60 per cent for steel and rolled steel respectively in comparison with the same 1977 period.

Steel output last year is estimated at 26 million tons. With a goal of at least double that by 1985, Peking recently contracted with a Japanese company to import a complete steel plant, valued at nearly $3,000m, to be constructed near Shanghai by 1981. In addition, China is negotiating with Japanese and Western companies to expand and refurbish existing facilities.

Disrupted by Tangshan earthquake

The steel industry's marked improvement this year is partly attributable to the recovery of the Kailuan coal complex which was severely disrupted by the Tangshan earthquake which rocked north-eastern China in July 1976. Kailuan is the country's largest and most modern coal-producing centre and an important source of high-quality coking coal.

Inadequate supplies of high-grade coking coal and high-grade iron ore are still weak points in the steel industry. China now imports pig iron and steel, and this may rise over the next few years, despite increased domestic production, to meet the heavy demands for farm tools, mining equipment, military hardware and local services such as railways and power plants.

Despite the increasing substitution of hydrocarbons for solid fuel in China's energy sector, coal is expected to remain its critical role for the coming decade. Statistics for the first half of 1978 showed a 19 per cent increase in coal output over the same 1977 period, compared with the overall 1977 increase of 10.2 per cent. This should mean improved coal supplies for power generation and other industries which experienced shortages throughout 1977.

Western technology and equipment will apparently be significant in improving coal production. The aim is to double the 1977 output of 500 million tons by 1987. This year Peking has not only made significant coalmining equipment purchases from abroad, but also asked British companies to design,

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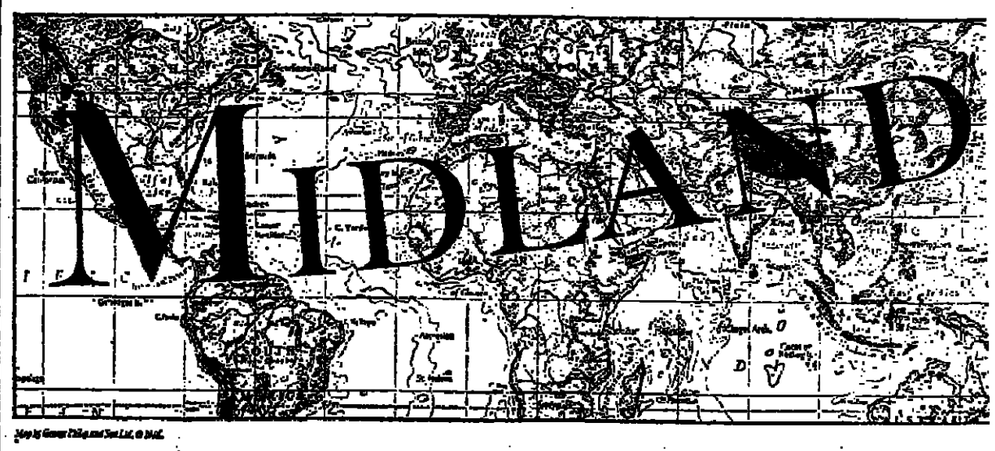
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هكذا من الأصل

Peking's greatly improved relations with a number of countries and regions and its record in the United Nations are examined on this and the following three pages

Britain: closer links forged than at any time in history

مكذا من الأصل

ichard Harris

h *relations with China* robably better now than have ever been. The coming visit of the gn Minister, Mr g Hua, on October 10 is evidence; the eagerly ted visit of Chairman Kuo-feng underlines it. t the point is worth ng that relations are r than at any time in past, not merely since

All Chinese governs strongly resented Brinineteenth century in China and the sion into Chinese eignty.

en in January 1950, Britain was the first major Western power to recognize the new government, its people had to take the rap of the suspicion that survived: the British were asked to send a "negotiating" mission to Peking to discuss diplomatic relations. And what with one thing and another, which included the Korean war and Britain's willingness to go part of the way with American containment of China on one side, and the burning of the British mission and assaults on its staff in Peking in 1967 on the other, Britain's first ambassador presented his credentials only in 1972.

Since then things have gone much more smoothly. There was a loss of confidence by China in the British economy in about 1975, so that we sank to the bottom of the Western list as the country *for buying large industrial* plant, but last year has seen that loss of confidence restored so that trade relations, too, are happier than at any time in the past.

Exchanges between the two countries, whether *commercial, cultural* or political, have increased notably in 1978. Leaving aside the *trade, scientific* and technological delegations, one may instance West Bromwich Albion and British Museum art conservationists in one direction, Liaoning acrobats and librarians in the other. That does speak for a certain variety and broadens the type of Chinese who have the opportunity of seeing a foreign country. Delegations from China are less cautious and stiff, more relaxed and communicative than before.

Naturally the Chinese are seeking knowledge that will propel their economic growth; these delegations are more purposeful and better directed. In the past, *however, China needed en*couragement to send delegations and tended to leave *all arrangements to their* British hosts. This is the kind of error a totalitarian-bureaucratic government makes; since its central Government does everything it is assumed that foreign governments exercise equal authority all over the country. This error has been corrected with more direct contacts between the Chinese and the British they want to meet.

British delegations to China do not equal the Chinese ones coming here in number. But where things are to be learnt from the *Chinese Britain is not back*ward. The art conservationists are an example, since the Chinese have developed techniques of their own; fresh *water fisheries are another*, since for centuries China has probably led the world in *fish farming*.

Far more students from China can be expected, probably between 500 and 1,000 will come to Britain before long, not only studying the language but in various other scientific and academic areas. For a long time English has been the first foreign language taught in Chinese schools: those studies are also now being expanded.

Where the British have a complaint is over Chinese reluctance to provide for sinologists and journalists who want to study any aspect of Chinese culture, history or current developments. Both Chinese tradition and the instinct for reciprocity are impediments in this. Since 1949 there has been a reversion to the Chinese habit of admitting no foreigners but approved guests. In the past the idea that anyone could travel *about China studying what* they liked at will was intolerable, though a weak China *had to concede it to deter*mined foreigners for the greater part of a century *(with no impediment but* transport, warlord armies or bandits).

Although China has had an exchange programme for British university students reading Chinese there is not much door opening for others. And the Chinese do not think that their postgraduate students should be interested in the Norman conquest or British political institutions. The British Association for Chinese Studies is pressing for a small number who might spend a few months or a year doing research attached to appropriate Chinese bodies and has added the *suggestion* — already an American practice—that all delegations going to China *should be accompanied* by a Chinese-speaking specialist who can fill in the cultural *background and give warn*ing against error to those new to the East, let alone China.

At the upper political levels—official or otherwise —visitors from Britain to China have increased greatly. In the corridors of Westminster, "Have you been to *China?*" is *a question that* gets an apologetic negative. Over the years it has often been remarked, however, that Conservatives seem to be keener on the voyage than those in the Labour movement. Partly this was because, in the years after the war, the left had been associated with the anti-*colonial cause and* took most interest in those countries that were becoming indepen*dent after years of British* rule, whereas Conservatives were drawn rather more to *China and Japan as self*-contained, reserved, distinctive civilizations requiring *studious effort to be under*stood. Mr Heath's interest in China is only the most obvious example of this.

But in recent years one has also to allow for Chinese suspicion of the Labour *Party since it has in its midst* a surviving pro-Soviet generation and a diffused sym*pathy with the Russians* that is a hangover from the 1930s and 1940s. But this, too, may be said to *have changed*. Chinese doubts of the Government of Mr Callaghan have been discarded; *the* visits in recent months of Mr David Ennals and Mr Edmund Dell have been successful. It may be assumed also that in their more active diplomacy the Chinese are better informed on British *politics* than they once were. The evidence now seems to be that they think friendship with Britain may be pursued with equal confidence whether a Labour or a Con*servative government is in* office.

Western technology gears the great march forward

ntinued from facing page

truct and equip two s in north-east China nominated Britain's onal Coal Board to act n advising authority on nge of construction and rovement projects.

espite impressive gains 977 and a mid-year inse in 1978 of 17 per over the same period year, China's electric *er industry is still iden*d by Peking as a weak in the nation's *omy. Power generation* hard pressed to meet ply growing industrial agricultural needs. The us drought in China also hindered plans expand hydro-electric er, the main method of edying China's power

contrast to a steady inrial recovery reported Chinese officials, the stry's agricultural per*mance since the fall of* Gang of Four has been ppointing. Almost all of a's agricultural regions ered drought or floods oth in 1977, resulting in .5 per cent decline in n output, including soya s. compared with 1976.

poor 1977 harvest was ected in increased nese import of wheat, on, soya beans and soya bean oil and lower than expected rice exports.

*So far this year, provin*cial radio broadcasts have reported an unusually *serious drought in several* agricultural areas; some have had no rain since the *end of June. Moreover,* although Peking rarely reports statistics on industrial and agricultural output in terms of quantity, it has increasingly disclosed percentage increases in certain sectors.

The absence of official mid-year statistics for agricultural production in 1978 implies a less than satisfactory performance, perhaps even a decline in some *crops compared with last* year. China's farm problems also underline the continued *serious shortage of indus*trial input to boost agricultural production. The *importance of efforts to im*port foreign agro-technology is apparent in Peking's recent decision to increase its allocations of foreign currency funds to local production units to buy equipment from abroad.

Peking has also delegated greater authority and incentives to provincial officials to boost production of export goods. In addition, more than half of China's *workers received wage in*creases last year; factories are increasing the use of bonus incentive schemes to *increase production*, and both foreign and domestically manufactured consumer goods are more available now than during the reign of the Gang of Four.

These initiatives provide concrete evidence of the current leadership's avowed commitment to raise the Chinese standard of living. This has played an obvious role in Peking's willingness to make full use of foreign equipment, technology and even capital since the fall of the gang, although China has yet to take direct loans, it has significantly increased its indirect borrowing by *accepting long-term deposits* in the Bank of China placed by foreign banks.

After his trip to Peking in August, a source close to the mission led by Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, said: "The present leadership sees a need to produce rapid results compared with the previous regime and therefore needs the foreign input which may have been avoided before. That is the main political fact." During Mr Dell's visit to Peking, Chinese officials indicated optimistically that Sino-British trade may more than *triple or quadruple in the* next few years.

EEC: what have they got that we want?

by Dinah Lee

A high level delegation of EEC bankers and industrialists now in Peking informed the Chinese Foreign Minister this week of the decision to lift trade restrictions on about 20 Chinese export items as a first step *in implementing the April* trade accord between the EEC and China.

The decision is not particularly dramatic considering the nature of the products: but it marks an end of three years of slow and interrupted talks. It signals the beginning of real trade.

These talks began when *Sir Christopher Soames*, then Vice-President of the Commission of the Euro*pean Communities, met* Chou En-lai in a Peking hospital, where the Premier lay ill, to discuss the establishment of official relations between the EEC and China. But China's support for the Community goes back to the time of the United States-China détente and the Nixon visit in 1972. China then recognized the Community as a possible counterbalance to the contention for hegemony of the two superpowers, and as a complement to Nato, although *they knew that the effective* influence of the two groupings was hardly comparable.

In addition so long as relations with the United States remained untidy, Western Europe offered alternative sources of much-needed technology and foreign currency

The presentation of Mr Li Lien-pi's credentials as Ambassador to the EEC in September 1975 was followed by plans to negotiate a trade agreement replacing expired bilateral agreements between China and some of the EEC members.

Exploratory talks slowed, however, from April 1976 *onwards, presumably because* of internal upheavals in China's political circles. *After talks picked up again* in February 1977, EEC members learnt in Brussels from Mr Pu Ming, General Director of the Bank of China, that it was China's hope to bring the Community's level of trade with China up to that of Japan, China's foremost trading partner.

A reciprocal mission to Peking the next month from the EEC was briefed by Mr Li Chiang, Minister of Foreign Trade, on China's awesome and ambitious plans for technical advancement.

By September last year the commission had prepared a draft mandate for negotia*tions and in April this year* both parties signed a non-preferential framework trade accord lasting five years and *containing all the usual* clauses, including most-favoured-nation status for *both sides*.

The signing of the accord marked the beginning of *closer questioning of pos*sible financing methods, member cooperation, and *which steps should be taken* first in implementing the new accord.

The lifting of trade restrictions under discussion in Peking is considered a start of sorts, the nature of the products—including types of wood and leather, garment trimmings and products made from tar—point up the Chinese lack of any products of high value or volume to sell to Europe to balance trade.

About half the Chinese sales to the EEC (amounting to 0.5 per cent of total Chinese exports) is of foodstuffs and textiles. It is not likely that the quota of imported cloth from China to Europe will be increased markedly in the present protectionist atmosphere, and China faces competition from other suppliers in the foodstuffs market. They may develop trade in raw materials such as tungsten, manganese and antimony, *but these account for only* 2 per cent of Chinese exports to the Community.

On the other hand, 90 per *cent of the Community's ex*ports to China (0.8 per cent of total EEC exports and one-*fourth the size of Soviet* Union-EEC trade) is made up of machinery, industrial *equipment, transport equip*ment, other manufactured articles and chemical products.

And the Chinese want more of them. Europe has seen this spring an unprecedented flush of eager technical delegations touring a well-worn circuit of European capitals. Although Britain has won some important rounds in the game to sell technical knowledge to the Chinese with various large contracts and the hope of financing equally substantial *deposit facilities and buyer* credits to China, the competition between the highly *industrialized members is* keen.

Politically the Chinese emphasize support for the EEC and hope for its increased growth and improved internal unity, but they still view each member as a separate economic entity.

EEC members hope that Sino-Japanese trade has levelled off, and that they will be encouraged by incoming Chinese orders to *catch up. The third bidder* for Chinese technology sales is the United States, which has shown signs of increased flexibility in selling sensitive items to the Chinese. For example, last May, after a visit by Mr Zbigniew Brezinski, the President's national security advisor, to Peking, *the refusal to sell the* Chinese infra-red scanners for geological use was sud*denly reversed. Neverthe*less, the Chinese will continue to see the United *States only as a residual* supplier until diplomatic relations are established.

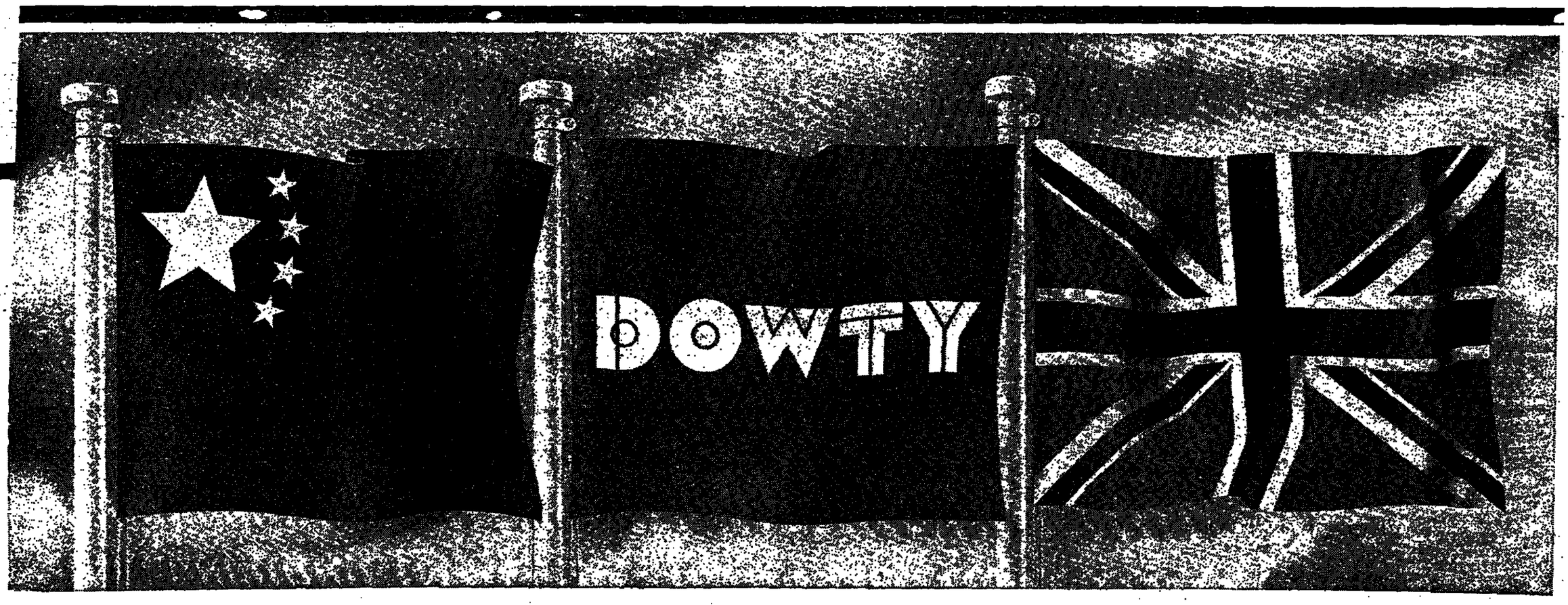
If it appears to be Europe's hour in trading with China, it is also clear that no one European country can fill the chasm of technical need of a China intending to triple its steel output to 60 million tonnes, develop 10 iron and steel complexes, eight coal mines, 10 oil and gas fields, 30 power stations, six trunk railways and five harbours by 1985.

Although multi-country contracts between China and European countries are nothing new, most of them rested on one prime contractor. Financing was limited to the use of supplier credits or very occasional short-term borrowing on the London-interbank market.

The possibility of an EEC consortium of equal partners doing business with China now seems greater. The financing arrangements are infinitely more flexible since China announced at the end of June that it would take advantage of all forms of conventional borrowing, as well as other forms not entailing direct borrowing, like payments by products from export-producing factories. The recent coal deal with the British firm Powell-Duffryn and the coal board included the use of buyer's credit, until now unacceptable to the Chinese.

At least 12 banks have submitted deposit facility agree*ments to the Bank of China* in London and the Chinese are expected to reach a decision in favour of the leaders Warburg, Lloyds Bank International and Standard Charter some time in October.

An overseas trade commission from the EEC will visit China this autumn, and a one-day seminar for 200-300 delegates will be held in London in January to examine China's communications and services, railway construction, metallurgy and extraction industries, and current processing methods, under the auspices of member countries' China trading organizations (in Britain, the Sino-British Trade Council). Chinese officials have also been invited to participate.



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Workers in the ratan factory at Ting Chow commune near Canton.

Japan: loving thy neighbour

by Richard Harris

The year 1978 may justly be acclaimed as the most important in relations between Japan and China since 1945. It brings to fruition the long-delayed initiative by Mr Tanaka in 1972 when he went to Peking in the wake of the Nixon visit and established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic.

This put an end to years of hesitation when Japan's chosen "low posture" in international affairs had made governments in Tokyo quite willing to accept American policy towards China; since 1972 this has changed not only in respect of China but in the Arab world after the 1973 oil crisis.

But the treaty of peace and friendship was a long time coming. The "hegemony" clause was disputed and when the Japanese looked like accepting a compromise early this year they had to face a barrage of anger and threats from the Soviet Union. But eventually the treaty was signed in August and for the first time in the history of relations between Japan and China the two countries were genuinely treating each other as equals.

At the time of its signing most interest fastened on China's apparent advantage in winning Japan to its side against the Soviet Union. The Japanese have always denied any such intention and Russian anger at the signing will probably die down. The treaty has a long-term importance unrelated to the triangular power competition. Both countries must be aware of this. It puts an end to one period of history in the two countries' relations and sets the course for a new one.

Moreover the peace and friendship treaty was preceded in 1978 by an agreement that was hardly less important. In Peking in February an eight-year trade agreement was signed under which two-way trade between China and Japan would attain a level of about $20,000m over the whole period.

This agreement had followed a year of private negotiations by a group of Japanese business leaders led by Mr Yoshihiro Inayama, head of the Nippon Steel Corporation. The aim was to ensure security of supplies throughout a period of mutually balancing trade. Japan for some time has been China's largest trading partner and is likely to remain so. Certainly this gave a fillip to the signature of the treaty of peace and friendship six months later.

Then what may we now expect of Sino-Japanese relations The question is not easily answered because both countries are still discovering what their attitude to such relations is. They are unlike the relations that either country has with any other powers of comparable size and importance. This is because both countries have a strongly developed sense of what is "foreign" or "outside"—the words are identical in both Chinese and Japanese usage.

Both countries have lived for so long within their own enclosed worlds; neither regards the other as falling into the foreign category. Throughout the whole of Japanese history China has been the most important and longest known neighbour.

After half a century or more of Japanese aggression ending in the war, and followed by the lack of governmental contact until 1972, both have to find their way. There is some mutual suspicion, coupled with a knowingness of cultural affinity and a lack of awareness of each other's current t ing. To most Japa China is not simply a munist country, nor simply a capitalist on most Chinese.

But there is no that China under Mao difficult country for to come to terms with. under Chairman Hua wi much easier. China's for economic growth the Japanese an ample chase psychologically, from mutual trading ad tages.

It seems likely that Hua's China will be less ideological. In pa lar the great differ between China's econ backwardness and Ja advance will be some narrowed in the next de as it has not been in past three. A Japan k to the West in the wo economic first division find China less exacting easier to get on with.

US: Peking prepared to make Taiwan concessions, Washington believes

by David Bonavia

A series of hints and signals from Peking suggests that the Chinese leadership is prepared to make certain concessions to the United States over the issue of Taiwan. The intention evidently is to follow the recent peace treaty between China and Japan with a new diplomatic coup to block Soviet global expansion.

The first big hint came three months ago when a United States congressional group led by Mr Lester D. Wolff was told by Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the vice-chairman, that the Chinese Communist Party had in the past twice succeeded in collaborating with the Kuomintang (nationalists) and could possibly do so again. This remark was later repeated by Mr Li Hsien-nien, co-vice-chairman, to a Japanese visitor.

There have been other signals since then. During the recent opening of diplomatic relations between China and Libya, Peking for the first time did not insist on a specific statement that it is the only capital of all China. This should not be taken to mean any abandonment of Peking's claim to sovereignty over Taiwan—only a willingness not to labour the issue.

In further concessions, Thai International is expected to be allowed to continue flying to Taipai even after starting its new service to Peking. This is an advance over the arrangement with the Japanese, who had to rename an airline and go on using the old airport of Haneda for their Taiwan flights, even after the opening of the new airport at Narita.

In Britain's case, the links between the Hongkong-based airline Cathay Pacific and Taiwan have so far stood in the way of an agreement to let British Airways fly to Peking.

Apart from continued aviation access to Taiwan, what could Peking offer the United States in return for rapid moves towards the establishment of a fully-fledged American embassy in Peking? China is still adamant on its three demands: that Washington must break diplomatic links with Taipei, cancel its defence agreement and withdraw its forces.

What has worried the Americans most is that if they did this, and Peking then decided to invade and "liberate" Taiwan, America's prestige and credibility around the world would suffer yet another blow. Taiwan has many friends in America, who view agreements with the Chinese Communists as a national sell-out.

To forestall the possibility of an invasion—which the Chinese say they still retain as an option at their own discretion—it has been proposed that recognition of Peking should be accompanied by a unilateral statement on the part of the United States president that America retains an interest in the keeping of the peace in the Taiwan Strait, or some such formula.

Now it looks as though the Chinese might be prepared to let the United States go on trading actively with Taiwan and maintaining cultural and other links (diplomats for the United States liaison office in Peking are still mostly language-trained in Taiwan).

There might also be a tacit Chinese agreement to stop talking about the "liberation" of Taiwan by force, and perhaps a secret assurance that this was not Peking's intention. Such an operation is almost impossible militarily anyway, considering China's security problems with Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and the strong air force which the Americans propose to leave behind in Taiwan.

Recent unofficial reports from Washington have suggested that President Carter may be aiming at normalization early next year, and that an agreement to this effect was reached during last May's Peking trip by Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser.

If this scenario works out, the United States would probably be prepared to desist from making any unilateral statement about peace and security in the area, which the Chinese see as an interference in their internal affairs.

The Taiwan regime is becoming increasingly nervous, as its last diplomatic partners fall away. Saudi Arabia, one of its best backers in recent years, is thought likely to follow Libya in establishing relations with Peking, while maintaining fairly strong economic links with Taiwan.

Although the attitude of Taiwan officialdom is as rigid as ever, there are undoubtedly people there who believe it would be advantageous to follow up the Peking leaders' offer of fresh talks. While China is so anxious to solve the problem soon, it is possible Taipei would get better terms for itself, as some kind of autonomous part of China, than in the future when attitudes may harden again.

Why should Peking be so apparently keen to solve the Taiwan problem now when it has not budged an inch over it since the signing of the famous Shanghai munique with Mr Ric Nixon in 1972?

Trade, technology military needs seem t the answer. The Peking dership is embarked o programme of economic technological growth ambitious that it will held back seriously if United States, the po house of world capital technology, continues to excluded.

Chinese educational a orities have already gested the sending hundreds of students America to learn, as t forefathers did, the n advanced science and t nology. Sending student Europe and Japan is a tial substitute, but it America that Peking re has its eye on.

Fresh purchases American grain, for first time in two or th years, may signal Chi willingness to trade o large scale with the cl of capitalism, and it is e likely that American companies will soon be vited to help to explore petroleum resources off Chinese coast.

Most important of China cannot buy all advanced weapons syst it wants from the We the United States opp such sales.

Economic progress is priority

continued from page I

whole education system in China has reverted to the standards of the past; examinations for all, entry by merit rather than parent's class or through political activism. Work-study is being allowed to lapse. This lays the ground once again for the kind of career that could be entertained in the 1950s but has not been possible for the past 15 years.

There is a more sensible attitude to literature and the arts and a greater readiness to look objectively at China's past. Confucius has been rehabilitated as a classical figure. The "rightist" label has been removed from all those who suffered in the "hundred flowers" campaign after 1957. Almost all the prominent men at the top of the party who suffered in the Cultural Revolution have been rehabilitated, too, many of them posthumously, as in the case of the famous writer Lao She. So has China turned the corner to a freer society?

The answer remains a definite no. The totalitarian-bureaucratic society shows no sign of questioning its righteousness nor the Communist Party of doubting its right to dominate. Dissent in some forms is a left-over from the last decade of Maoist turbulence. Some means of giving expression to it now exist where they did not before.

But first it must be explained that the campaign against the Gang of Four has ended. It was conducted with just the same bludgeoning indifference to precise charges and readiness to pile iniquity upon iniquity to the point of incredibility as were the campaigns against Lin Piao and before him against Liu Shao-ch'i.

That probably means that the top-ranking sympathizers of cultural revolutionary extremism have been removed from power. Below them, in perhaps several thousand provincial and district posts, there are those who rose to power during and immediately after the Cultural Revolution, who disclaim any association with the Gang of Four and who only follow true Maoist revolutionary tenets. They have resisted dismissal and must probably be lived with.

Then there is the disappointed younger generation of Red Guards sent to the countryside and the many others deprived of higher education who have also been mouldering as discontented peasants or have sneaked back to an urban underground life. What their feelings are has been amply revealed by those who swam to a new life in Hongkong some years ago.

How can these disappointed young be made content and loyal? There are some grounds for thinking the practice of putting up political manifestos in the form of wall-posters has come to stay. Perhaps, too, in his failed attempt to create an even more loyal, incorruptible, dedicated, firmly revolutionary Communist Party in China, Mao succeeded in sowing only the seeds of democratic liberty. We cannot tell what ideas may be germinating under the surface in China today.

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هكذا من الإصل

Africa: towards a more moderate revolutionary profile

enis Taylor

before China ked on a moderate at home its revolu- zeal had waned in Ic now seems hard member that in the years of decoloniza- the West appeared alarmed about Chinese ions in Africa than what Moscow was up

na's machinations in (then the Congo), da and Burundi, even uild ng of the Tanzania- ia (Tazara) railway portrayed as cunning

Indeed the Chinese the most uncompromis- revolutionary language. en he toured Africa in Chou En-lai declared the prospects for revolution in that continent were exceptionally favourable. If Westerners had stopped to think, they would have realized that China lacked the means effectively to foment the revolution which Chou preached.

One of the many paradoxes about Peking's involvement in Africa is that while it has provided guerrilla training and arms to some movements, its civilian rôle has been arguably the more significant. In Russia's case, its rôle as an arms supplier has been more decisive than its peaceful work.

In view of its former reputation for subversion, it seems ironic that China now largely supports the same African regimes favoured by the West. The most curious example is Zaire, one of the countries with the least "progressive" images in Africa.

On one level, the Chinese are keen to back any state which is anti-Soviet, but it is not quite as simple as that. While China cannot claim to have any African government ideologically aligned with it in the way that Angola is with the Soviet Union, it has positive links with a number of states which some Western commentators claim are close to Moscow. Mozambique is an example.

China still benefits from connexions made when it helped nationalist guerrillas in their fight against the Portuguese, although in the case of Angola it turned out to have backed the wrong movement and hence strangely found itself sharing similar interests to South Africa in opposing the Soviet and Cuban-supported MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola).

President Nimeiry's anti-Soviet stance in Sudan also favoured the Chinese as well as the Americans. President Sadat, the Americans and the Chinese were all pleased when Somalia expelled its Russian advisers.

China's aid record, particularly since the Cultural Revolution, has helped to reinforce existing governments.

The biggest project so far is the Tazara railway opened in October, 1975, which runs 1,162 miles from the Zambian copperbelt to Dar es Salaam. The Chinese got this contract after first the World Bank and then the Russians had declined to build the line.

But the Chinese have usually concentrated on less spectacular economic assistance, leaving such undertakings as steelworks to the Russians. Chinese teams have worked on ports and roads and have set up labour-intensive industries such as textile mills and shoe factories. They have helped with health and agriculture, including livestock and tsetse fly control schemes.

Unlike the Russians, the Chinese are good cultivators and are able to present themselves as people from a poor agrarian society whose experiences are relevant to the largely poor, agrarian countries of Africa. While the Russians have a reputation for wanting to live in the best villas and of being as arrogant as the old colonialists were, the Chinese are diplomatic and willing to live in rudimentary accommodation.

But while the Chinese cannot be mistaken for new white overlords, their opportunities for upstaging the Russians are limited. Although the cold war, the Sino-Soviet ideological struggle and the present crisis over détente have all found expression in the continent most African states have refused to align themselves unequivocally with any external power. They are interested in aid and trade wherever these are seen best to serve their interests.

While the rhetoric of Algeria and Libya may suggest that they are in the Soviet camp, their essential economic ties are with the United States and Western Europe. Even Angola is showing signs of resiveness about its dependence on the Russians and Cubans. Many countries have proved ready to accept Chinese, Soviet block and Western aid.

Chinese aid spreads right across the continent from Morocco to Mauritius, and its value during the 1970s has been surprisingly high. Using State Department and Central Intelligence Agency statistics, Professor George T. Yu gives the value of Chinese economic assistance to Africa from 1970 to 1976 as $1,815m. The figure for the Soviet Union was $1,019m.

A third of this ($595m) was earmarked for Tanzania and Zambia, an indication of the importance of the railway. But Somalia with $111m and Zaire ($100m) were also prominent. As a sign of how rapidly relations can change, Chinese aid to Ethiopia during this period was put at $85m, in contrast to only $3m from Russia.

China was ahead of the Soviet Union in economic assistance to Benin, Burundi, Cameroun, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta. The Chinese aid listed for Mozambique, which became independent from Portugal in 1975, was $59m, compared with $3m from the Russians.

While it may be too simple to identify the respective leaders of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front with the communist ideological conflict, Mr Joshua Nkomo has links with the Soviet Union, whereas Mr Robert Mugabe, the stronger revolutionary, has been depicted as more sympathetic to China. It is strange to think of the Chinese being on the side of revolutionary change in Africa today.

Indeed a report on troubles within Mugabe's party, Zanu, published in *Africa Confidential* earlier this year, said that many party radicals "blame the present relative lack of Chinese support for Zanu on the new leaders in Peking who, it is argued, have betrayed the 'real revolution' as conceived by the Gang of Four".

Australia: fostering better relations

Douglas Aiton

g 1972, when the al-Country Party coali- was coming to the end 21-year reign, relations een Australia and China the same as they had for years, almost non- ent.

was at that time that enemies of Mr Gough lam, the emerging ur leader, found it use- o try to ally him in the ic's eye with the extreme and communism, some- that, in retrospect, s absurd. At that however, it was fairly to convince many ralians that anyone who not vote Liberal or ary Party was a poten- ommunist.

the time, as Opposition r, Mr Whitlam ged a visit to China, h was then known to all ralians as Communist a as opposed to Taiwan, h most had not heard of ay.

William McMahon, Prime Minister, accord- had great fun ridicul- Mr Whitlam, not long e the election, and terms about him were rared as: "Whitlam the ing dog of the Chinese." was therefore acutely arrassing for the Gov- ent, and for McMahon, , soon after Mr Whit- had announced his ition of visiting China, ident Richard Nixon announced his similar intention. Both men, of course, subsequently went on extended visits to China, and not another word was heard from Mr McMahon.

Soon after, Mr Whitlam was elected Prime Minister, although not particularly because of this faux pas of Mr McMahon's. It was indicative, nevertheless, of the Australian attitude at that time towards anything Chinese.

Until 1972, most Australians regarded China with the most overwhelming suspicion and a large amount of hostility. There was a Chinese "invasion" of Australia during the Gold Rush, during which the Chinese prospectors had been given a particularly hard time by the tough and xenophobic Australian settlers. Many Chinese stayed in Australia and their descendants remain, but there was never any rapport between the small Chinese conclaves in the cities and the Australians themselves. There still is not.

Until 1972, China was thought of more as a threat than anything else. In Australian schools children were taught of the Chinese "hordes" who were one day going to overrun the country if Australians were not careful. No politician, until Mr Whitlam, visited China; there was no exchange of any kind between Australia and China.

After Mr Whitlam, all that has changed. Although it would be ridiculous to suggest that Australians now regard the Chinese nation with warmth and affection, changes at official level have been rapid.

Within days of becoming Prime Minister Mr Whitlam made sure that he initiated moves to open diplomatic relations between Australia and China. He managed to achieve this during 1973 and installed Dr Stephen Fitzgerald, a young academic, then aged 34, as Australia's first ambassador to China.

Again, it would be absurd to suggest that China's new attitude towards Australia was to have any effect on world affairs, but at least it took Australia out of the dark ages in that area. The flamboyant Mr Fitzgerald was a dazzling success and quickly established his convincing qualifications for the job.

There was some activity between the two countries at a less official level, which is still developing today. Trade has increased significantly and now it is not uncommon for planeloads of Australian businessmen to visit China for weeks on end. Cultural exchanges have also become established. Last year Australia was host to the Shanghai State Orchestra. Trade between the two countries is not large scale and it is unusual to take one's holidays in China, but the start has been made.

As Mr Fitzgerald often pointed out, one difficulty is that Australians know absolutely nothing about China or the Chinese and are reluctant to learn more. Similarly the Chinese know little about Australia. The two geographical neighbours could hardly be more ethnically alienated.

When the Conservatives were resoundingly returned to power in 1975, those people who valued Australia's new relationship with China were concerned that Mr Malcolm Fraser, the new Prime Minister, might turn away from China. This proved to be far from the case; while frequently expressing concern about Russian expansion in the Indian Ocean, and concern about Russian expansionism generally, Mr Fraser took an opposite line with China.

He went there, was seen taking photographs of the Great Wall, made extravagant speeches about how highly he regarded Chinese society, and firmly cemented the new friendship instigated by Mr Whitlam.

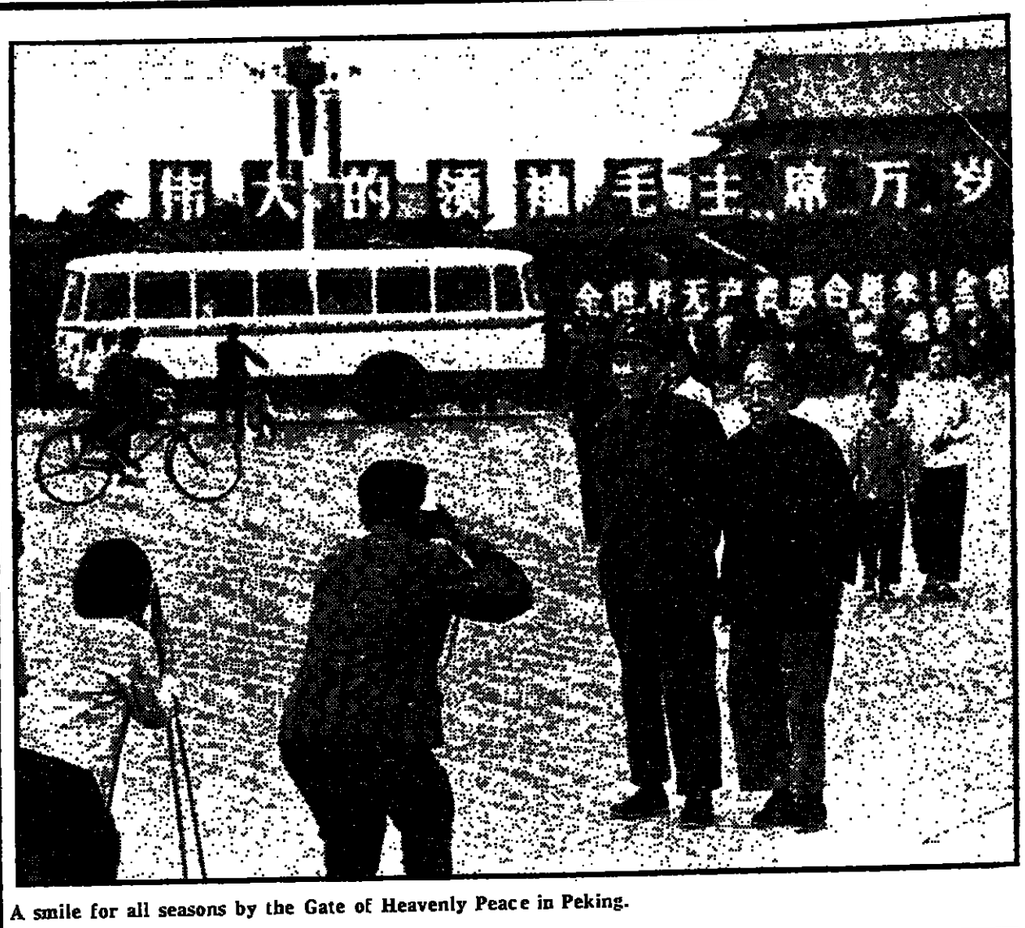
Beyond that, Mr Fraser retained Mr Fitzgerald in Peking and made it clear that he valued his knowledge and advice. Mr Fitzgerald has since returned to become professor of modern Chinese history at the Australian National University, Canberra. He has left a most valuable legacy because, although he needed a prime minister as committed as Mr Whitlam towards a new attitude towards China, Mr Whitlam was also most fortunate in finding a man as effective as Mr Fitzgerald to pave the way.

Since those first days in 1973, the relationship between Australia and China has continued to grow, if not flourish, and there is little likelihood now of any change backwards.

Mr Fitzgerald has nevertheless expressed concern from time to time that the relationship is not progressing in quite the way he would have liked. Recently, for instance, he criticized Australian schools for taking a "soft" approach to Chinese affairs by teaching only about culture, instead of teaching the language.

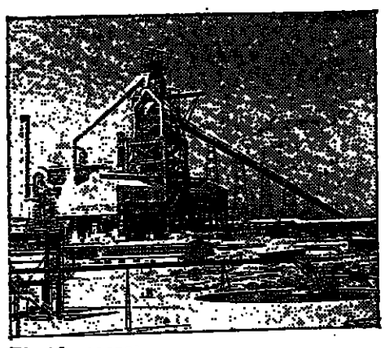
What Mr Fitzgerald's criticism points to is the greatest problem in potential Australia-China relations at a more personal level of exchange. That is, the Australian insularity and xenophobia, not to mention the Chinese.

For while Australians flock to the Chinese restaurants in their capital cities, they would never think of learning Chinese, going to China or socializing with Chinese people. Despite the great changes of the past five years, the attitudes of both countries' people towards each other is still nearly as distant as ever.



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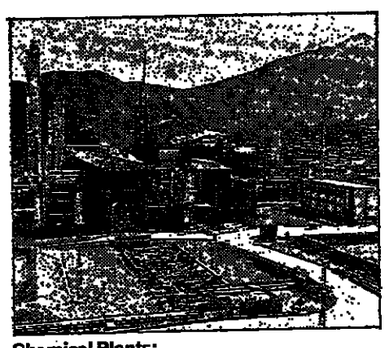
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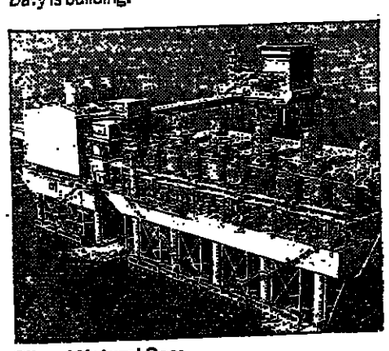
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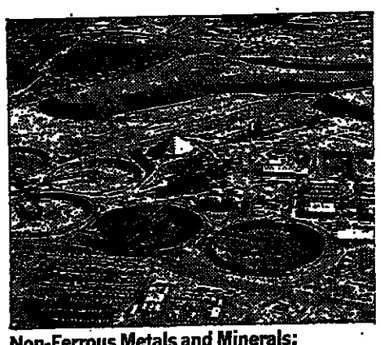
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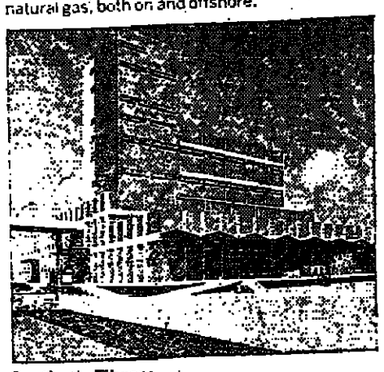
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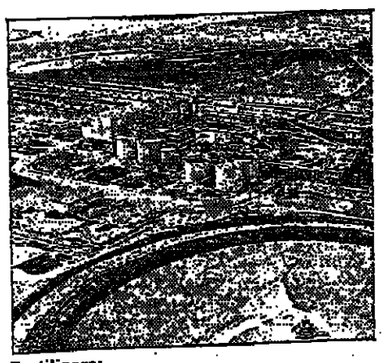
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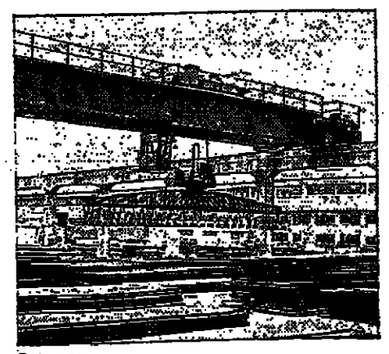
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Eastern Europe: **treading on Soviet toes**

by Dessa Trevisan

By his ceremonious entry into Europe through Romania and Yugoslavia on August 16 Chairman Hua not only trod on Soviet toes but trespassed on what Moscow regards as its own playground.

Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact, but one which had won for itself a privileged position of being the maverick. It has kept out of the Sino-Soviet quarrel and has been cultivating the China connexion for almost as long as its own troubles with Russia began.

Always careful to keep within the safety margin, Romania has so far managed to avoid the pitfalls which would have given Russia the pretext to intervene. In spite of sporadic strains in its relations with Moscow and continuing Soviet grumbles it has been playing the China card, pushing ahead its independence act and enlarging the area of manoeuvre, step by step.

It has always been a risky game. This time, the risk seems to have been greater than ever and Soviet reactions fierce.

That the Russians were angered by the spectacle of Chairman Hua preaching anti-hegemonism from the pulpit of a country which is formally tied to the Warsaw Pact could hardly have come as a surprise. Even at the best of times the Russians are allergic to China and suspicious of Romania, and at this time when China is moving fast in all directions and making friends all over the world, there is plenty to worry about.

Seen from Moscow, this was not an ordinary jab. It was a demonstrative challenge under the auspices of a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Only two weeks earlier, Albania, until recently China's staunchest European ally and now its bitter foe, made the astonishing disclosure that on two occasions, in 1968, soon after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, and again in 1975, the Chinese leaders tried to lure it into a secret military alliance with Romania and Yugoslavia. Behind China's usual zeal for the Balkans, so the Albanians say, lies a clearly thought-out scheme to reactivate the old Balkan powder-keg, as it is *in the Balkans that the* Chinese reckon Russia can, more easily than elsewhere, be provoked into starting a new European war.

The Albanians have their own axe to grind against the Chinese. They were dropped, deprived of all economic and military aid, and, worse still, humiliated by the spectacle of Chairman Hua bowing to President Tito and going on a pilgrimage to Belgrade. They retaliated with spite and vengeance, but they may not be far from the truth when they say that China is set on changing the pattern of European politics, and on challenging Russia on its own East European ground.

Whether or not China came to the Balkans to set its nations at loggerheads, it has certainly shown them the benefits which can be reaped from joining in the containment game. On the face of it nothing changed. Neither the Romanians nor the Yugoslavs struck a military alliance with China. Even the rumoured Yugoslav arms sale which Moscow made a great fuss of in spite of Yugoslav denials, would hardly have made any difference. In contrast to Mr Brezhnev, who on his last trip to Belgrade shocked the Yugoslavs by presenting them with a list of demands, Chairman Hua made none.

He has scored a diplomatic victory whose consequences it is still too early to see.

For Romania and Yugoslavia the visit is important as a means of asserting their independence, and although for obvious reasons, Romania is more vulnerable to Soviet pressure and needs to be more circumspect in its dealings with China, both countries have every interest to develop their relations with Peking.

It is part of an insurance policy against the Soviet threat. It increases the price Moscow would have to pay and increases their sense of security. However, it also increases the risks, as it introduces a new element into Balkan politics and sets a precedent which, in the long run, might prove tempting for other countries of Russia's East Europe. That is clearly what the Chinese are aiming for.

The Russians are deeply worried, and although both Romania and Yugoslavia have gone to great lengths in trying to allay their suspicions and soothe their anger with assurances that the visit was in no way directed against them, their reactions suggest that relations with both these countries are seriously strained.

The immediate Soviet reaction has been to tighten the ranks of the Warsaw alliance and the forthcoming meeting is evidently to be devoted to China. Moscow evidently feels threatened by the Chinese challenge. But it is clearly in a predicament. Short of intervening by force, which seems the least likely option, there is little it can do to punish the two countries without at the same time *inflicting more damage upon* itself.

One possible option is economic sanctions as Russia is an important partner of both Yugoslavia and Romania. This would hurt, though no longer cripple, but also it would provide China with yet another opportunity to take advantage, making up for the losses by opening its vast markets to Yugoslav and Romanian goods.

President Tito in his recent reply to Moscow said bluntly that Yugoslavia, having experienced Soviet economic sanctions in 1948, would never again permit itself to rely entirely on one side alone. That suggested that the Yugoslavs were already prepared should Russia slow deliveries or cut Yugoslav exports as reprisals for the visit it disapproved of. Thus the tangible result of Chairman Hua's maiden voyage to Europe is economic and, as the Soviet ability to satisfy its East European allies' growing demand for raw materials decreases, the temptation to look to China might increase.

Another message from Chairman Hua is that China is ready to help.

The image of a China which is ready to listen and which accepts that each party and socialist country should respect others' positions clearly has ideological implications.

They demonstrate that China is ready to challenge Russia ideologically, no longer as an outsider supporting and relying on Maoist splinter groups but from within the movement, siding with those parties which are challenging Moscow's leadership. The establishment of relations between the Chinese and the Yugoslav Communist Party has wider implications. They are clearly hurting Moscow as they open the way for Chinese communists to join the ranks of the communist movement and compete with the Russians on ideological grounds.

China has lost pluralism and seems to aspire to becoming the rival centre. This increases the danger for Russia of finding itself supported only by parties which either depend on its finance or are part of its block.

In Yugoslavia, perhaps more than in Romania, the Chinese found a partner because of the similarities of two authentic revolutions; because Yugoslavia wa first to stand up to Russians and therefor joys an influential among the non-aligne which China is more more interested; because China finds Yugoslav system of management an intere study in its search to up with the deve countries. "If the Ch were to adopt self ma ment", a Yugoslav munist official said, would really make it and work more succes than ourselves".

In doing so China elevated the Yugoslav to *socialism* to a new national level and s an ideological alliance.

No wonder that the ing between President and Chairman Hua wa as much a meeting of as of interests and tha Yugoslavs at the end c visit concluded: " needs the world as mu the world needs China as China is today".

United Nations: **detached support for developing countries**

by Peter Strafford

It is strange now to look back on the expectations and apprehensions that were aroused by the arrival of China at the United Nations *in 1971*. It was the culmination of a long campaign, resisted up to the last moment by the Americans, and was felt to be the beginning of a new era for the organization.

The arrival of the Peking regime to take over the China seat meant that the United Nations could now claim to be nearly universal —though the two Germanies were still outside, as were the Vietnams and the Koreas. The China seat was one of the five permanent ones in the Security Council, with the right of veto, and it would now be occupied by a regime which was fully self-confident, as well as representing about a quarter of the world's population. The possibilities for being either positive or destructive were enormous.

In the event, however, China has chosen neither to take the initiative at the United Nations nor to be disruptive. In fact, it has had little impact on the working of the organization, where much of the running nowadays is made by the countries of the developing world, limited only by the veto powers of the three Western countries, the United States, Britain and France.

China generally supports the developing countries, claiming to be one of them itself and refusing to be considered a superpower, even potentially. But it does so with a certain detachment, without having joined the Group of 77 and without taking a very active part in the intense lobbying and consultations which go on behind the scenes.

The only time that it has really gone out on a limb was soon after its arrival, when it vetoed the admission of Bangladesh in August 1972; this followed its support for Pakistan in the 1971 war. The veto was regarded as a setback for the Chinese, since it made them appear to be behaving like a great power when with a little more subtlety they might have avoided having the issue put to the vote. They lifted their veto in June 1974, saying that the situation had changed.

Otherwise the Chinese have been mainly remarkable for their relentless and bitter attacks on the Soviet Union and, to a lesser extent, on the United States. In speech after speech they have denounced the two superpowers, the imperialist and the social-imperialist, and they have made it clear that they regard the social-imperialist as the greater threat.

One of the most spectacular occasions was in October 1973, at the time of the Middle East war, when the Russians and the Americans jointly proposed two cease-fire resolutions. The Chinese denounced this as collusion and at one point Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, the Chinese deputy Foreign Minister, got into such a heated exchange with Mr Yakov Malik, the Soviet representative, that the session of the Security Council had to be suspended.

When the resolutions were put to a vote, the Chinese simply did not take part, a procedural device that they frequently use. It is distinct from abstention, which might be taken as a form of tacit acceptance, and enables the Chinese to be strongly critical of a resolution without having to vote against it, which might create bad feeling among countries which they do not want to alienate.

This is the approach that they regularly take on resolutions to send out United Nations peace-keeping forces, to which they have been opposed since the days of the Korean war, but which they know many of the Arab countries support. It is hardly heroic, but it enables them to avoid being disruptive and unpopular.

The Chinese, therefore, do not exercise the influence they might on some of the main subjects discussed in the General Assembly and the Security Council, such as the Middle East and Africa. But this does not prevent them speaking out sharply in support of the African countries or the Arabs, as the case may be; and they have been particularly critical of Soviet policies in Angola, enabling the Russians to talk in turn of collusion between them and the Americans.

When it suits them, they have been quite ready to hold consultations with the Americans, though not openly. In a recent article on "Behavioural dimensions of Chinese multilateral diplomacy" in *The China Quarterly*, Professor Samuel Kim wrote about Chinese-American talks on two sensitive subjects: the Soviet proposal for a world disarmament conference, to which the Chinese were strongly opposed, and Korea.

The Chinese have in fact been active over ce issues that concern particularly. In the before the communist over in Cambodia, instance, they tried ha remove legitimacy fror Lon Nol Government; on Korea, they have ported draft resolution ling for the dissoluti the United Nations mand in South Korea the withdrawal of fc troops under its comma

China has also take active part on a numb specific issues, on th vironment at the U Nations conference in holm, for instance, an the Charter of Eco Rights and Duties of S adopted in the Ge Assembly. It has shov interest in such U Nations agencies as World Meteorological O ization and the Internat Telecommunications Ag

But in general appears to see the U Nations as a place for ing in with would-be fr in the Third World than throwing its w about. So while it quite clear that it holden to no one, and no punches in its attack the Soviet Union, it tains a low profile.

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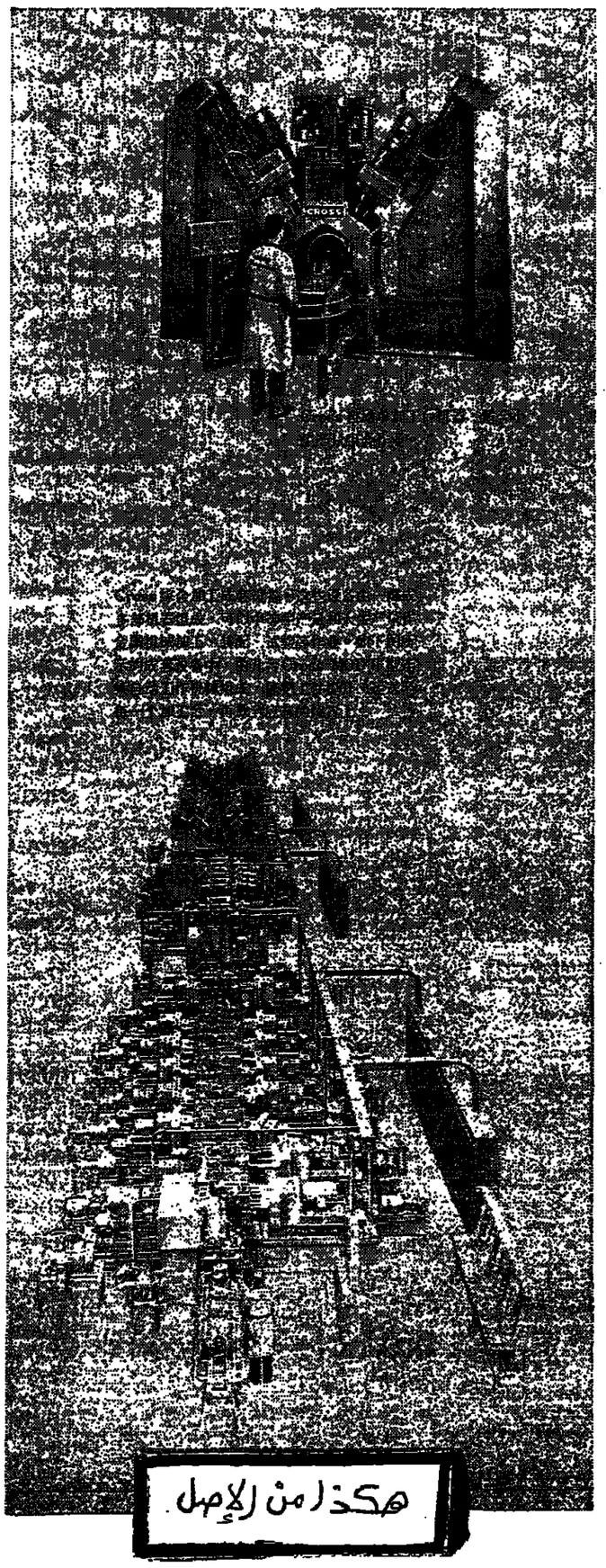
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New centres open to tourists

by Peter Hopkirk

The list of towns, villages and beauty spots in China officially open to foreign tourists has grown rapidly in the past 12 months from 34 in 1977 to about a hundred this year.

Next year's list, which has just reached London, includes a further 15, among them Tun-huang, with its famous Caves of the Thousand Buddhas; Turfan oasis, with its important archaeological sites, on the old Silk Road; and the Jiayu pass, where the Great Wall finally terminates in the Gobi desert.

Many of the newly-opened centres have not been seen by western visitors since 1949 or before, and tour operators to China compete keenly to be the first to get their groups into them.

Some of the "new" places are first tried out by the Chinese on diplomats, journalists and others living in Peking. The spectacular Yangtse Gorges were first shown to a boat-load of ambassadors last year. This year a group of foreign correspondents based in Peking sailed through them as part of a three-day river trip. Finally, next year, will come the first package tourists.

Every tour operator, it seems, has his eye on Tibet, but there is little sign so far of its being opened to tourists. In 1977, three Peking-based journalists, coming to the end of their tour in China, were taken to Lhasa for a week for what has become the traditional "swan song". However, because of Tibet's great altitude, they were required to undergo stringent heart checks before flying there. During their visit oxygen masks were always at hand.

This anxiety over the risk of foreigners suffering heart attacks must complicate the introduction of tourism to Tibet if every visitor has first to have a cardiac check-up.

One reason for the sudden opening of so many new centres to tourists is the need to spread the load and prevent the still limited tourist facilities of Peking and *Shanghai, which every* visitor wants to see, from being overwhelmed. As it is, tour operators say that existing facilities are being stretched to their limit in the effort to step up the number of foreign tourists.

Last year, some 30,000 western visitors, including Japanese, set foot in China. By the end of 1978 a further 45,000 should have been there. Next year's figure is expected to rise to about 80,000. By 1980, as more and more accommodation is made ready, this figure is expected to reach 500,000, of which some 200,000 will be one-day trippers from Hongkong.

Among British tour operators planning package tours to China next year are: Bales (33), Thomas Cook (12), Study China Travel (12), Thomson Holidays (10), Dawn Travels (8), Serenissima (3 or more), Regent Holidays (3 or 4).

Some travel agents will arrange, subject to the agreement of the China International Travel Service, for parties sharing a common interest in some aspect of China to choose their own itinerary for a negotiated overall price. However, to obtain the full benefit of a group fare, the party must consist of 12 or more people. One person flies free (though not inside China) in every party of 15.

Dawn Travels of London, which specializes in travel to China, told me: "Such visits need to be planned and negotiated long ahead. Flights to Peking are heavily booked by trade missions, businessmen going to trade exhibitions, package tourists and other visitors."

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Silver returns along the silk roads

Frances Wood

tacts between China and ope are now flourishing. hough for the past 10 rs China seemed inacces- le, trade and cultural ations have a history of ost 2,000 years.

hina was first known to West through its silks ich reached ancient me, carried along the silk ds by Middle-Eastern rchants. Though silk was hly prized, the Romans d little idea of how it was oduced; Virgil described as a fleece combed out m the leaves of the est. His guess was no rse than that of later ropeans who, thinking it is made by ants, started a of ant farms.

If the Romans wanted ds from China, what the inese wanted was horses. e native Chinese horse as very small but in 120 , a Chinese expedition to rgana reported that rger, faster horses were to found there and some ere acquired in 101 BC. ren as late as the T'ang riod (AD 618-907) we now from the ceramic rses produced as funerary odels that horses were ll highly valued and, nce they were often ccompanied by figures of und-eyed central Asian rooms, that they were still nported. In fact, in AD 51, a Chinese princess was ent to the ruler of Fergana a exchange for 22 horses, ne leopard and a dog.

During the T'ang period, rade with the outside world as still handled by Arab nd Persian merchants who ettled in China and sent ilks and porcelain to the Vest and supplied the hinese with Annamese pea- ock feathers, Persian saff- on, Indian sandalwood, Tur- ish grapes, Serindian otton, lapis from Khotan nd Manchurian sables.

Direct contact with the Vest began with the mis- ionary expeditions of the ranciscans in the thir- eenth century.

William of Rubruck eached Mongolia in 1253; ohn of Montecorvino pre- ented a letter from the ope to Kublai Khan in 294, inviting him to join he Catholic faith and the lessed Odoric of Por- enone carried a similar apal letter in 1321. Odoric as also carrying the bones f the four Franciscan nartyrs of Bombay and when becalmed off the Indonesian archipelago, threw one skull into the sea and a wind immediately arose, carrying him on to Canton.

The Franciscans had little success as missionaries, but the Jesuits, who arrived in the fifteenth century, made more impression. It was not quite the impression they desired, for converts were few; but Ricci contributed to Chinese map-making and astronomy. Adam Schall introduced the Galilean telescope and Castiglione painted members of the court and helped to design the Garden of Perfection and Light, the Old Summer Palace, which was destroyed in 1860 by English and French troops.

European interest in direct sea trade with China grew at the same time as the earliest missionary expeditions.

Whether or not Marco Polo, setting off from Venice in 1271, ever actually got to China is very much in doubt. His long account of his work for the Mongol rulers of China and of the cities and splendours of the country was not believed at the time and on account of his inaccuracies and omissions, contemporary historians doubt that he ever got much farther than Persia.

The Portuguese merchants who were the first to establish trading links with China, were looking for spices. These were vital in Europe where meat had to be cured and stored for the winter. The Portuguese sailors who arrived at Macao in 1557, were luckier in their navigations than the earlier travellers like Odoric of Pordenone since a Chinese invention, the maritime compass, had been brought to Europe in the twelfth century by Arab sailors.

Unlike the Arabs, the middlemen in earlier Sino-European trade, the Portuguese and the other Europeans who followed them, were not content to live in China under Chinese jurisdiction but were concerned from the start to establish trading posts and trade from them in conditions that they themselves dictated. This attitude led to the disasters of the nineteenth century when gunboat diplomacy protected gunboat trade on the China coast.

The British, later to dominate Far Eastern trade, did not really get going until after 1662 when Charles II married Catherine of Braganza whose dowry included Bombay. From this trading post, the East India Company moved to Canton to organize the shipment of tea and porcelain to England.

The vogue for tea-drinking grew enormously in the seventeenth century and with it the demand for porcelain teacups. The attractions of Chinese porcelain were many; not only was it light and beautiful, the method of production unknown in seventeenth-century Europe, but it was also cheap since it travelled as ballast packed around the more expensive imports such as tea and silks.

Since there was nothing the Chinese wanted from Europe, tea, porcelain and silk had to be paid for in silver. Attempts were made to stem the outward flow of silver and balance the trade.

The first American ship to arrive in China carried a hopeful cargo of things like butter and cheese which have never been to the Chinese taste. The British found an answer, they imported opium from India into China. Opium trade grew enormously despite Chinese legislation prohibiting opium imports and a letter to Queen Victoria in which the opium commissioner Lin Tse-hsu appealed to her on moral grounds. He threatened to cut off supplies of rhubarb. Two wars failed to stop the opium trade.

There was some ambivalence in the attitude of nineteenth-century Europe to China. This is best summed up in the diary of a ship's captain who noted that he had been too busy unloading opium to find time to read his Bible. Many of the missionaries meant well in opening schools and hospitals but they rarely took the Chinese and their way of life into account. The Chinese, for example, found the Western campaign against foot-binding strange since it was led by wasp-waisted ladies in tight corsets. Despite the well-meaning missionaries, Sino-European relations in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were disastrous as a decaying imperial house tried vainly to prevent the European powers from carving China up and plundering.

Now that the nineteenth century is behind us, contacts with the Chinese can take place on an equal footing for while there may be much we can offer in technology, we have a lot to learn about China's civilization and culture.

Think again about this language

by Annette Lord

When asked what advice he would give a young person thinking of studying Chinese, a leading British sinologist immediately replied: "Think again."

Patience and determination are essential qualities to the aspiring sinologist. Not only is Chinese thought very different from that of the West, but the structure of the language is unfamiliar to the Westerner, being tonal and non-inflected, and using a non-phonetic script.

Commercial enterprise and missionary zeal provided the initial drive which led to the founding of British sinology. The first Englishmen known to have learnt Chinese, Lloyd and Flint, both worked for the East India Company in China during the eighteenth century. Neither, however, wrote anything on the Chinese language that has survived.

It was the early nineteenth century that saw the true beginnings of British sinology with the work of three Protestant missionaries, Marshman, Morrison and Medhurst. In this initial period, works on the Chinese language predominated, together with translations of important Chinese philosophical texts into English and of the Bible into Chinese.

Joshua Marshman (1768-1837), the son of a weaver, served first in India, progressing from Indian linguistic studies to Chinese. He published a number of works including a complete translation of the Bible into Chinese, an English version of the sayings of Confucius, a dissertation on spoken Chinese and the written script, and a grammar of Chinese.

Sent to China by the London Missionary Society as its first representative, Robert Morrison (1782-1834) worked there initially as an interpreter for the East India Company. He won only 10 converts during his 25 years in the country, but made a great contribution to linguistics, publishing a grammar, a six-volume dictionary of Chinese and a 21-volume translation of the Bible. His son, John Robert Morrison (1814-43), succeeded him as Chinese secretary and interpreter to the superintendent of British trade, and was associated with Medhurst and two others in bringing out a new translation of the Bible.

A printer by profession, Walter Medhurst (1796-1857) travelled widely in the East, learning Malay and Japanese as well as Chinese. Medhurst was responsible for many books published in Chinese, and is best known for his English-Chinese dictionary in two volumes and a work entitled *Chinese Dialogues*. His son, Sir Walter Henry Medhurst, held a number of important posts in China and was also a good Chinese scholar.

The first chair of Chinese in Britain was established at Oxford University in 1876. The distinguished sinologist James Legge (1815-97) was its earliest occupant.

Legge, who had also been sent to China by the London Missionary Society, wrote many volumes on China including studies of the philosophers Confucius and Mencius, and is famous for his monumental translation of all the Chinese classics.

Herbert A. Giles (1845-1935) served in the China consular service for 26 years and four years later was elected to the chair of Chinese at Cambridge in 1897 where he remained for 35 years. He wrote voluminously on China and Chinese but his best known work is his Chinese-English dictionary. Giles's books were twice awarded the Prix St Julien by the Académie Française, of which he became a member in 1924. Lionel, his son, also became an eminent sinologist.

Distinguished for his sensitive translations of Chinese and Japanese literature, Sir Arthur Waley (1886-1966) was never a professor of Chinese though he became one of the most famous of British sinologists.

Before 1940 oriental studies other than classical Hebrew and biblical subjects were confined almost exclusively to Oxford, Cambridge and London, and emphasis was on linguistic and classical studies.

The Second World War provided a boost to the study of oriental languages. A special scheme was introduced for training servicemen mainly at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. Japanese was taught elsewhere. In 1944 the Scarborough commission was appointed to look into the state of Oriental, African, Slavonic and East European studies.

The resulting report, published in 1947, recommended a more balanced approach to oriental studies to include history, economics, religious studies, philosophy, anthropology and archaeology as well as language work. The Government made more money available for such studies and six universities were given special grants to develop their oriental departments.

In 1952 these grants were discontinued with the result that only the School of Oriental and African Studies, receiving support from London University, continued to expand.

However, a subcommittee of the University Grants Committee (UGC) was set up in 1960 under the chairmanship of Sir William Hayter to review progress in the universities and to make proposals for the further development of oriental, African, Slavonic and East European studies. The Hayter report, which was accepted in principle by the UGC, suggested that greater financial support be given to develop a limited number of centres specializing in these studies, as previously too little money had been spread too widely.

In 1962 the UGC initiated a 10-year programme of development of oriental studies in British universities, reinstituting the system of earmarked grants and appointing a subcommittee to review progress. A report of the UGC in 1971 said there had been a successful expansion of oriental studies. As a result, in 1972 the special grants were stopped and financial provision for the area centres was made within the block grants to universities.

Although classical Chinese studies still predominate, work on modern China is increasing. In 1968 the Contemporary China Institute (CCI) was founded in London to sponsor research on modern China and to provide a link between academics as well as to draw in non-academics interested in China.

The student exchange which allows British students to study for one or two years in China has also stimulated such work.

The greatest concentration of oriental studies in Britain today is still in the universities but Chinese may also be studied in other institutes of higher education, in certain schools and in evening classes.

A problem for Chinese graduates remains that of finding jobs which make use of their specialized knowledge. However, this year has seen a slight improvement with the increase of cultural and business contacts between Britain and China. This specialized knowledge is valuable, for we must avoid the misapprehensions of our nineteenth century forebears, who expected to make their fortunes by shipping knives and forks to China or by persuading "every Chinaman to add but one inch to his shirt-tails".

The author is a graduate in Chinese language from the School of Oriental and African Studies, London.

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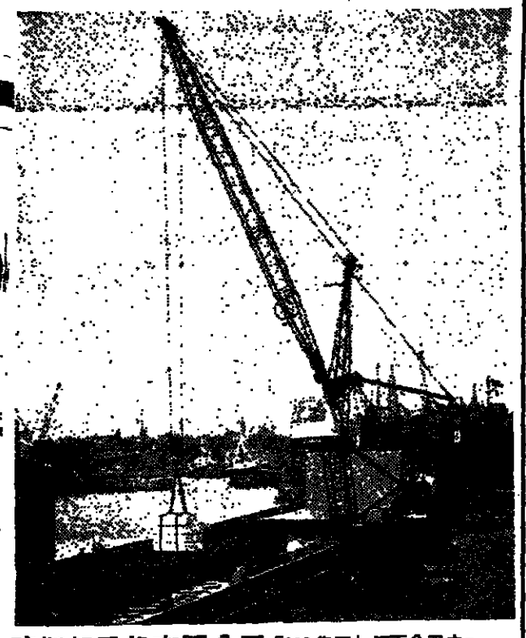
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Angela Newsome spent 10 months at *Liaoning University, Shenyang*, studying the language and literature. She describes life, Chinese style

Student tests the temperature

In Shenyang, in China's far north, temperatures in January plunge to —20°C. For days on end a thick layer of ice obscured the view from our windows. Shopping expeditions into town from the university where I was studying had to be planned with all the care of an arctic expedition. We huddled into our padded coats, eyelashes encrusted with frost, and wore gauze masks to keep our breath from freezing.

How very different is life for the foreign student who goes to China for a year from that of the package tourist or official visitor who takes in five cities in 14 days.

For us there were none of those official banquets for foreign delegations which can give such a misleading idea of Chinese life. We ate in popular restaurants patronized by ordinary Chinese families, to whom bird's nest soup and snake dinners would represent what oysters and smoked salmon are to us.

Instead we discovered dumplings filled with chopped pork and vegetables, steamed stuffed bread, Mongolian hotpot and Mongolian lamb barbecue. We drank the light delicious beer and the fiery *maotai*. China abounds in Muslim and minority nationality restaurants, like the Korean one in Shenyang, famous for its glutinous noodles made from sorghum, lavishly sprinkled with cayenne pepper and soaked in cold vinegar. The floor was so muddy that the waiters wore rubber boots—yet the walls were hung with framed certificates of hygiene and their draught beer was the best in the whole city.

I had cravings, though, for Western food. So in Peking I ate Christmas dinner twice in one day, and no trip to Peking was complete without an ice cream sundae at the Hsin Chiao Hotel. No doubt we became obsessed with food.

Our lifestyle became more ordinary too. A daily routine developed with classes starting at 7.30 am, lunch at noon followed perhaps by a trip into town, or a walk round the beautifully preserved gardens at the tomb of the last emperor of Manchuria.

We wore Chinese clothes not only for warmth and comfort, but for a certain anonymity. Well covered up, we attracted less attention and to some extent could escape the crowds which surround foreigners in every city outside Peking.

Summer sent us travelling southward, to the stunning heat of Sian and Loyang, where we slept on straw mats for coolness and had to quench our thirst with boiling tea.

There was not much to do in the evenings apart from occasional visits to revolutionary operas and films, and even the brilliant acrobats pall after the eleventh visit. Mostly we stayed indoors with our Chinese room mates, playing backgammon and Chinese chess, and even the most unsporty (such as myself) became involved in table tennis tournaments and the tug of war.

My greatest privilege, and in some ways my greatest frustration, was sharing a room with a Chinese girl. Hsiao Wang was 28, 5ft tall and solemn faced. She had spent five years on a commune, and three years at the Anshan Iron and Steel Works before gaining a rare university place to study Chinese literature. We often talked far into the night as I tried to describe England to her, and as we compared our very different lives.

In talking to Hsiao Wang, I was frustrated not only by language problems, but by the difficulty of trying to explain concepts which were unfamiliar to her. In describing my occasional need for privacy, I could find no acceptable word for this in the Chinest language.

After four years of Chinese at university, we were well equipped to read documents on the founding of the communes or to analyse T'ang poetry, but were quite unprepared for debates with our Chinese counterparts on the conservation of wildlife, or the idea of religion as a philosophy and not merely superstition.

Yet Hsiao Wang was endlessly interested in the world outside China, and I could not find enough magazines and photographs to satisfy her curiosity.

At times though I felt that hazy Western notions of oriental inscrutability are matched only by the Dickensian misconceptions that the Chinese have of the West. One might think that the recent advent of mass tourism into China might update some of these ideas, as travellers chat with their guides and leave behind their paperbacks.

One guide I came to know in this way acquired a copy of *The Godfather*, and he announced with considerable satisfaction that it had given him a real picture of modern Western society.

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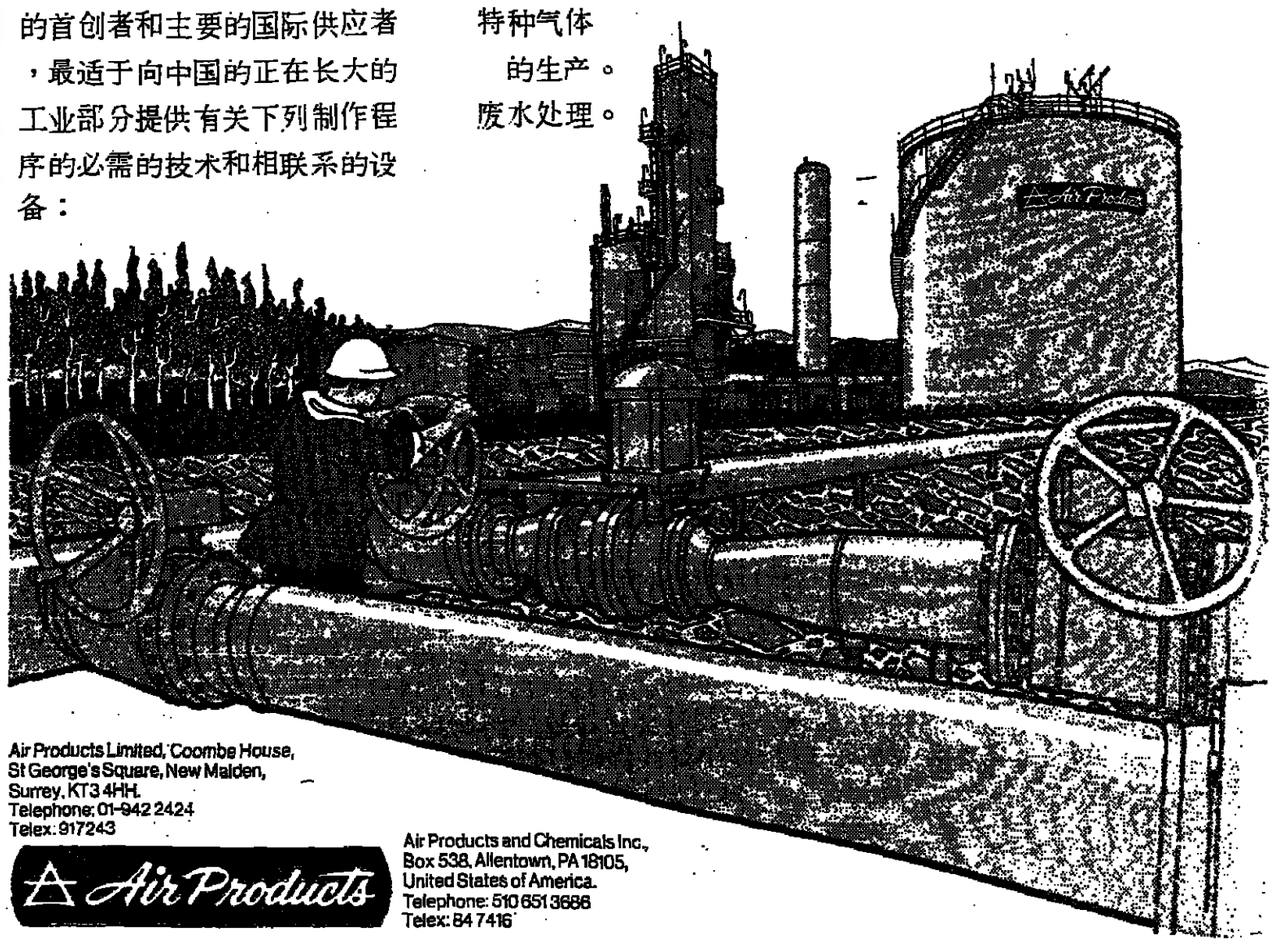
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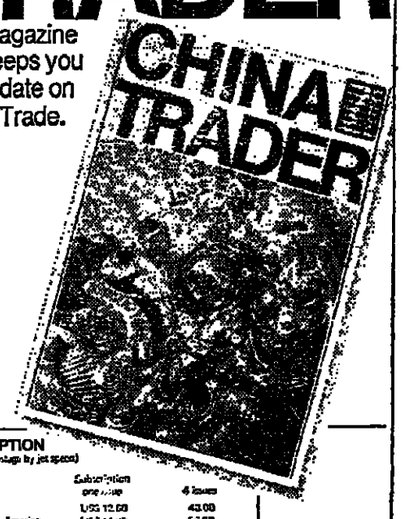
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Cultural Revolution brought academic decline

by Annette Lord

For an all-out drive to achieve industrial and technological parity with the West by the year 2000, China's new leaders have set about restoring the status of academic work after the 10-year upheaval of the Cultural Revolution when schools were closed and intellectuals despised.

The disruption of the Cultural Revolution greatly inhibited China's technological development as half a generation missed out on education. "At that time schools were closed and we learnt virtually nothing"; one student who was of middle school age during the late 1960s explained. "Instead of attending classes young people travelled all over China, devoting their attention to politics rather than academic studies."

The system of "key" schools, which are allocated the best teachers and teaching materials and which select the brightest pupils at primary and secondary level, has been reestablished in the drive to develop China's scientific and technological skills. Mr Liu Bsi-yao, China's Minister of Education, sees these schools as providing a model and giving guidance to other educational institutions.

Academic titles, abolished during the Cultural Revolution, have now been restored and teachers' pay is to be improved as part of the reinstatement of intellectual work. Primary school teachers receive 45 to 50 yuan a month, less than the national average of 62 yuan (about £20). At the top end of the scale university professors can earn up to 200 yuan a month (about £66).

As part of the general reappraisal of education policy, especially talented teachers will be encouraged to produce new textbooks and develop new educational theories. A conference is expected to be held in Wuhan soon to discuss the provision and writing of textbooks for arts subjects.

It has also been announced that specialized colleges are to be set up to give advanced training to primary and middle school teachers but emphasis will be placed on training teachers already working in schools by means of radio, television and correspondence courses.

Although it is still official policy to reduce the gap between physical and mental work, students now do manual work for only one month a year and middle school students may now enter university straight from school. Previously they were required to spend 18 to 24 months in the countryside or in a factory before entering university.

Entrance to university and teacher training college is now by competitive examination instead of being dependent on political qualifications such as class origins—a criterion which during the years after the Cultural Revolution led to a drastic deterioration of academic standards.

China's population is fast approaching 1,000 million, yet only one million receive education beyond middle school. Higher education is now to get special attention. The Minister of Education has announced that new colleges and universities are to be set up, new courses organized and more students to receive higher education.

A wide programme of spare-time education is also being strongly promoted. This includes evening classes held on factory premises, correspondence courses and educational broadcasts.

The television classroom is a recent innovation in China. Education television broadcasts started on December 19 last year when Peking Television sent out programmes apparently received in most parts of the country. The courses, taught by lecturers at the Peking Foreign Languages Institute and the Peking Teacher Training College, included English, elementary mathematics and electrical engineering.

The programmes are extremely popular. Foreign journalists in China have reported seeing long queues outside bookshops for the course textbooks. A British academic recently back from China saw a mathematics programme—geometry—on the television in the lounge of her Peking hotel. She said the hotel staff with whom she watched "were glued to the box".

Official interest in the British Open University is indicated by the publication of a two-page article in the monthly journal *People's Education*, a national magazine which has reappeared following its disappearance during the Cultural Revolution. The Chinese consider that broadcasts and correspondence courses such as the Open University uses could be a useful model in their campaign to extend education.

In addition to the programmes sent out by Peking Television some local authorities have set up courses of their own. Last November and December education authorities in the city of Sian worked to put our programmes designed to supplement middle school courses and to help students to prepare for examinations.

These broadcasts, given by 22 teachers from 11 middle schools in Sian, consisted of 33 two-hour programmes in middle school mathematics, physics chemistry on television 20 one-hour radio grammes in middle sch politics, language, hist and geography. All the grammes were based materials used in schools.

Primary and mid school teachers joined dents in watching and tening to these broadc which, it is hoped, help to improve standa of reaching as well as le ing.

Radio has been used several years in educati English lessons have ha wide audience. Other ed tional radio broadcasts clude popular science grammes with a ques and answer format. Br cast education, requir the minimum of facili and staff with its accessibility and poten for expanding spare-t education, appears to be way of solving China's e cation problems.

Students prepare for exodus from East

by Isabel Hilton

Now that it is permissible to admit that China is academically backward, intellectuals complain openly about past isolation and the difficulties it caused. Preparations are under way for an exodus of staggering proportions to Western universities.

When Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education, visited China earlier this year, her hosts revealed the extent of their commitment to education abroad. To Britain alone the Chinese propose to send up to 1,000 undergraduates, of whom 50 to 100 will be on exchange and the rest will be financed by the Chinese Government. In addition the Royal Society has been asked by the Chinese Academy of Science to take 100 post-graduate and 100 post-doctoral students, making a rough total of 1,200 Chinese students in Britain by 1985. (This does not include language students placed directly by the Chinese.) Britain is not alone in being asked to receive large numbers of students. Figures of 400 to 600 are quoted in connexion with half a dozen Western European countries and even larger numbers for the United States and Canada. At an estimated cost of £2,000 a student each year this represents a sizable cash investment as well as a considerable statement of faith in the new rapprochement.

The implications for Chinese academic life are enormous, both in terms of what other countries expect from an expanded exchange programme and in the impact on Chinese thinking of a large number of Western-educated intellectuals. As Britain and other countries consider their counter-proposals the scale of the operations raises questions of reciprocity which until this year has seemed irrelevant or impossible.

In 1973 Britain renewed student exchanges after the Cultural Revolution when it sent 12 students to China for one academic year. Now the numbers are up to 20 students a year sent through the British Council, in addition to which the enterprising Central London Polytechnic has made a separate arrangement to send its own students.

But the path of academic exchange has not always been smooth. The first batch of students was sent that year to the languages institute in Peking, largely without access to Chinese students, studying inflexible language courses, and using a "library" which was really a sparsely-equipped reading room. The discovery during the year of a perfectly good library on the campus which the authorities had decided was for Chinese use only did little to improve relations.

The acute frustration of that first year have gradually eased. By 1974 universities were open at which foreign students could study history, classics, literature or philosophy. Foreign students have won concessions over living conditions and access though, frequently, battles won in one university have had to be fought again in another.

But in spite of the relaxation and considerable progress, foreign students are still segregated in special classes, still excluded from the political activities which take up so much of the time of their Chinese fellow students and still have no real access to research facilities.

Now that a major expansion of contact is envisaged, it will be interesting to see what China is prepared to allow in terms of access. The British Council estimates that there is still an unsatisfied demand for time in China among undergraduates and immediate post-graduates. The curious result in Britain of the recent student exchanges is that senior academic staff are considerably less in touch with contemporary China than their students.

But before senior staff are likely to consider it worthwhile spending a long time in China, the Chinese may have to tolerate research within China by people who take a very different view of Chinese affairs from their hosts. Can we envisage, for instance, the Chinese co-operating with Western sociology and permitting them to undertake field-work in the People's Republic? Perhaps in the new climate anything is possible.

The current Chinese desire for rapid economic development is certainly producing a swift expansion of contacts. Chinese educational needs are essentially the same as they were when China first decided to learn from the West at the end of the eighteenth century. Now, as then, it principally needs scientists and linguists. The Chinese Ministry of Education has indicated that it wants 20 British scientists each year to visit China for periods of one to six months at Chinese expense. A constant stream of experts from China has visited the West in the last year, assessing what can be learnt at home and what must be learnt abroad. In return, visiting British delegations report a more open, less formal attitude in their hosts: a recent medical delegation had the opportunity to participate in seminars and professional discussions which produced a genuine exchange of knowledge.

In addition to allowing more students into China, the Chinese have asked the British Council's help in recruiting teachers of English; indeed so large is the expansion considered that it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the British Council might set up its own language schools in the People's Republic and renew a link on Chinese soil broken since 1950.

Among the more successful ventures undertaken recently is a scheme under which the British Council sends teams of English teachers to China to give relatively short but intensive courses to Chinese teachers of English.

The Chinese have asked for 10 such teams to visit China next year. Another area of British skill which appears to interest the Chinese is the Open University—a way of expanding tertiary education which has obvious appeal for the Chinese.

At the moment China's educational demands are very obviously servicing its proposed economic growth. Where students from Third World study eve thing from textiles to r way technology in China, is not easy to see what a demic interest there is Western students apart fr the continued fascination the study of China itself.

There are areas of me cine in which there is so interest, but for a few ye the traffic is likely to largely one way.

One key effect of Chir study programme may be seen for many years, is of great significan Students of intellectual cr fertilization will doubtl recall the effect on Ch of the last great fore study programme: it p duced a generation of re cals, thinkers and politici who completely transform China. Those students w are now chosen to come study in Britain are lik to be among the brightest China and will return positions of influence. T transformations they eff may be just as profound.

The author is on the staff The Sunday Times.

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Heirs to a proud culture

by Michael Freeberne

A common motif on the menus of Chinese takeaways shows the double *hsi* encircled by a meander, or key pattern. The emblem is supported by a cloud-parting dragon to the right and a phoenix to the left. A flaming pearl is suspended above.

Different meanings attach to these symbols: all are associated with great good fortune. For instance, the dragon represents the *yang*, the male principle, light, the sun and the emperor, and is connected with rain and geomancy. The character *hsi* translates as joy, happiness or pleasure, which is compounded by repeating the character. Variations of the key design are found on Shang dynasty bronzes, dating from the middle of the second millennium BC.

The owners of the local takeaway are heirs to an ancient and proud culture. Natural disasters, civil unrest and famines forced many thousands of Chinese to migrate overseas, especially from the south-eastern provinces of Kwantung and Fukien, during the nineteenth century and early decades of the present century.

Most found new homes in South-east Asia, but others went farther afield, attracted by the Californian gold rush and later mineral discoveries in Australia.

A few Chinese began to arrive in Britain with the opening of the Suez Canal, but their numbers remained small until after the Second World War. Often the Chinese had jumped ship and they tended to stay in the port cities, particularly Liverpool and London. Laundries and small eating-houses were established. Small in number, the Chinese kept to themselves and had little contact with the host population, except across the business counter.

London's old Chinatown in the Pennyfields area was largely destroyed during the war, and most Chinese laundries have disappeared with the advent of do-it-yourself techniques. Many more Chinese arrived in Britain as cheap charter flights were introduced from about 1960 onwards, and their coming coincided with a revolution in national eating habits. Most of them came from the rural background of the New Territories; most were young males; most were unmarried. Accurate figures are impossible to obtain but there may now be in excess of 70,000 Chinese spread throughout the length and breadth of Britain.

At first restaurants, providing an indifferent chop-suey, were opened in the larger cities. Since the mid-1960s a new Chinatown has emerged centred on Gerrard Street, which on Sundays attracts an excited and hungry Chinese clientele, hell-bent on *yam char* (literally, to drink tea) from points as far away as Manchester and Bristol. On other days of the week, too, Chinese travel long distances to stock up with provisions, arriving regularly from the Continent, particularly Holland, Germany, France and Belgium.

The Chinese work hard, long hours. Most wish to become their own boss and in a few years are able to save enough to buy their own takeaway, often a fish and chip shop which they convert slowly; or they may go into partnership in running a restaurant. Even the smaller towns with, say, a population of 5,000 have a Chinese business, although London and the Liverpool-Manchester area still contain the largest clusters. This scattering of Chinese, together with the near-impossibility of obtaining work permits, has resulted in a serious labour shortage.

Twenty years ago it was common for young Chinese to return to Hongkong after about five years, in search of a bride. The deal would be contracted within the space of a few weeks and generally the wife was left in Hongkong, while children were conceived on irregular trips home, usually made to coincide with new year celebrations. In recent years, however, more and more families have been reunited in Britain, and new brides join their husbands immediately, although children are often sent back to Hongkong to be educated.

Sizable sums of money are remitted to Hongkong to pay both for the children's upkeep and for that of the grandparents and other relatives. A common sight in a New Territories village is the "sterling houses" built with these remittances. They are constructed for reasons of prestige and as retirement homes, but increasingly they may become white elephants, given the political uncertainties and that the ground they occupy is due to revert to China in 1997.

Life for Chinese in Britain can be very lonely, especially for the wives left at home to mind the family, for they are often illiterate and unable to speak English. Frequently families are found living in twilight housing zones; and the first months at an English school may impose tremendous strain on children.

At the same time the Chinese know how to enjoy themselves, and the new year festivities have become an established feature of polyglot London, as the lion dances along the streets of Chinatown collecting the offerings of lettuce leaves, onions and lucky money—totalling £399.99 from Wong Kei Restaurant alone earlier this year. Free days are spent around the mahjong table, at which fortunes (and businesses) have been won or lost within a few hours, or in watching kung-fu films.

Essentially a law-abiding community, which maintains a low profile, sensational news coverage in recent years connected with triad activity and drugs has caused considerable consternation. The local image was not improved by the muck-raking of a recent BBC serial called *Gangsters*, which would have been laughable if it had not been so damaging. The record of the great majority of Chinese in Britain is good.

As more Chinese are born in Britain, there are signs that the new generation will not necessarily wish to work in the family business, despite the guarantee of financial reward; the work is too hard and monotonous. In consequence young Chinese are being employed in an increasing variety of occupations, a trend which will grow.

The author, on the staff of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, is preparing an account of the Chinese community in Britain.

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The articles on this and the next two pages examine trade prospects with China, especially in sectors where Peking is seeking help from the technologically-advanced nations

Only business contact is the state

by Marcel Berlins

A British firm wanting to trade with China has it, in a sense, easy. It does not, for instance, have to find a reliable and trustworthy agent through whom contracts can be established and negotiations conducted. It does not have the problem of arranging an efficient distribution system. China does not have private trading concerns, and so there are no such things as agencies, dealers, distributors, marketing representatives and the like.

Nor is a British business faced with having to take decisions about the nature of its participation in China. No foreigner can participate either with capital or in any other way in any enterprise being carried on in China. There is, therefore, no question of a choice between launching a joint venture, going into partnership, or using any other method of getting a stake in economic activity.

For the same reasons the attention normally paid by a British businessman attempting to break into a foreign market to such factors as that country's investment and tax laws, the ability to repatriate capital and profits, and the terms governing British personnel working there, is not relevant to dealing with China.

All that is possible is a single trading contract, and the only way to go about it is to negotiate through one of the state trading corporations. They constitute the only point of direct contact between the potential exporter and the Chinese buyer. Contact with the real customer, the user, is not possible.

It is the state corporation that enters into the contract, and having done so, all the formalities governing entry of the goods into China are taken care of automatically. The British exporter is thus even saved the trouble of ascertaining the customs regulations.

There are eight main national trading corporations. They deal with: cereals, oils and foodstuffs; chemicals; light industrial products; machinery; metals and minerals; native produce and animal by-products; textiles; and technical (plant equipment and technological processes).

In addition there are two service corporations: the Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, which deals with the actual business of clearing cargoes through customs, and the Chartering Corporation, which charters ships and books shipping space required for imports and exports.

The Department of Trade's Commercial Relations and Exports Division advises British firms wanting to export to China to take things slowly and patiently and not to use any of the hard-sell tactics that might be applied when seeking markets in many other countries.

First, descriptive information should be sent to the relevant state corporation. These leaflets should concentrate on providing as much detailed technical data as possible, and not be what the DoT calls "glossy, advertising-type material". The state corporation, assuming the goods are what the Chinese economic strategy allows to be bought, then sends the information to those particular state groups which might need them.

If interest is expressed—which may not be for months or years after the initial approach—the state corporation will then conduct all negotiations.

The British firm's representatives will not necessarily be invited to China for talks, nor can they go there on their own. Invitations are reasonably easy to obtain for the biennial Canton (Kwangchow) Fairs, and some contacts may be made there, although serious negotiations would not take place.

It is far more difficult to get an invitation to Peking. They are usually only issued if the state corporation involved is seriously interested in entering into a substantial contract. Otherwise, negotiations would be conducted through the commercial section of the Chinese Embassy in London.

Prices used to be invariably quoted and negotiated in sterling, and until recently all payments by China to British exporters were also made in that currency. More recently, according to the DoT, the Chinese have tried to conclude contracts in their own currency with transactions being made through the Bank of China in London. According to the DoT there is nothing in United Kingdom exchange control regulations to prevent invoicing or settlement in this currency known as RMB and "as far as we are aware no problems have attended United Kingdom business so concluded".

Any contractual disputes between the exporter and the Chinese state corporation which are not amenable to informal friendly conciliation are settled by arbitration. Experience has shown that the Chinese do not lightly go into dispute. The deviation by the exporter from the terms of the contract would usually have to be substantial to provoke the Chinese importer into taking that step. Moreover, all the emphasis would at first be placed on trying to reach a negotiated settlement between the parties, without recourse to any outside intervention.

In the relatively few cases where no agreement can be reached, the procedure is laid down in rules brought in as long ago as 1954 by the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade. Broadly, the rules provide for each party to nominate an arbitrator, and for those two arbitrators to agree on a referee. The parties can, by agreement, place the dispute in the hands of a single arbitrator instead of the three-man committee.

The form of the proceedings are similar enough to London-style arbitrations to present neither problems nor surprises to the British firm involved in it, except, that the language used is Chinese. The rules provide for interpreters.

The award of the arbitration committee is said to be "final, and neither party shall bring an appeal for revision before a court of law or any other organization". The award must be acted on by the parties themselves within the specified time, but if the losing party does not comply with it of its own accord, the other can petition the People's Court of China to enforce it.

The author is Legal Correspondent, The Times.

Oiling Britain's export wheels

by Derek Harris

Plans for energy development, particularly in offshore oil exploration and expansion of coal production, provides Western technology with one of its greatest export opportunities in China.

Britain's export chances in the sector are good although Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, on his return last month from eight days of trade talks in China, gave a warning especially relevant to the energy industries. Although it was not unreasonable to expect a trebling or even quadrupling of Sino-British trade in the next two to three years, it had to be recognized that China would remain a highly competitive market, he said.

China is looking to the West for a wide range of technologies to help exploit oil reserves that in future will have to earn a large proportion of the hard currency China needs to pay for the imports necessary to help fulfil its latest development plans.

China has not only to find and extract the oil, both onshore and offshore, but needs increased refining capacity to maintain a rapid expansion of the oil industry.

Plant for refineries is likely to be imported as well as a wide range of equipment involved in oil exploration, particularly for offshore operations.

Coal, China's main energy source, has suffered from inadequate investment in the past. This is now being remedied so that the country can meet more of its expanding energy needs from coal, thus releasing as much oil as possible for currency-earning exports.

Modernizing and expanding the coal industry means more mining machinery imports into the country, a sector in which the United Kingdom is already a traditional supplier. Recent trade missions, on which the National Coal Board has been represented, have also returned with the message that Britain's experience of modernizing a long-established coal industry could be a factor in Britain securing design contracts.

China also has large but underdeveloped reserves of natural gas. Output has doubled in 10 years but if growth is to be maintained, extra plant will be needed ranging from pipeline equipment to liquefaction units.

The greatest competition looks likely to be in the oil sector with a special focus on offshore exploration. China hopes offshore resources will be a main contributor to the increased export earnings it wants.

Mr Dell was told last month that negotiations were well advanced for the participation of United States and Japanese companies in China's oil exploration programme; but so are those between British Petroleum and the Chinese authorities.

China has told British Petroleum and other international oil companies of a policy switch which should speed the development of offshore oil. China is not in favour of joint ventures with foreign companies and still intends to finance its own oil development programme.

But the oil companies have been told that the Chinese authorities are now willing to see foreign capital coming in to take on the risk of offshore oil exploration.

Details of this new policy are still being worked out, but it looks as if China is following the path of other national oil producers anxious to stimulate exploration. The exploration costs met by oil companies could be offset by returns from subsequent oil strikes.

Commercial production from offshore resources is likely to come first from the Pohai Gulf where Japanese companies are expected to start drilling soon. The continental shelf off China's coast looks promising and offshore development is likely to be concentrated on the South China Sea.

China's oil production, which grew by a fifth each year between 1965 and 1975, stood at 86 million tonnes in 1976 after the growth rate slowed to 13 per cent. At present about 16 per cent of the oil produced is sold abroad.

By 1980 China will need almost to have doubled its 1976 production if gradual growth of exports is to be maintained and the demands of certain branches of industry, like petrochemicals and transport, are to be met. Western observers believe the oil exports may rise by some three million tonnes to 16 million tonnes by 1980 which at 1977 prices would bring in about £800m in hard currencies.

Mr Dell found the Chinese especially interested in British technology in offshore equipment. But Britain has still to make a breakthrough here: in the latest list of Chinese purchases for offshore oil equipment covering the period from 1972 to the end of last year, Japan is the main supplier with only France and Denmark among successful European exporters.

But the United States has probably supplied about £50m worth of equipment for both oil and natural gas wells in the past three years. A considerable number of onshore rigs have been bought from Romania.

One report circulating in Whitehall suggests that the chances of British sales of complete offshore rigs is slight, given the number of offshore rigs that have been lying idle in South-east Asia as well as the distances involved in transporting rigs from Britain.

But the Chinese, the report says, are interested in rig technology for water deeper than 200ft, underwater pipe systems and equipment for underwater surveys and drilling. Britain might score with sales of specialized equipment such as drills, valves, pumps and pipes as well as some survey and supply equipment.

China's commitment to expanding coal output is likely to benefit Britain, especially as the Chinese prefer long-wall techniques for which Britain has developed fully mechanized coal-face equipment.

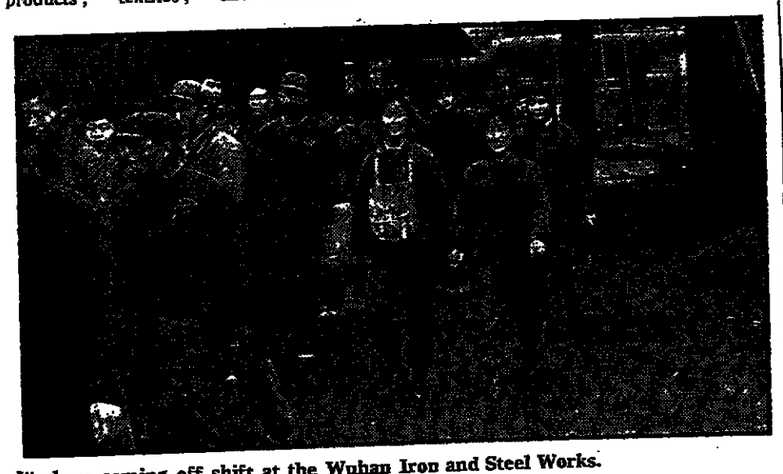
China's last big buying programme of nearly £50m worth of mining machinery was in 1973 and 1974, half supplied from Britain and the rest by West Germany, the United States and Poland.

The National Coal Board is expected to be involved in the design of two new mines for which construction and equipment contracts will also be necessary.

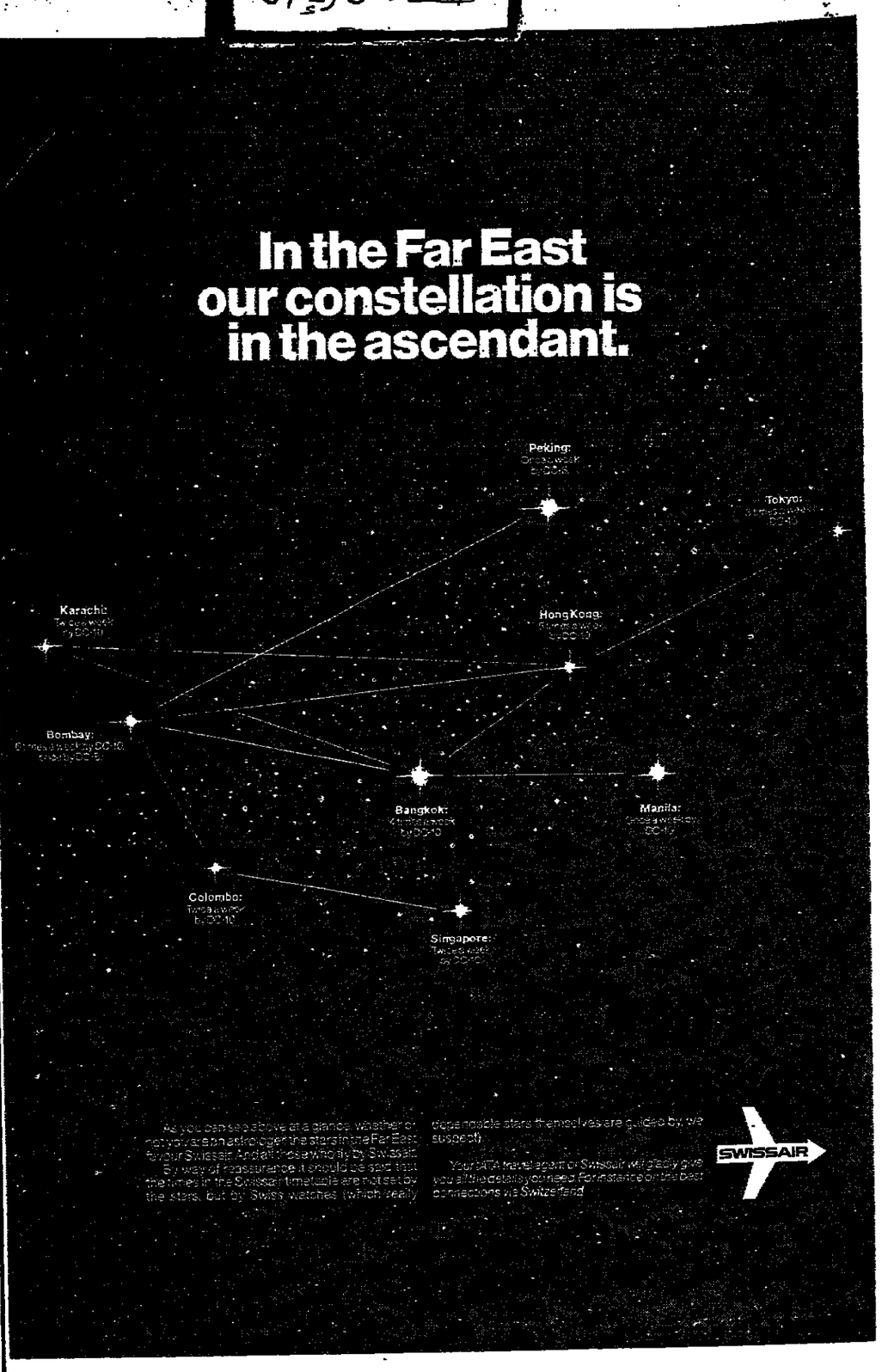
Two major orders to British companies for mining equipment were announced earlier this month. Dowty Group's £70m contract for underground equipment, including roof supports and conveyors, was said to be the largest export order of its kind so far for a British company.

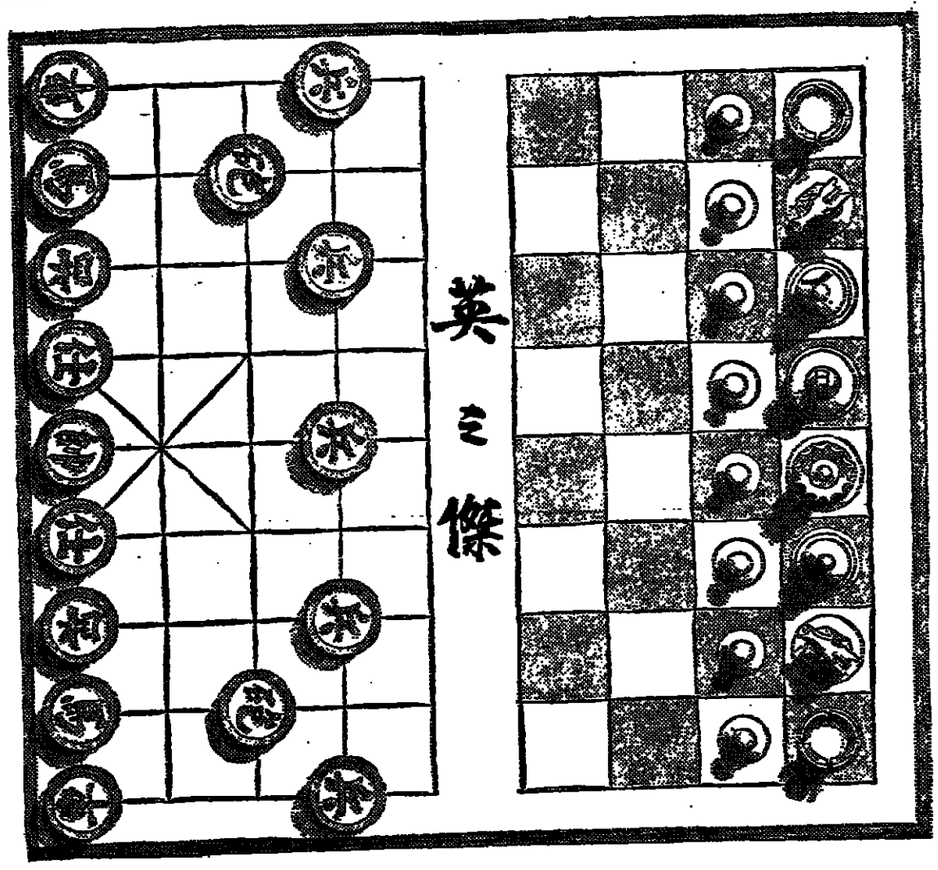
A £13m contract for coal-cutters and face conveyors went to Anderson Strathclyde, a Glasgow mining and industrial equipment maker.

The author is Commercial Editor, The Times.



Workers coming off shift at the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works.





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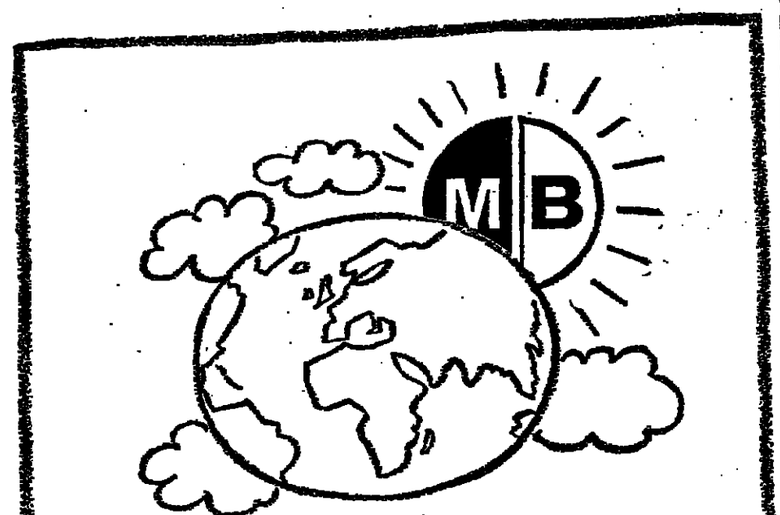
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Members of a Chinese delegation visiting the Farnborough air show.

Window shopping for British aerospace goods

by Arthur Reed

China is now openly shopping in Britain for aerospace goods, notably the British Aerospace Harrier vertical takeoff fighter, which the country plans eventually to make under licence in its own factories.

More than 60 Chinese aviation and commercial experts were at this month's Farnborough air show. Organized into three delegations, they closely questioned officials of the British nationalized aircraft industry on all aspects of Harrier operation, economics and support. They then left the show to spend three weeks touring aerospace factories, including those of subcontractors making parts for the jump jet.

The Harrier is powered by one Rolls-Royce Pegasus turbofan engine generating 21,500lb of thrust and gains its ability to take off vertically, or after a very short run (while conventional fighters need thousands of yards of concrete runway) by directing its jet blast through swivelling nozzles mounted on either side of the fuselage.

A recent British invention designed to aid this unusual aircraft still further is the "ski slope"—a ramp about 130ft long and rising to a height of 20ft, up which the Harrier takes off. The slope has the effect of "throwing" the aircraft into the air, enabling it to gain height far more quickly and, therefore, to carry a heavier load of armament or fuel.

The ski slope also adds to safety of operation as, if the single engine fails at the crucial moment of take off, the pilot is farther from the ground when he ejects, so giving his parachute more time to open.

The Chinese delegations inspected the ski slope at the Farnborough show and watched it being used by a Harrier of the type which is in service with the Royal Air Force, and by the latest version, the Sea Harrier. This is being developed by British Aerospace for service on board the new through-deck cruisers ordered by the Royal Navy. The cruisers will be fitted with the ski slope device.

If an order for Harriers from the Chinese does materialize, and opinion at the show was that Chinese interest was very strong, it is likely that the ski slope will also be ordered. Harriers, with this novel piece of equipment, would be ideal for the Chinese Air Force in guarding the long border with the Soviet Union where the building of conventional airfields is a long, difficult and expensive task.

In addition to boosting their defences, the Harrier would also provide the Chinese with a technology package with which their burgeoning aerospace industry could make further progress.

China has already designed, and is flying, its own fighter, the F-9, while it is rebuilding the fleets of MiG19s and other military aircraft types which were bought from the Soviet Union, in the absence of any spares replacement from that country recently.

Under a deal signed with Rolls-Royce, China is learning how to build the Spey jet engine with which she will re-engine its Mi
Its civil airline has
dents bought from Brit
in addition to Ameri
Boeing 707s and a numl
of Soviet airliners.
maintenance of all these
craft types indicates
reasonably high level
aerospace capability.

A deal with British Ae
space on the Harrier wo
almost certainly involve
initial purchase of a su
number and then, with
tish assistance, the establi
ing of production lines
China for both the airfra
and the Pegasus engine. W
the knowledge alre
gained in developing
Spey engine, making
Pegasus should present
insuperable difficulties.

The total Chinese requ
ment for a fighter such
the Harrier is thought to
somewhere between 300
500. Not surprisingly,
moves towards a contr
with Britain have be
attacked by the So
Union.

British Aerospace wo
also like to interest
Chinese in two more
their products—both mai
civil, but with military p
sibilities. These are the
executive jet and the
airliner.

The 125 would be ide
within China for fast co
munications over long d
tances although it is a
used in the RAF as a n
igational trainer. More th
400 125s are in serv
around the world, and
has recently been fitt
with a more powerf
quieter American engine
give it longer range a
reduced fuel consumption.

Permission to develop t
146, which is an airlin
with 70 to 100 seats and t
ability to take off from sho
unprepared airstrips, w
given by the British Gover
ment only a few weeks ag
It would be ideal for oper
tions in remote areas
China. A military transpo
version is being consider
by British Aerospace.

The author is Air Correspo
dent, The Times.

Important role for metal technology

by Derek Harris

Western metallurgical technology, which the Chinese tapped in their last major steel plant expansion in 1974 and 1975, is expected to have an important role in China's plan to invest in the growth of its iron and steel industry, still one of the weaker sectors of the economy.

It is also likely to be needed to meet China's aim of reducing its reliance on imports of non-ferrous metals, particularly aluminium and copper, by setting up a substantial prospecting programme, opening up mines and establishing modern processing plant.

In the earlier steel plant expansion China bought skill and plant from West Germany and Japan, although two substantial contracts went to Sweden and Belgium for ladle furnaces and cold rolling mill equipment respectively.

Japan is set to play a major role in the new wave of steel expansion, with Nippon Steel due to sign contracts for a six million tonnes capacity plant at Shanghai, worth about £25,000m. Plans for another steel complex at Peking, to be built by Nippon Kokan, are also advanced.

But this time, with Chinese steel production planned to go from the present 25 million tonnes a year to 60 million tonnes in 1985, there are high hopes of Britain securing a large share of the market.

Britain has experience in modernizing aging steel plants. Mr Tang Ke, the Chinese Minister of Metallurgy, spent 17 days touring steel plants in Scotland, Wales and the North of England earlier this year, and he and specialists accompanying him were impressed at British Steel's success in upgrading old plants. China's pre-1974 crude steel-making facilities are all at least 20 years old.

Steel plants were one of the main prospects for United Kingdom export contracts when Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, headed a trade mission to China last month. Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of British Steel (which since last October has netted £13m in Chinese contracts), has discussed plans for providing new steel-making and rolling mills.

Britain is well in the running for substantial steel plant contracts because two British steel industry missions, the first of technicians and the other of engineers, should have settled the detailed groundwork by November to allow a top management mission to follow with a series of package deals for the Chinese.

The Chinese could then include these in the detailed plan for steel industry expansion which they hope to produce in December. It remains to be seen if financing arrangements could be a problem following reports of Japan offering interest rates below the minimum normally charged for export credits.

But British Steel can emphasize its increasing experience in supplying complete steel plant from the drawing board stage onwards and involving collaboration of private sector plant makers. British Steel International, a British Steel offshoot, can put together technology packages covering planning and construction which have already led to the supply of plants to Venezuela and Mexico.

One recent report on China's iron and steel needs suggests that the main requirement is likely to be for more steel-finishing facilities, particularly continuous casting rolling mills. Electrical tinning and galvanizing lines and equipment for the chemical processing of special steels may be required too.

Expansion of steel-making capacity is likely to be achieved through buying large-capacity basic oxygen furnaces, air separation plants and electical furnaces. Equipment for iron ore mining could involve specialist items like drill bits and blast hole drills as well as power shovels and excavators.

What is clear is that the steel expansion programme is so vast that there should be scope for substantial contracts to go not only to Japan and Britain but to other European nations in which the Chinese have shown renewed interest, particularly France and West Germany.

The priority being given to expanding non-ferrous metals production is not completely clear, although the Chinese have indicated that this figures in present plans. It looks likely, judging from the latest reports out of China, that there will be a growing interest in equipment for prospecting, mining and preparation of the various ores. Complete smelters for aluminium, copper, lead and zinc are also likely to be needed.

Priority for petrochemicals

More advanced petrochemical technology is almost certainly going to be needed from the West by China. Several factors are leading towards increased petrochemical production, which is likely to be achieved fully only by importing more production plants, even though in some cases China has already bought in the inherent technology.

Compared with most other industrialized countries, China has neglected the development of petrochemicals so that priority is having to be given to providing a wide range of plastic goods, some for defence needs, and increasingly for the general consumer.

At the same time the country's oil and natural gas production is increasing, providing more feedstock for petrochemical products.

Improving agricultural yields is still one of the country's highest priorities. More indigenous production of chemical fertilizers would help towards that. It would also reduce the present large-scale imports of fertilizers, a drain on the balance of payments, as has been the buying-in of foreign grain which has been sometimes necessary when harvests were poor or have failed.

There will also be import substitution by increased production in China of synthetic textiles, plastics, synthetic rubbers and other chemicals. A beneficial effect of the increase in synthetics — which, for instance substitute for natural products like home-grown cotton, wool or silk in the production of textiles—will be release of land for food production.

China's petrochemical industry went through a major expansion in little more than two years up to the end of 1974. In 1972 there were only three major petrochemical plants operating. Two had been bought in the West during the 1960s and the other was designed and built in Peking by the Chinese themselves.

Since then more than 50 complete petrochemical plants have been imported from countries like Japan, France, West Germany, Holland, the United States, Denmark, Italy and Austria. From the United Kingdom Humphreys and Glasgow supplied a methanol plant and Davy Power Gas a polyethylene plant. Davy has further contracts.

The biggest single contract was for some £150m under which Technip-Speichem of France supplied a complex of plants whose product was nylon and polyester fibres.

The buying programme during this period gave China capacity for producing artificial fibres, plastics, rubber and chemical fertilizers. Fibres included some acrylics and plastic production was of polyethylenes and polypropylenes. Natural gas is being used as a feedstock for ammonia plants geared to the production of urea for agricultural fertilizer use.

Chemical fertilizer has been one of the fastest growing Chinese industrial sectors during this decade and should continue to grow rapidly in the immediate future. By 1980 there will be 13 new urea plants, bought from the West, completely on stream and producing about 18 million tonnes of nitrogen fertilizer a year.

One report circulating in Whitehall suggests that China is likely to buy in more urea plants as well as units to produce complex fertilizers and super-phosphates. But for exporters there are question marks over the development of agrochemicals in China, since domestic production appears to fill present needs. But agrochemicals and their production could be a growth sector in which there might well be export opportunities, the report suggests.

There has been some speculation why China's purchasing of petrochemical and associated plant declined after 1974.

All the evidence is against a reduction in the country's needs as the cause. Concern over its trade deficit and the period of controversy over too great dependence on foreign technology were likely factors. It also takes time for such a large number of plants of an advanced technical nature to be absorbed into the country's industrial structure.

It is thought by some industrial observers that petrochemical plant, as well as the chemical sector as a whole, offers one of a dozen or so major opportunities for increasing exports from the United Kingdom.

On the chemical fertilizer side there is a need not only for more nitrogen compounds but more so for the balancing nutrients provided by potassium and phosphorous.

Plants to produce more complex petrochemical products will be needed, it is expected, which means plants for the production of dibasic acids, acrylics and possibly fluorocarbons, advanced synthetic rubbers are thought to be another need, as well as possibly synthetic leather plant.

The Chinese certainly appear to lack adequate production facilities for Teflon, pvc and various advanced plastics used in engineering.

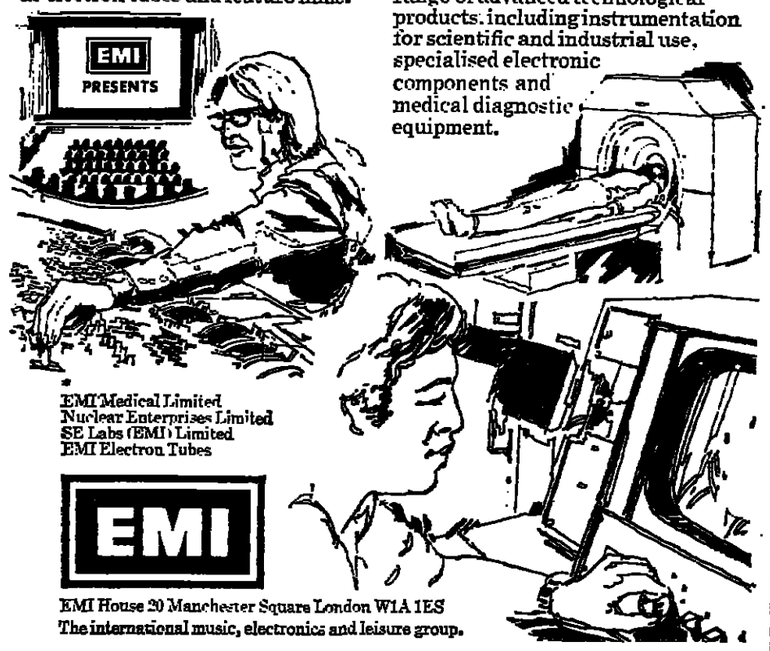
One advantage suppliers of process plant to China have found is that there can be a high product content from the exporter's own country. This can be as high as 90 per cent, whereas some other importing countries demand that a large proportion of any plant should be made by using their own spare industrial capacity.

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Publishers try to fill their order books

Roger Berthoud

first sight there might m to be mouth-watering ispects for British pub- ners in a country of some) million people, where glish is the premier reign language and where cent political develop- nts have generated a eat thirst for knowledge d determination to make for lost years.

Two large delegations of itish publishers have cently been to China for e first time to acquire a st-hand understanding of e Chinese book market id the possibilities of in- easing the present modest vel of trade. Early next onth a four-man delega- on from the China ational Publications Im- ort Corporation is coming London—thought to be first visit abroad—and ill be attending the Lon- on Book Fair on October 0 and 11. Next year a 10- an mission from the China ublishing Administration Bureau will come to Britain a date to be arranged.

A dialogue has thus egun from which many in- eresting developments could flow. But the reports from the two delegations which went to Peking in March and July respectively from Britain's Publishers Association were careful to avoid arousing any false hopes, let alone euphoria, about the likelihood of huge sales of British publications in the People's Republic.

The first delegation, led by the association's presi- dent, Mr Graham C. Greene, of Jonathan Cape, arrived at an extremely propitious moment, soon after the fifth national people's congress had confirmed the smashing of the Gang of Four and restated the policy of modernization, development and the reopening of China. To a man, the delegation was astonished to learn the extent to which the Cultural Revolution had created a 10-year gap in intellectual life—so that in the country with a quarter of the world's population, doctors, scientists, engineers and teachers did not complete even a minimal programme of education.

The British publishers concluded that the main immediate opportunities were in scientific, medical book and journal sales: educational and scientific programmes were being rapidly expanded, and it was important that the United Kingdon should become a main supplier.

They also felt there was a possibility of cooperation in the publishing of materials for English language teaching and major dictionaries, where such cooperation could lead to a considerably improved product.

But, and it is a rather large but, they concluded that the prospects of greatly increasing the sales of British publications in China—or of Chinese publications in Britain—were limited by the absence of copyright protection.

The People's Republic is not a signatory of either of the international copyright conventions, and has no domestic copyright, patent or trademark laws. So copyright works produced abroad may be reproduced freely, without payment to copyright owners. In the library of the Chung Shan Medical College in Canton, for example, the delegation saw learned journals from all over the world, many of which had been reprinted in China, though photo-micrographs, X-rays and many diagrams were useless by Western standards owing to poor reproduction.

Conscious that the Chinese do not regard such "pirating" as illegal, the British publishers tried to convince their hosts that copyright had international acceptance, and was generally regarded—not least in the Third World—as the best way of encouraging the dissemination of literature, information and ideas. They also pointed out that foreign publishers were unlikely to publish Chinese works, which could produce substantial foreign exchange earnings for the Chinese, unless they were protected by copyright.

The British publishers were impressed by the importance assigned to the teaching of English, which is the first foreign language in secondary schools. But their impression was that only at tertiary level was the instruction considered to have serious value. A secondary school textbook used throughout Shanghai seemed to be devoid of methodology, and students appeared to end their schooling with next to no acquisition of English. The Britons' impression was that any cooperative venture in producing new courses of materials would place a heavy burden on the British partner.

As for dictionaries, the British publishers feared that the urgency of unsatisfied demand might lead the Chinese simply to increase the output of existing ones. But they felt the market for an authoritative, up-to-date bilingual dictionary would be immense, and that its foreign currency earning potential in Chinese communities abroad might eventually help to persuade the Peking authorities to initiate a joint venture.

With the universities and professions reasserting their role, and desperately short of higher educational and research materials, the delegation felt that scientific, technical and medical publications offered United Kingdom publishers the best immediate opportunities. But even these would remain limited until reasonable payments for reproduction could be arranged.

The two delegations were able to form a coherent picture of the organization of the Chinese book trade. The main authority for publishing in China lay, they found, with the China Publishing Administration Bureau, based in Peking, with provincial offices responsible for regional publishing. They estimated that perhaps 10,000 titles were published each year.

Print runs were frequently into the millions.

The main outlets were the roughly 4,000 New China bookshops, but there were about 100,000 other points of sale in communes and factories. The bookshops sold nearly 4,000 million books a year: a novel typically sold one million to two million, a children's book several million.

Imports were handled by the China National Publications Import Corporation, which estimated business with Britain at more than £500,000 a year. A modest enough level, but with a market of China's size, British publishers will be determined not to allow their American or continental rivals to steal a march on them when—given an eventual agreement on copyright—the stakes could be so high.

Communications offer opportunities for the West

More openings for West's technologies are emerging in China's communications sector of rail, road, sea and air transport.

Telecommunications is another matter. Defence demands have speeded China's advance in electronics which is regarded as a strategic industry in which self-sufficiency of design and production is a priority.

Imports, from the West as well as Japan, have been fairly small in volume compared with domestic production and have been highly selective as China has pursued its policy of keeping abreast of advanced Western electronics technology.

China's needs in telecommunications are harder to trace than those in other sectors for obvious strategic reasons, but it looks likely that in the next few years it will be necessary for the Chinese to look to the West for advanced data processing equipment and particularly for help in developing microprocessors.

Advanced communications systems are also likely to attract Chinese interest, probably with air traffic control equipment also on the shopping list. Navigational equipment like marine and aircraft radar could offer particular opportunities to British manufacturers.

China's considerable progress in port modernization and expansion is not only expected to continue, with increasing use of containers, but may even offer opportunities to British construction companies as well as, more expectedly, consultants like designers and engineers.

Sir John Buckley, chairman of Davy International, said at last month's debriefing of Mr Edmund Dell's trade mission to China that before he went to China he had believed that, as with consumer goods, there was almost no chance of construction contracts coming to British companies.

He went on: "In fact, the Chinese showed genuine interest in what we could offer in consultancy and construction. The ports modernization programme, particularly, could be interesting for the British construction industry and large contracts could be involved.

"You may be able to build dams with a lot of people carrying baskets full of pebbles but not all construction is in that category."

Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, believes hopes for British exports of port and shipyard equipment are promising.

Earlier reports, including those from trade missions, have pinpointed a number of cargo-handling prospects for Western exporters to China. An extensive containerization programme is under way; one main terminal is fully working and others are planned. Capacity has been limited to 10ft containers but it is planned to go up to 40ft.

This could well open the door to the import of specialized equipment such as cranes, straddle carriers and road platform trailers such as have been particularly developed in Europe. Cargo handling equipment is going to be needed in greater quantity together with a wide range of harbour craft, especially dredgers.

It is specialist craft like dredgers, tugs and supply ships, which in the past the Chinese have bought in the West despite their own shipbuilding programme. Their other method of building up their merchant fleet has been to buy second hand on the open market.

It looks likely that China will continue to buy high technology vessels from the West, together with advanced marine equipment.

China has started an intensive drive to improve its railway system, which has been acknowledged as a weak link in economic development; but whether this will mean extensive buying of locomotives and rolling stock from the West is not clear. There have been imports in the past from West Germany, France, Romania and Japan but China appears to have made extensive progress towards self-reliance in production for rail needs.

But some industrial observers believe China may turn to the West for improved signalling and control systems technology and equipment for automating cargo handling. Delays in cargo handling have been a big problem.

Chinese trade missions to Britain in the past 12 months have been particularly interested in British Rail's pioneering work to enable higher speed trains to use existing track.

Huge construction programmes exist on paper for providing a network of roads to the Chinese interior. It is still unclear when they will be put into effect. British Leyland has been submitting tenders for some time for 20-ton payload tipper trucks whose high performance off hard roads makes them particularly suitable for road building; but the Chinese have not been buying this sort of equipment yet from any source.

Leyland sent out a senior salesman again early this year because it also envisages prospects of sales of trucks of up to seven tons capacity to act as feeder transport in getting farm products to railheads and from rail terminals into the industrial centres.

Leyland did sell the Chinese a single-decker bus of advanced design, including air suspension, but the company envisages slim chances of bus sales, although the Chinese have bought some coaches from Hungary for a growing tourist industry. The Chinese build their own crudely simple buses for worker transport. In the past France, Japan and Romania have been main suppliers of lorries.

Britain, a traditional aerospace supplier to China, looks likely to increase its sales. About 40 per cent of Britain's exports to China recently have been accounted for by aerospace orders. China's purchase of Trident aircraft could now be followed by sales of the HS146, a short-haul jet seating about 80 people, in which the Chinese showed interest during the Dell mission.

The Chinese, who have no civil aviation manufacturing industry, already have a licensing agreement to manufacture the Rolls-Royce Spey engine. China's aerospace needs are likely to range more widely because of expanding domestic and international networks, taking in turbo-prop feeder aircraft, medium and long-range transporters including wide-bodied jets, as well as short-haul jets.

That could mean export opportunities for the European aircraft industry as well as United States manufacturers. Helicopters are another likely need, including those for offshore oil operations. China is also likely to need a whole range of advanced air traffic control equipment, avionics systems and such items as aircraft test equipment.

D. H.

Engineering sector promising for smaller exporters

No completely clear pattern of China's needs of Western technologies in the mechanical and electrical engineering sectors has yet emerged but undoubtedly it is in this area of the economy that medium and even smaller foreign companies have some of their best opportunities of taking a slice of China's increasing trade with the West.

One of the clearest messages brought back by recent trade missions to China is that it is the largest companies or nationalized undertakings which initially stand the best chance of doing business in China. Sir John Buckley, chairman of Davy International whose company has sold process plant in China, reckons it can cost a company between £200,000 and £300,000 "just getting your toe in".

Few smaller companies can afford that sort of outlay but there are already examples of ancillary contracts following after big companies have blazed a trail. Such contracts could as readily go to smaller companies as larger depending on the product they have to offer.

Production of Rolls-Royce Spey engines under licence has, for instance, involved imports of specialized production equipment. In this way advanced machine tools are being bought by China even though it can produce much of what it requires in the way of normal machine tools.

Such buying of advanced technology wrapped in a specific product for a particular job looks likely to be the pattern especially with machine tools though a wide variety of advanced equipment will for some time be needed from abroad. China has, for instance, produced a number of numerically-controlled machine tools but none appears to have advanced much beyond prototype stage.

The Spey operation earlier this year brought a £10m contract to Vickers for supplying rigs simulating operational conditions to test various components of the Spey engines. This contract, which is due to provide equipment delivery early in 1980, will in turn provide work for a number of specialist British manufacturers. Among items involved in these subcontracts are specialist drives, gearboxes, servo-hydraulic systems, instrumentation and detailed components produced to aerospace standards.

It was Vicker's second big Chinese contract within a year, its design and projects division having earlier secured a £5.75m order for an aircraft tyre, wheel and brake test dynamometer.

China's electrical supply has until now been barely able to keep pace with growing industrial and consumer needs. But between 1972 and 1975 nearly £240m worth of new plant was bought from abroad; France, Italy, Switzerland and West Germany were among the main suppliers, besides Britain's J. Brown Engineering and Hawker Siddeley which between them supplied about £10m worth of gas turbines.

This injection of Western technology, together with China's internal engineering resources, may make it possible for the country to meet the increasing demand for power for a year or two but the latest foreign equipment incorporating additional technological advances could prove attractive to the Chinese whose power supplies are still rather precarious.

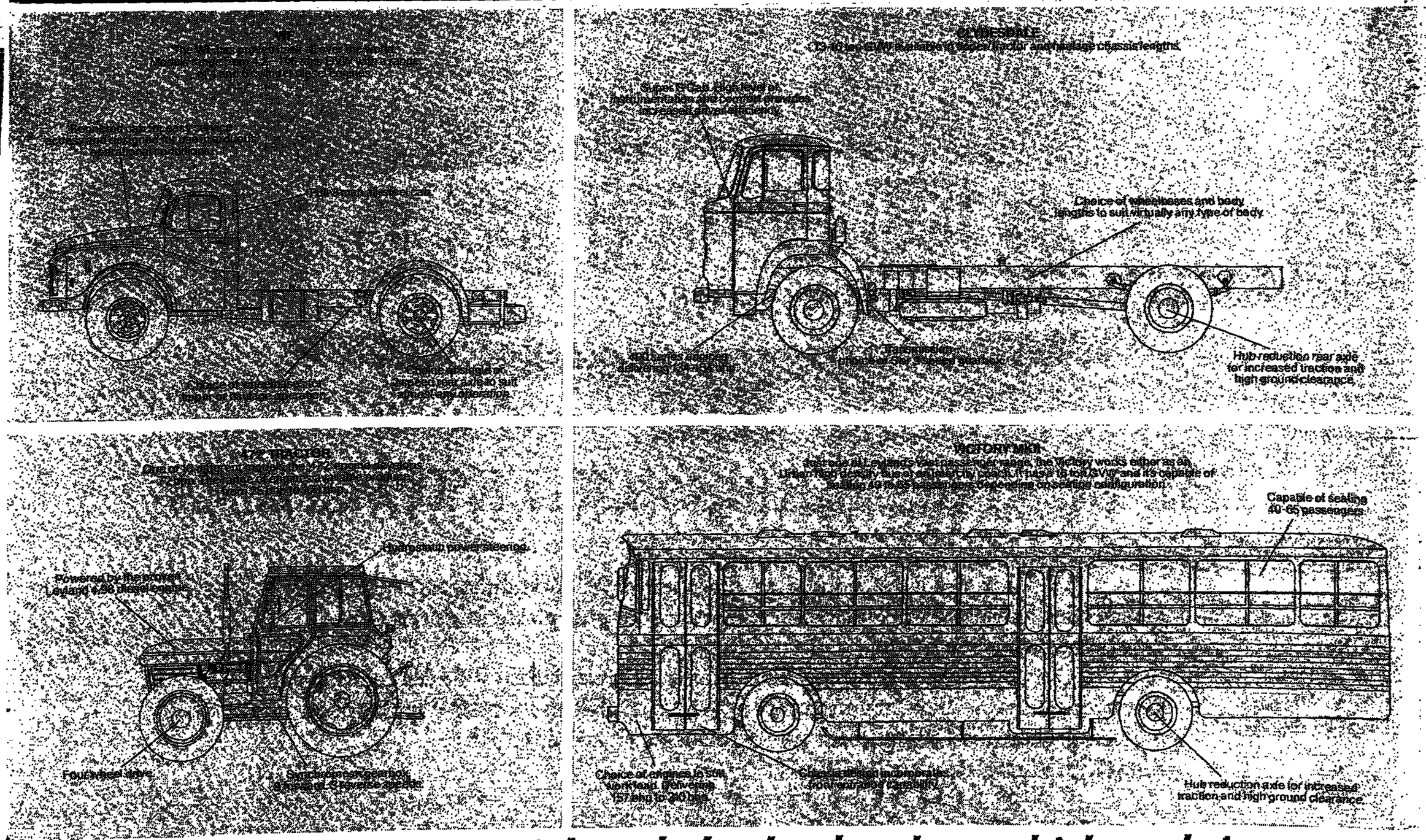
Gas turbine generators suitable for rural electrification could well prove attractive and China has need also of transmission technology, there being no national grid in the country. The Chinese authorities have already shown notable interest in nuclear power plants abroad.

Light industry is a substantial part of the Chinese economy, partly because of the needs of a large population but also because of the export earning potential. Textiles is an important industry in this category and the Government has been allocating investment for new plant and machinery. The greatest emphasis is expected to be placed on producing synthetic fabrics which have been manufactured on a large scale only in the past 10 years.

Synthetics have been growing by more than 15 per cent a year in latter years, and imported production plants for man-made fibres will be fully on stream by 1980. China thus looks likely to need more machinery from the West which could enhance the quality of the fabrics produced, and the synthetics sector is likely to get priority.

But there are many other promising engineering products so far as Western exporters are concerned. These vary from scientific and optical instruments to food packaging and processing equipment. The size of the Chinese markets in some engineering goods indicates the scope. At 1974-75 prices pumps and centrifuges represented a £65m market, ball and roller bearings one of about £15m, steam boilers, engines and turbines some £10m, taps and valves about £7m, and various measuring and control apparatus about £15m.

D.H.



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